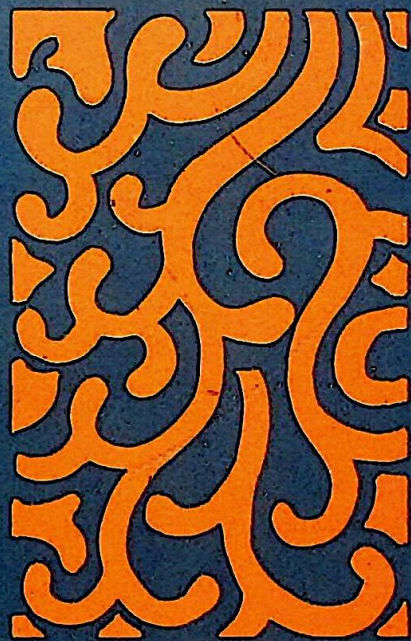




THE
PURĀṆA
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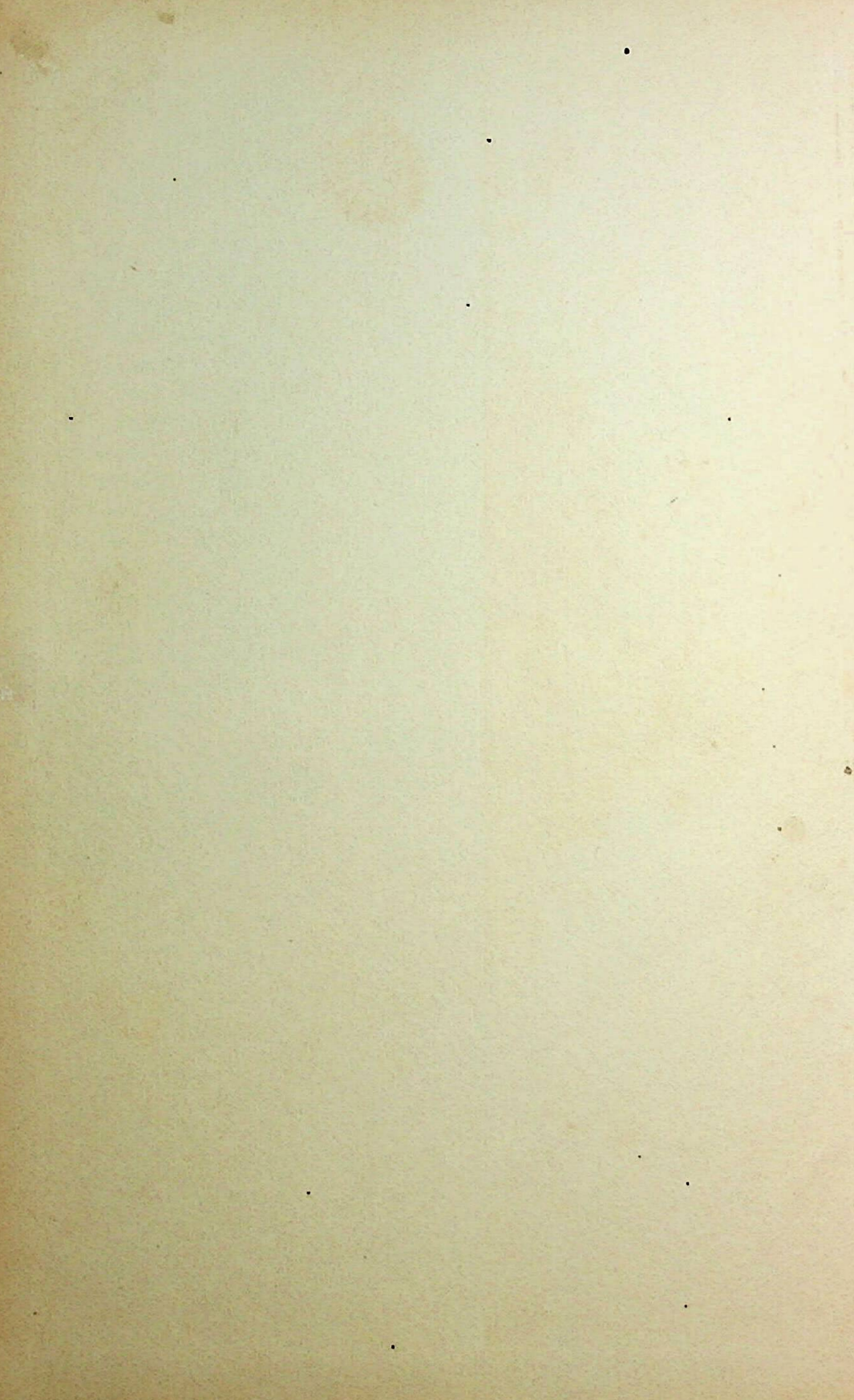
V.R. RAMACHANDRA DIKSHITAR

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VOLUME III



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(From Ya to H)

V.R. RAMACHANDRA DIKSHITAR

Professor of Indian History and Archaeology

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2. *The Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa* : Sri Venkateswara Steam Press, Bombay, 1912.
3. *The Matsya Purāṇa* : Anandasrama, Poona, 1907.
4. *The Vāyu Purāṇa* : Anandasrama, Poona, 1905.
5. *The Viṣṇu Purāṇa* : Sri Venkateswara Steam Press, Bombay, 1910.

ABBREVIATIONS

Bhā. — Bhāgavata.

Bhā. P. — Bhāgavata Purāṇa.

Br. — Brahmāṇḍa.

Br. P. — Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa.

M. — Matsya.

M. P. — Matsya Purāṇa.

Vā. — Vāyu.

Vā. P. — Vāyu Purāṇa.

Vi. — Viṣṇu.

Vi. P. — Viṣṇu Purāṇa.



Ya

Yakṣa (I)—a Rākṣasa and a son of Khaśā. As he wanted to eat his own mother, he got the name of Yakṣa; of four hands and four feet, a fearful figure wandering in the night in search of prey; took the form of Vasuruci and lived with the apsaras Krathusthalā in Nandana; she bore him a son Rajatanābha; went home in the Himālayas with the son, when Krathusthalā came to know of his birth as a Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 60, 100-17; 22. 14; 41. 30; 71. 111; Vā. 69. 160, 167.

Yakṣa (II)—a son of Gāndinī.

Vā. 96. 110.

Yakṣas—a semi-celestial group, usually of the class of demons; born of Viśvā and Kaśyapa;¹ followers of Rudra (Śiva), their overlord; their lord, Kubera;² milked the cow-earth, with Vaiśravaṇa as the calf and āma as the vessel;³ worship the Barhiṣad manes;⁴ helped Vṛtra against Indra and went with Satī to Dakṣa's sacrifice;⁵ sport of;⁶ got *mokṣa* meditating on Hari;⁷ usurped the Ānarta kingdom of Kakudmi when he was absent at Brahmā's court;⁸ came with the gods to see Kṛṣṇa and saw Kṛṣṇa retiring to his own region;⁹ (see Puṇyajanas); vanquished by Rāvaṇa;¹⁰ worship the Pitṛs and ruin the śrāddha;¹¹ their kingdom;¹² their loka;¹³ the nails of Vāmana when he grew.¹⁴

¹ Bhā. II. 6. 13; VI. 8. 24; X. 6. 27; 62. 19; 85. 41; Br. II. 32. 1-2; 35. 191; 36. 118; M. 6. 46. ² Bhā. IV. 10. 5; XI. 16. 16; 23. 24; M. 8. 5. ³ Ib. 10. 22. ⁴ Ib. 15. 4. ⁵ Bhā. VI. 10. 20; IV. 4. 4, 34. ⁶ Ib. X. 90. 9. ⁷ Ib. VII. 7. 50. ⁸ Ib. IX. 3. 36. ⁹ Ib. VII. 8. 38; XI. 31. 2. ¹⁰ Br. III. 7. 255. ¹¹ Ib. III. 10. 38, 111; 11. 81; IV. 2. 26; 14. 4; 20. 50; 30. 9; 33. 75. ¹² M. 23. 39; 121. 48. ¹³ Br. IV. 39. 56. ¹⁴ M. 246. 54.

Yakṣagaṇas—chiefly four, Loheyas, Bharateyas, Kṛśāṇgeyas, and Viśāleyas after the four daughters of Suyāśā (s.v.).

Vā. 69. 15-6.

Yakṣarākṣasas—the tribe born to Kapila, the Yakṣa and Keśini—inferior to Gandharvas by three steps.

Br. III. 7. 146-167; IV. 4. 2; Vā. 69. 178.

Yakṣāśya—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 235.

Yakṣis—women of the Yakṣas.

Bhā. X. 90. 9.

Yakṣinī—a Śakti;¹ an image of; surrounded by the Devas, Dānavas and the Nāgas; hoods and two tongues to be carved above the head; also the spirits of the air and the evil spirits encircle her.²

¹ Br. IV. 20. 15. ² M. 261. 47-50.

Yakṣī—one of the ten *pīṭhas* for images with three *mekhalas*; this gives one plenty of cows.

M. 262. 6, 8, 17.

Yakṣeśvara—is Kubera (s.v.);¹ a follower of Śiva in battle; helped Vāmadeva Śiva in his war with Soma.²

¹ Br. IV. 20. 50. ² M. 23. 38.

Yakṣma—Phthisis which afflicted Soma as a result of Dakṣa's curse.

Bhā. VI. 6. 23.

Yajanī—the wife of Śukra; mother of Devayāni.

Vā. 65. 84.

Yajamāna—the man who installs a new image, becomes part of the deity; the presiding deity is Ugra.

M. 265. 38, 41.

Yajus (I)—imparted to Vaiśampāyana¹ its history;² Sūrya celebrated in;³ fruits of its repetition;⁴ arranged by Vyāsa; learnt by the Asuras;⁵ rearranged by Vaiśampāyana into four. It is Yajus by the action of *yajanam*. It is *catur-hotram*, divided into four parts, hence *yajña*; three versions—northern with *Syāmāyani*, middle country with *Āsuri*, and eastern with 86 Samhitas *Alambī*,⁶ personified as present in Varuṇa's sacrifice;⁷ with Vṛttādhyā, face in the shape of Aum and with *sūkta*, Brāhmaṇa and mantra; served as horse of Tripurāri's chariot;⁸ length of, including Śukriyas and Yājñavalkya portions;⁹ two *mātras*, *Īkārākṣara*.¹⁰

¹ Bhā. I. 4. 21; IV. 4. 32; X. 7. 14; 53. 12. ² Ib. XII. 6. 64-65.
³ Ib. XII. 11. 47. ⁴ Ib. XII. 12. 62. ⁵ Br. II. 33. 37; 35. 73; IV. 12. 17.
⁶ Ib. II. 34. 14-22; 35. 11; Vā. 60. 14, 17, 22; 61. 5-8. ⁷ Br. III. 1. 24; Vā. 65. 25. ⁸ M. 93. 129; 133. 31. ⁹ Vā. 31. 33; 32. 2; 101. 346. ¹⁰ Ib. 26. 20.

Yajus (II)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot.

Br. II. 23. 56.

Yajus (III)—the fifth son of Caidyoparicara, the Vasu and Girikā.

M. 50. 28.

Yajus (IV)—one of the Marutgaṇas.

Vā. 67. 129.

Yajudāya—a son of Devakī.

Vā. 96. 173.

Yajurdhāman—a son of Parvaśa.

Br. II. 11. 16.

Yajurvākyārthapaṇḍitas—interpreters of the Yajur Veda. They are Lomaharṣaṇikas, Kāśyapikas and Sāvar-
ṇikas.

Vā. 61. 60.

Yajur Veda—see Yajus;¹ divided into four parts from which originated *yajña*, performed by four orders of priests—*adhvaryu* to recite Yajus, *hota*, the *Rks*, and *Udgāta*, the *Sāman*, and Brahmā, the *Atharvamantras*,² its śākhas are 27; arranged by Vaiśampāyana, pupil of Vyāsa, and taught to his disciples including Yājñavalkya; the latter was made to vomit for his behaviour, all the texts, which the other disciples digested, in the form of partridges and hence this portion came to be known as Taittirīya; but Yājñavalkya prayed to the Sun-god who initiated him into the other portions of the Yajus in the form of a horse and hence called Vājaseneya;³ part of Viṣṇu.⁴

¹ Br. II. 34. 14-18; M. 93. 129; 133. 31. Vā. 26. 20. 60. 14, 17, 22; 61. 5-8; 65. 25. ² Vi. III. 4. 8-12. ³ Ib. III. ch. 5 (whole). ⁴ Ib. V. 1. 37.

Yajūmṣi—from the right (south Vi. P.) face of Brahmā;¹ one learned in, becomes an expert in *yajñas*.²

¹ Br. II. 8. 51 and 55; Vi. I. 5. 54. ² Vā. 79. 95.

Yajña (I)—the seventh *avatār* of Viṣṇu; born with Dakṣiṇā as twins to Akūti and Ruci. Adopted as his son by his grandfather Svāyambhuva Manu.¹ Followed by the Yāma gods, slew the Asuras and Yātudhānas who attacked and sought to devour Svāyambhuva Manu engaged in contemplation of Hari, and ruled the celestial kingdom;² worshipped for attaining celebrity;³ to Yajña and Dakṣiṇā were born twelve sons who were known as Yāmas in the period of Svāyambhuva; Yajña also Yāma;⁴ constitutes *Dharma* and

mantra; the Yajva goes to heaven;⁵ a soma yajus of *paśu*, *dravya*, *havis*, *Ṛtviks*, *Dakṣiṇa*.⁶

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 12; III. 19. 13; IV. 1. 4-5; VI. 8. 15; VIII. 1. 6. ² Ib. VIII. 1. 17-18; X. 6. 22. ³ Ib. II. 3. 7; Br. II. 34. 7. ⁴ Vā. 10. 19-20; Br. II. 9. 44ff. ⁵ Vā. 32. 16. ⁶ Ib. 57. 107; 59. 42.

Yajña (II)—a Jayādeva.

Br. III. 3. 7; 4. 3; Vā. 66. 7.

Yajña (III)—origin of, in Treta and dispute on its nature, whether *himsā* or not;¹ trees fit for; *samāna*, *plakṣa*, *nyagrodha*, *aśvattha*, *udumbara*, *vikarika*, *bilva*, *candaṇa*, *sarala*, *devadāru*, *śāla*, *khadira*; unfit are: *śleṣmātaka*, *nak-tamāla*, *kapittha*, *śālmali*, *nīpa*, *vibhītaka* and those which are enveloped by creepers and are the residence of birds;² of Śūdras by Brahmanas for livelihood (*vṛtti*);³ performance of, pleases the gods who give rain;⁴ personified as God with wife *Dakṣiṇā* and twelve sons, generally known as *Yāmas*;⁵ born of Viṣṇu and Ākūti in the Svāyambhuva epoch; of Tuṣitā in Svārociṣa, of Satyā in Uttama, of Havya in Tāmasa and Sambhūti in Raivata;⁶ duty of all.⁷

¹ Vā. 57. 86-125. ² Ib. 75. 71-76. ³ Ib. 99. 426; 101. 296; 112. 1 and 14. ⁴ Vi. I. 6. 8. ⁵ Ib. I. 7. 21. ⁶ Ib. III. 1. 36-40. ⁷ Ib. III. 8. 22

Yajña (IV)—(*Japa*) for Brahmanas;¹ introduced by Indra in Tretāyuga; questioned by the sages as to *himsā* of animals. Vasu, son of Uttānapāda who was appointed arbitrator said that *yajña* pleases the gods and *tapas*, Vairāja leading to Kaivalya. Not favoured in Kaliyuga;² prohibited by Vena, but reintroduced by Vainya in the Vaivasvata epoch;³ Sruca clan of apsaras born of;⁴ the five to be done by householders daily, chanting of the Vedas, homas, śrādh-dha for pitṛs, gifts of rice, etc. to bhūtas and balikarma;⁵ performed by the Asuras.⁶

¹ Br. II. 29. 55. ² Ib. II. 30. 4-42; 31. 64; 32. 47; 34. 6; M. Ch. 143 (whole). ³ Br. II. 36. 130; III. 72. 2; 73. 72; IV. 6. 55, 73. ⁴ Br. III. 4. 24; 7. 22. ⁵ M. 10. 34; 52. 14-15. ⁶ Ib. 83. 3, 8; 130. 19.

Yajña (v)—the son of Brahmadhana.

Vā. 67. 28; 69. 132.

Yajñaketu—resented Śāmba's action in seizing Lakṣmaṇā. (s.v.).

Bhā. X. 68. 5.

Yajñatrayam—are Graha yajñam, Lakṣahoma and Koṭi homa.

M. 239. 40.

Yajñadravyas—yūpa, samit, sruk, sruva, pavitram and paridhi.

Vā. 97. 28.

Yajñapati (I)—an Ārṣeya pravara; (Bhārgava).

M. 195. 43.

Yajñapati (II)—Viṣṇu,¹ method of meditating on, prescribed by the sages to Dhruva.²

¹ M. 246. 10; Vi. I. 11. 47. ² Ib. I. 11. 52-5.

Yajñapatnis—(wives of sacrificers) attain salvation by *satsanga*.

Bhā. XI. 12. 6.

Yajñapiṇḍāyana—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 23.

Yajñapurusa—is Viṣṇu.

Vi. V. 17. 6; VI. 4. 42.

Yajñabāhu—a son of Priyavrata, appointed lord of Śālmalidvīpa. He divided it among his seven sons after whose names the countries came to be known.

Bhā. V. 1. 25 and 33; 20. 9.

Yajñabhadra—a maṇḍapa with forty pillars.

M. 270. 4, 11.

Yajñarakṣādhikāriṇas—the four sons of Āpa, one of the eight Vasus.

M. 5. 22.

Yajñarūpā—a name of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 13. 7.

Yajñavarāha—an *avatār* in Gomatī *tīrtha*;¹ *vārāham rūpam*; the boar described; the Vedas are the feet, upa, teeth; yajña, breast; citi, mouth; fire, tongue; kuśa grass, hair; Brahmā, head; day and night, eyes; Vedangas and śrutis, jewels; ghee, nose; sruva, face; sāmagoṣa, the speech, embodiment of satya and dharma, ūrdhvagātra, nerves; homa, linga; the residence, ocean; Veda, the inner body; mantras, the hinder part, soma, blood; Veda, skandha; havi, the smell and pride; havya-kavya fast running; prāgvamśa prāyaścitta, the terrible chariot; the body, Dakṣiṇa heart; upākarmeṣṭhi, the pleasant form, pravargya materials, ornaments; different metres footpath, upaniṣad the seat; Chāyā wife and tall as Maṇisṛṅga.²

¹ M. 22. 13; 248. 77. ² Vā. 6. 11-23.

Yajñavāṭam—the hall of sacrifice in Naimiṣa; all built of gold.

Vā. 2. 18.

Yajñavāma—a son of Parvasa.

Vā. 28. 13.

Yajña vidyā—symbolical of Devī.

Vi. I. 9. 120.

Yajñaśrī—(Sānti karnika) son of Śivaskandha, and father of Vijaya; (Dviyajña-Vi. P.) ruled for 19 years (29?-M.P.).

Bhā. XII. 1. 27; Br. III. 74. 168; M. 273. 14. Vā. 99. 355; Vi. IV. 24. 48.

Yajñasūnava—the former birth of the twelve Yāma devas.

Vā. 31. 3, 6-7.

Yajñasena—the Pāñcāla, who invited Kṛṣṇa to Draupadi's *svayamvara*.

Bhā. X. 57. 10. [1].

Yajñaseni—a name of Draupadī.

Bhā. X. 84. 1.

Yajñaha (hā) (I)—a son of Vṛṣa (Viṣa).

Br. III. 6. 34; Vā. 68. 33.

Yajñaha (hā) (II)—a son of Brahmadhāna (Brahmadanu, Vā. P.).

Br. III. 7. 98; Vā. 69. 132.

Yajñahotra—a son of Uttama Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 23.

Yajñāpeta—a son of Brahmadhāna.

Br. III. 7. 98.

Yājñeyi—a Bhārgava gotrakara.

M. 195. 24.

Yajñopavītam—the sacred thread,¹ of Śiva, skin of Vyāla.²

¹ Vā. 23. 3, 26. ² Ib. 55. 55.

Yajñopeta—a Rākṣasa with the śisira sun; resides in the sun's chariot in the month of Phālguna (Vi. P.)

Br. II. 23. 22; Vi. II. 10. 18.

Yajvan—a Pārāvata god.

Br. II. 36. 15.

Yati (I)—a son of Brahmā, who remained a celibate.

Bhā. IV. 8. 1.

Yati (II)—the eldest son of Nahuṣa who did not like to be king and who devoted himself to the realisation of Ātman; became a Vaikhānasa yogi even as a boy;¹ married Gā, daughter of Kākustha.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 18. 1-2; M. 24. 50; Vi. IV. 10. 1-2. ² Br. III. 68. 12; Vā. 93. 13-14.

Yati (III)—feeding of, in a śrāddha pleases Brahmā; duties of;¹ Prāyaścittas, for commissions and omissions;² Śūdra Yatis with bald heads and red robes at the end of Kali.³

¹ Br. II. 7. 169; 32. 25; III. 15. 16-30; 68. 6; Vā. 59. 24. ² Ib. 18. 1-22. ³ Ib. 58. 50 and 59; 93. 6; 104. 23.

Yati (IV)—a Śiva god.

Br. II. 36. 33.

Yathārthaka—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 236.

Yadu (I)—originator of the Yādava race; the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayānī. Father of Sahasrajit and other sons.¹ His line glorified by the birth of Kṛṣṇa, as the Malaya hill by the sandal tree; became overlord of the southern part of the kingdom. Refused to part with his youth to his father and hence was cursed to become the father of refractory sons and was also refused a share in the kingdom; father of five sons; debarred by his father to succeed him; was placed in charge of the southern territory;² his descendants,³ had a discourse on detachment and realisation of *Ātman* from an Avadhūta sannyasin, when the ascetic spoke of his twenty-four gurus; earth, air, sky, waters, fire, moon, sun, kapota (pigeon), boaconstrictor, sea, moth, bee, elephant, honey-gatherer, deer, fish, Piṅgala, Kurara, child, girl, blacksmith, serpent, spider and wasp. From the exemplary ways of each of them, the ascetic learnt his lessons which are elaborated. Hearing this Yadu became free from all attachments and looked on all things as equal;⁴ equal to Indra.⁵

¹ Bhā. IX. 18. 33; 23. 20-1; M. 4. 22; 24. 53; Vā. 1. 155; Vi. IV. 11. 1-5. ² Bhā. I. 8. 32; IX. 19. 22; 18. 34-40; chh. 23 and 24 (whole): M. 33. 1-8; 34. 16-20, 30; 43. 6; Vā. 93. 16, 30-40; Vi. IV. 10. 12. ³ Br. I. 1. 166; III. 68. (whole); 69. 1-5; 73. 125; Vā. 93. 89; Vi. IV. 10. 31. ⁴ Bhā. XI. 7. 9; X. 1. 2. ⁵ M. 32. 9.

Yadu (II)—a Yāma deva.

Br. II. 13. 92; Vā. 31. 6.

Yadus—(also Yadu kula and Yadu vamśa); members and descendants innumerable; one hundred and one families recognised.¹ Their king was Ugrasena. Ill-treated by Kamsa, they migrated to different countries like Kuru and Pāñcāla, and became delighted at Kamsa's death. Their Purohita was Garga.² Kṛṣṇa born among them;³ cursed by

Yayāti, his successors could not be kings; unacceptable to good men according to Śiśupāla;⁴ took part in the marriage festivities of Kṛṣṇa and Rukminī, and attended the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira; turned into a caste by Puramjaya;⁵ destroyed by Kṛṣṇa before he left the earth, under the pretext of the Brahmanas' curse; the rest lost their reason after Kṛṣṇa's departure to Heaven, drank wine and killed one another. Four or five alone left alive. Attained *yoga* through the grace of Datta; became defunct after the Mahābhārata war.⁶

¹ Bhā. X. 90. 40-4. ² Ib. X. 1. 69; 2. 2-3; 45. 15; 8. 1. ³ M. 246, 90. ⁴ Bhā. X. 45. 13; 74. 36. ⁵ Ib. X. 54. 58; 75. 12; XII. 1. 36. ⁶ Ib. XI. 1. 4-5; 31. 16; I. 15. 22-6; II. 7. 4; M. 70. 12.

Yadukas—a Janapada of Maṇidhānya;¹ the kingdom of.²

¹ Vā. 99. 384. ² Br. III. 74. 196.

Yaduloka—the Yadu public.

Vi. IV. 13. 35.

Yadūdvaḥa—a name of Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 36. 29.

Yantra—a mechanical contrivance used by Tvaṣṭā to diminish the *tejas* of the sun; the surplus *tejas* became Viṣṇu's cakṛa, Rudra's trident and Indra's thunder bolt.

M. 11. 27-9.

Yantrinī—an attendant on Lalitā.

Br. IV. 17. 46.

Yantreśvara—a *tīrtha* on the north bank of the Narmadā; a bath there secures the company of Gods for 5000 years.

M. 190. 1-2.

Yama (1)—(Vaivasvata) the Lord of Pitṛs; punishes men after death according to their actions, sinful or otherwise.¹ A son of Vivasvat (Sūrya) and Samjñā; explains the nature of *dharma* and the glory of Hari to his messengers (Yamadūtas, s.v.). Appeared in the form of a child before the queen and the subjects of Suyajñā weeping over his dead body and showed the truth that no amount of wailing would bring the dead back to life;² welcomed Rāma and Kṛṣṇa and fulfilled their desire by restoring Sāndipāni's son; presented Pṛthu with a rod of justice. Punished Nṛga to be a lizard for having given a cow of a Brahmana as a gift to another, and as the owner refused to accept the apologies and compensation offered by Nṛga;³ fought with Kālanābha in the Devāsura war; rode on buffalo to help Indra against Kṛṣṇa taking away pārijāta, but discomfited, ran away in fear;⁴ his authority set aside in the case of Ajāmila. Dhruva is said to have set his foot on his head; was a Śudra for a hundred years owing to a curse;⁵ His penance at Gokarna and Śiva made him lokapāla; his city being Samyamana; represents the planet Śanaīścara; served as calf for Pitṛs milking the earth; Dharmarāja; Lord of three deva gaṇas—Amarttas, Aprakāśas, and Jyotiṣmantas;⁶ narrated to Śaśa-bindu varieties of śrāddha; protested against the ill-treatment by his stepmother Chāyā and was cursed by her to lose his legs. [Cursed his legs to be sores and worms. His father gave him a cock to eat them. *M.P.*]. The father assured their restoration after a temporary loss; overlord of Pitṛs.⁷ in charge of hells;⁸ buffalo, his riding animal;⁹ his active part in Tripuram, defeated by Kālanemi;¹⁰ burnt with Kāma and attained godhood again by pleasing Śankara by *tapas*;¹¹ dialogue of, with his servant about those who could not be taken to his region.¹² acted as calf when Antaka milked the cow-earth; other names of; world of;¹³ in the war against Tāraka: war with Grasana and the latter's success.¹⁴ *Samvāda* with Sāvitrī; the latter's praise of;¹⁵ Kāla and Mṛtyu are assistants; god to be worshipped in house building.¹⁶ Image of, with Citragupta by the side; gift of

buffalo pleasing to;¹⁷ (Dharmarāja): a golden image of him standing on a copper plate to be given to guru in Saptamī-svapana;¹⁸ weapon of daṇḍa, used by, in the battle of Tri-puram;¹⁹ seen by Sāvitrī while taking the life of her husband; blessed her with three requests of hers and finally the life of her husband;²⁰ meting out justice impartially;²¹ father of two daughters Upadānavī and Himā.²²

¹ Bhā. V. 26. 6; M. 8. 5; Vā. 62. 186; 65. 52; 70. 8; Vi. I. 22. 5.
² Bhā. VI. 6. 40; VIII. 13. 9; VI. 3. 12-34; VII 2. 36-58; ³ Ib. X. 45. 42-6; IV. 15. 15; III. 30. 23; X. 64. 16-24. ⁴ Ib. VIII. 10. 29; X. [65 (v) 41]; [66 (v) 33-5]; Vi. V. 30. 60; VI. 5. 44. ⁵ Bhā. VI. 3. 2; IV. 12. 30; I. 13. 15. ⁶ Br. II. 21. 31; 24. 49; 29. 65; 36. 208; III. 1. 52; 7. 253 and 330; 13. 72; M. 93. 14; 266. 21 and 63; Vā. 50. 88; 69. 215; Vi. II. 8. 9; III. 7. 19, 35. ⁷ Br. III. 18. 1; 24. 4; 59. 23, 52-80; M. 11. 4-20. ⁸ Br. IV. 2. 151; 7. 54. ⁹ M. 67. 11. ¹⁰ Ib. 133. 63; 137. 32; 138. 25; 177. 50. ¹¹ Ib. 191. 112-4. ¹² Vi. II. 6. 6; III. 7. 5, 13-20. ¹³ M. 10. 19; 31. 12; 93. 14; 102. 22-3; 124. 22; 146. 77. ¹⁴ Ib. 148. 79-81; 150. 1-49; Vi. III. 2. 2. ¹⁵ M. 211. 14-28 and ch. 213 (whole). ¹⁶ Ib. 250. 46; 253. 25. ¹⁷ Ib. 261. 12; 268. 13. ¹⁸ Ib. 68. 20. ¹⁹ Ib. 135. 77. ²⁰ Ib. 210. 5, chh. 211-14. ²¹ Ib. 213. 3. ²² Vā. 68. 23; 69. 61; 75. 56; 82. 1; 101. 150, 286; 106. 46; 108. 4 and 31; 110 10 and 38.

Yama (II)—a Yājñiya god.

Br. II. 36. 33.

Yama (III)—a muhūrta of the night.

Br. III. 3. 42.

Yama (IV)—a Sukha god.

Br. IV. 1. 18.

Yama (V)—a son of Havirdhāna.

M. 4. 45.

Yama (VI)—an Āditya.

M. 6. 4.

Yama (VII)—the father of Ilīnā, (s.v.).

M. 49. 9.

Yama (VIII)—a Vasu; a son of Dharma and Sudevī.
M. 171. 47.

Yama (IX)—the agent of a class of devas.
Vā. 10. 72.

Yama (x)—the son of Sureṇu and Vivasvan; ill-treated by stepmother Chāyā, was about to kick her when she cursed him that he would lose his leg; he became Dharmarāja, lord of Pitṛs and Protector of the world.

Vā. 84. 22, 56-61.

Yama (XI)—a mukhya gaṇa.
Vā. 100. 18.

Yamas—prescriptions.
Vā. 104. 14.

Yamakās—an eastern tribe.
M. 114. 44.

Yamakinkaras—servants of Yama.
Vā. 110. 45.

Yamajihva—a Bhairava god.
Br. IV. 20. 82.

Yamadaṇḍa—an *adhikāra*.
M. 225. 16; Vā. 108. 4.

Yamadūtas—met Viṣṇu dūtas at the death of Ajāmila, and argued that punishment depended on the character of one's action, and that Ajāmila a Brahmana deserved punishment for having forsaken his *svadharma* and led an evil life with a *dāsi*. Overpowered by Hari's dūtas, they reported

to Yama (s.v.) and wanted to know the truth of the matter. Instructed by Yama as knower of Dharma and ordained by Hari, his messengers cherished Hari's glory, and did not go near his devotees.

Bhā. VI. 1. 20, 40.68; 3. 10-34.

Yamadvīpam—a region of the Jambudvīpa; here is Dutimat, a Mt.

Vā. 48. 14, 19.

Yamapuri—the kingdom of Dharma.

Vā. 106. 20; 108. 3; Vi. V. 21. 30.

Yamapuruṣa—(Kiṅkara): a servant of Yama with a noose.

Vi. III. 7. 13, 19.

Yamabali—the offering to Śiva at the Prabhāsa hill.

Vā. 108. 23; 110. 38.

Yamamuñcatas—of Kauśika gotra.

Vā. 91. 98.

Yamala—a Dānava king.

Br. IV. 29. 124.

Yamalārjunabhanjana—a name of Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 36. 28.

Yamavanam—also known as Anuparvatam, west of the Lauhitī and the Sindhu.

Vā. 69. 241.

Yamavratam—of kings; to punish impartially.

M. 226. 4.

Yamasūdanam—*Yātanādeha* taken to the abode of Yama in two or three *muhūrtas* covering about 99000 *yojanas*; tortures in.

Bhā. III. 30. 20-28.

Yamāntaka—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 82.

Yamina—a Śukradeva.

Vā. 31. 8.

Yamī—a daughter of Vivasvan (Sūrya-Vi. P.) and Samjñā; also Yamunā.

Bhā. VI. 6. 40: VIII. 13. 9: Br. III. 59. 38; Vi. III. 2. 2.

Yamunā (1)—(*Kālindī*) (R.) in Bhāratavarṣa from the Himālayas; a divine stream.¹ A mahānadi.² Here Vidura met Uddhava;³ the co-wives who administered poison to Citraketu's son, had a purificatory bath in; Citraketu, who was initiated into the *Vidyā* by Nārada had his preliminary bath in this river.⁴ On its banks Vaivasvata Manu performed *tapas* for progeny, and Bharata celebrated his horse sacrifice. On its banks stands Madhuvana near Brṇḍāvana. Kṛṣṇa, his brother, and others played there and once defeated the Asura Vatsa. Gopi girls bathed there as part of the *Kātyayanī vratam*. Nanda used to bathe here.⁵ Immersed in its waters Saubhari performed penance. Poisoned by the Kāliya; Kṛṣṇa sent away the reptile to the sea and made its waters drinkable; unapproachable to Garuḍa by a curse of Saubhari.⁶ Akrūra who took Kṛṣṇa and Rāma to Mathurā, had his bath on the way in this river. Inside the waters he saw both Kṛṣṇa and Rāma; also saw Hari on the Śeṣa. Here Kṛṣṇa killed Hamsa.⁷ On its bank Jarāsandha encamped to besiege Mathurā. Here Kṛṣṇa had his *avabhṛta* after the horse sacrifice. Here again Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna met Kālindī.⁸ During his pilgrimage

Balarāma visited this.⁹ Was in floods when Vasudeva crossed it for Gokula with the new born babe, Kṛṣṇa.¹⁰ Sacred for śrāddha; sometimes too hot and sometimes too cold; daughter of Mārtāṇḍa and Samjñā and sister of Yama; got changed into a sacred river. On its northern bank is Prayāgā (Pratiṣṭhāna).¹¹ Sacred to Mṛgāvatī; sacred to the Pitṛs;¹² a boundary of the kingdom of Pitṛs;¹³ in the chariot of Tripurāri;¹⁴ one of the 16 wives of Havyavāhana (fire)¹⁵ forms the left side of the Veda;¹⁶ daughter of Sureṇu and Sūrya;¹⁷ a sacred river.¹⁸

¹ Bhā. V. 19. 18; Vā. 45. 95. ² Ib. 104. 50. ³ Bhā. III. 1. 24; 2. 27; IV. 2. 35. ⁴ Ib. VI. 16. 14 and 16. ⁵ Ib. IX. 2. 1; 4. 30; 20. 25; X. 11. 36-43; 22. 2, 6, 36; 28. 1. ⁶ Ib. IX. 6. 39; X. 15. 47-8; 16. 4, 60-7; 17. 8-11. ⁷ Ib. X. 39. 38-46; 76. 2 [8]; 78. [1]. ⁸ Ib. X. [50 (v) 6 and 14]; 89. 63 [4]; 58. 16-7. ⁹ Ib. X. 78. 20. ¹⁰ Ib. X. 3. 50. ¹¹ Br. II. 16. 25; III. 13. 71-2; 59. 23 and 83; 66. 21; 73. 117; IV. 15. 23; M. 11. 4, 39; 104. 19; 108. 22; Vā. 77. 69-70. ¹² M. 13. 40. ¹³ Ib. 22. 20. ¹⁴ Ib. 110. 5; 114. 21; 133. 23; 163. 61; 239. 18. ¹⁵ Ib. 51. 13; Vā. 29. 13. ¹⁶ Ib. 104. 77; 108. 79. ¹⁷ Ib. 58. 88; 84. 22. ¹⁸ Br. II. 12. 14; Vā. 98. 117; Vi. III. 14. 18; V. 3. 18; 7. 7ff; 18. 33.

Yamunā (II)—(personified) sister of Yama. Once Balarāma invited her for watersports, and got enraged at her delay. Hence he dragged her by means of his plough through Bṛṇḍāvan. This changed her course; then she prayed for mercy which was granted. She presented Rāma with clothes and jewels. Even now the change in the course is noticeable.

Bhā. X. 3. 50; Ib. ch. 65 (whole); Vi. V. 25. 8-11, VI. 8. 31.

Yamau—twins—Nakula and Sahadeva.

Bhā. I. 10. 9; Vi. V. 35. 28; 38. 91.

Yayāti—the middle son of Nahuṣa and Virajā, the mind-born daughter of Ajyapas: married Śarmiṣṭhā, daughter of Vṛṣaparvan,¹ and had three sons by her; pleased with him Indra gave him a golden chariot yoked with swift horses and which became the ratha of the Paurava kings.² Became king after his father: desire for more territory; placed his

younger brothers in charge of the four quarters of the kingdom; nature of his good rule described; in the course of a hunting expedition, he heard the cry of a girl coming out of a well and going near it found a girl inside standing helpless and naked; he gave her his upper cloth to wear and lifted her up. She was Devayānī, the daughter of Śukra and she became his wife and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Śukra in offering his daughter to the king asked him not to share his bed with Śarmiṣṭhā. In a weak moment, forgetting his promise, he yielded to the entreaties of Śarmiṣṭhā and on this Devayānī departed to Śukra's place. Yayāti followed her and was cursed by Śukra to become old; but Śukra said that he could take the youth of somebody by exchanging it for his old age. He enquired of all his sons and all except Pūru refused to comply with his request. With Pūru's youth he enjoyed for long the company of Devayānī; narrated to her an old story of an ewe found in a well, loving a ram, who was not faithful at first but who spent ultimately a long time of enjoyment with her. He compared himself to that ram and said that he should thereafter bestow his thought on Hari. So he returned his youth to Pūru and led a life of penance at Bhṛgutunga after anointing Pūru on the throne and appointing his other sons in different parts of the kingdom; discourses of, to Pūru on gentleness and friendliness to all; was devoted to Hari. Parikṣit compared to Yayāti for his *dharma*.³ Cursed that Yadu and his line be debarred from succeeding to the throne, though five dynasties of his sons are distinguished like the sun's rays.⁴ Tenth in generation from Prajāpati.⁵ Went to heaven but Indra sent him back; one version is that he stands in the *antarikṣa* and the other is that he went back to heaven; met Indra and narrated Pūru's coronation: Indra told him of the completion of his righteousness and hence birth on the earth.⁶ Falling down, met Aṣṭaka and the other grandsons, who cleared him of his doubts regarding the course of fate and man's helplessness, the fruits of karma, the worlds enjoyed by him, the

bhauma naraka, the means to get samjñā, and the duties of four āśramas and munis.⁷ These with Pratardana, Vasuman and Śibi offered a part of their puṇyam to make Yayāti enjoy heaven. Śibi leading Yayāti to heaven in a golden chariot as a result of their good deeds and truthfulness.⁸

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 32; Br. III. 10. 95; 68. 12-4; M. 15. 23; Vā. 1. 143; 73. 46. ² Ib. 93. 16-20. ³ Bhā. IX. ch. 18 (whole); 19. 1-25; XII. 3. 10; X. 60. 41; I. 12. 24; Br. III. 68. 14-105; M. 24. 50, 66; 27. 14-22; chh. 30-35; 34. 4-7; 36. 6-13; Vā. 93. 13-16 and 20-76. ⁴ Bhā. X. 45. 13; 74. 36; Br. III. 71. 202; 74. 275; Vā. 93. 76-102. ⁵ M. 25. 4. ⁶ Ib. 35. 4-5; chh. 36-37. ⁷ Ib. chh. 38-40. ⁸ Ib. 42. 13-28; 273. 80.

Yayāti (II)—a Yāma deva.

Br. II. 13. 92.

Yayāticarita—Śaunaka's narration to Śatānika.

M. Chh. 25-43.

Yayu—a horse of the moon's chariot.

Vā. 52. 53.

Yaralava—the hairs of the Veda.

Vā. 104. 73.

Yava (I)—the food of Naimiṣeyas; havis of, in a śrāddha.

Br. I. 1. 159; II. 7. 144; 32. 13; III. 14. 11; 19. 3; Vi. I. 6. 21, 24; II. 15. 30. Vi. III. 16. 6; IV. 10. 24.

Yava (II)—a measurement, eight times the yūkā (s.v.)
M. 258. 18.

Yavatīrtham—on the Narmadā, no rebirth after a bath there.

M. 191. 88-89.

Yavana—an asura who, induced by Nārada besieged Mathurā with three crores of *mlecchas*; saw Kṛṣṇa and ran

towards him when he fled to a cave. Yavana followed him and in the cave saw somebody sleeping; thought it was Kṛṣṇa and kicked him, when he woke up and burnt the asura to ashes by his energy. The sleeping person was Mucukunda (s.v).¹ Thus he was vanquished by Kṛṣṇa.²

¹ Bhā. X. 50. 44; 51. 1-23, 42. ² Ib. II. 7. 34; X. 37. 16; Br. III. 73. 102; Vā. 98. 102.

Yavanas—a tribe on the west of India; a northern kingdom west of Bhāratavarṣa noted for horses;¹ attacked Bāhu and was defeated by Sagara; escaped with their moustaches (heads *Vi. P.*) shaved and lived in hills and caves; vanquished by Bharata; unsympathetic false and unrighteous; no right for *abhiṣeka*; eight kings ruled for eighty years (*Vā. P.*) (eighty seven *M. P.*);² after the Śakas;³ purified of sin by devotion to Hari;⁴ originated from Turvasu a son of Yayāti.⁵

¹ Br. II. 16. 12 and 47; 18. 44; 31. 83; IV. 16. 17; 29. 131. *M.* 114. 11. 41; 121. 43; 144. 57; Vā. 88. 122; 45. 82, 116; 47. 42; 58. 82; 98. 107; Vi. II. 3. 8. ² Bhā. IX. 8. 5; 20. 30; Br. III. 48. 23-6, 44-9; 63. 120-134. ³ Bhā. XII. 1. 30; Br. III. 74. 172-5, 200; *M.* 273. 19-20, 25; Vā. 99. 268, 360, 362, 388; Vi. IV. 3. 42, 47-8. ⁴ Bhā. II. 4. 18; IV. 27. 27; 28. 4-5; Vi. IV. 24. 53. ⁵ *M.* 34. 30; 50. 76.

Yavaneśa—had no son, and hence appointed Gārgya to bless him with one; this son was Kālayavana.

Vi. V. 23. 4-5.

Yavasa (I)—(Yaśasya) one of the seven divisions of Plakṣadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 3.

Yavasa (II)—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu.

M. 9. 33.

Yavika—a son of Maṇibhadra.

Vā. 69. 154.

Yaviṣṭa—a Śukra deva.

Vā. 31. 8.

Yavīnara (I)—the son of Dvimīḍha, and father of Kṛtimān.

Bhā. IX. 21. 27; Vā. 99. 184.

Yavinara (II)—a son of Bharmyāśva (Haryaśva-Vi. P.)

Bhā. IX. 21. 32; Vi. IV. 19. 59.

Yavīnara (III)—a son of Ajamīḍha and Dhūmini

M. 49. 70.

Yavīnara (IV)—the son of Dvijāmīḍha and father of Dhṛtimān.

Vi. IV. 19. 48-9.

Yaviyasa—a pupil of Kṛta.

Br. II. 35. 53; Vā. 61. 46.

Yaviyān—a Pārāvata god.

Br. II. 36. 14.

Yaśa (I)—a son of Kīrti.

Br. II. 9. 62; Vā. 10. 37.

Yaśa (II)—a Vaikuṇṭha god.

Br. II. 36. 57; Vā. 62. 9.

Yaśa (III)—one of the twenty Sutapa gaṇas.

Vā. 100. 15; Br. IV. 1. 15.

Yaśaskarī—the goddess enshrined at Kārtikeya.

M. 13. 45.

Yaśasviṇa—a Prataṛdana god.

Br. II. 36. 31.

Yaśasvinī—a Durgā and Viśvarūpinī who got śūla from Siva, cakṛa from Viṣṇu, śankha from Varuṇa, śakti from Agni, bow and arrow from Marut, Vajra from Indra, caṣaka from Kubera, danḍa and pāśa from Yama, kuṇṭhika from Brahmā, khadga and keṭa from Mṛtyu, jewels from Viśva-karman.

Br. IV. 29. 80-8; 44. 90.

Yaśodā (1)—the wife of Nanda (gopa);¹ gave birth to a female child who was *Yogamāyā* incarnate. Without her knowledge, Vasudeva placed Kṛṣṇa born on the same day in her bed and removed the girl to his residence. This was known to Nārada.² Regarded Kṛṣṇa as her own child; performed *rakṣā* to Kṛṣṇa after his killing Pūtana; her concern at Kṛṣṇa's kicking the cart (Śakaṭāsura) upside down, and śānti arranged; distressed at Kṛṣṇa being carried away by the whirlwind (Trṇāvarta); glad to see him alive; her concern at Kṛṣṇa's eating mud, and wonder when he revealed his true form and the whole universe in his mouth; binding of Kṛṣṇa with a rope for breaking the pot and stealing butter; took home Kṛṣṇa playing on the river-bank; intense love to Kṛṣṇa; joy at his escape from Kālīya; surprise at Kṛṣṇa holding Govardhana; recalled his exploits at Uddhava's visit, and gave him a hearty welcome.³ Went to Syamanta-pancaka and was embraced with affection by Rohiṇī and Devakī;⁴ represents the Mother Earth;⁵ remedy of, against bāladoṣa;⁶ prayer of, to Śakaṭa;⁷ rope round the belly of Kṛṣṇa for mischief.⁸

¹ Bhā. I. 8. 31; X. 2. 9; M. 47. 7; Vi. IV. 15. 31. ² Bha. X. 3. 47-53; 36. 17; Vā. 96. 206-9. ³ Bhā. X. 6. 19-29; Chh. 7-9 (whole); 11. 14-20; 15. 44; 17. 15; 25. 30; 46. 28-9. ⁴ Ib. X. 82. 36-9. ⁵ Br. III. 71. 212-3, 236 and 239. ⁶ Vi. V. 1. 77; 2, 3; 3. 20. ⁷ Ib. V. 5. 12. ⁸ Ib. V. 6. 7, 14; 7. 20.

Yaśodā (II)—the mind-born daughter of Upahūta Pitṛs; wife of Viśvamahat; mother of Khaṭvāṅga.

Br. III. 10. 90; Vā. 73. 40-41.

Yaśodā (III)—a mind-born daughter of the Haviṣmanta-pitṛs, wife of Amśumān, daughter-in-law of Pañcajana, mother of Dilipa, and grandmother of Bhagīratha.

M. 15. 18-19.

Yaśodānandana—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 33. 20.

Yaśodāvatsala—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 36. 22.

Yaśodevī—a queen of Brhanmanas and mother of Jayadratha.

M. 48. 105; Vā. 99. 115.

Yaśodharā (i) (I)—the wife Kanakapīṭha.

Br. II. 11. 35.

Yaśodharā (II)—a daughter of Virocana and wife of Tvaṣṭā.

Br. III. 187.

Yaśodharā (III)—a daughter of Devaka and one of the seven wives of Vasudeva.

M. 44. 73.

Yaśodhārī—mother of Kāmadeva.

Vā. 28. 30.

Yaśonandi—a brother of Śīsunandi; ruled from Kili-kilā.

Bhā. XII. 1. 32-3.

Yaśomedhā—a god of the Sumedhasa group.

Br. II. 36. 59.

Yaśovati—the sabhā of Isāna in the eighth slope of Meru; bright with lustrous gold.

Vā. 34. 91.

Yaṣṭi—staves and cudgels, used by the barbarians against the enemies;¹ used by the Ābhiras against Arjuna.²

¹ Vi. V. 38. 17. ² Ib. V. 38. 52.

Yaṣṭikṛt—a son of Arkāgni.

Br. II. 12. 43.

Yaska—an Ārṣeya pravara (Bhārgava).

M. 195. 36.

Yaskas—a Bhārgava branch.

Br. III. 1. 100.

Yākṣikā—the name of a *mūrchana*.

Vā. 86. 59.

Yājñavalkya (१)—a pupil of Bāṣkala(i); taught the Trayī, to Śātānika;¹ was given the fourth śākha of the Ṛg Veda by his master.²

¹ Bhā. XII. 6. 55; IX. 22, 38; Vi. III. 4. 18; IV. 21. 4. ² Vā. 60. 26.

Yājñavalkya (II)—a pupil of Vaiśampāyana and son of Devarāta (Brahmarāta *Vi. P.*) quarrelled with his guru and vomited the *Yajus* (s.v.) he learnt; propitiated the Sun god to get *Chandas* unknown to his guru. Pleased with him the Sun god instructed him in *Vājasenyastas* (*Yajus ayātayāma, Vi. P.*); in the form of a horse;¹ a *Śrutarṣi*; one of the *madhyamādhvaryus*; in charge of a *śākhā* in the *Ṛg Veda*; recipient of Janaka's present in a contest for great learning;² an *Ekārṣeya*.³

¹ *Bhā. XII. 6. 62-74*; *Br. II. 35. 9-30*; *Vi. III. Ch. 5 whole*; *Vā. 61. 17-19, 21.* ² *Br. II. 32. 3 and 16, 34. 27, 45-68.* ³ *M. 198. 4; 200. 6.*

Yājñavalkya (III)—(*Kauśalya*) learnt yoga from *Hiraṇyanābha*; *siddha*; disciple of *Pauṣyañji*.

Bhā. IX. 12. 4; VI. 15. 13; Br. III. 63. 208; Vi. IV. 4. 107.

Yājñavalkya (IV)—a sage who came to see *Kṛṣṇa* at *Syamantapañcaka*.

Bhā. X. 84. 5.

Yājñavalkya (V)—as a contemporary of *Kalki*,¹ will precede *Kalki*.²

¹ *Br. III. 73. 105.* ² *M. 47. 249; 192. 10.*

Yājñavalkya (VI)—a son of *Brahmavāha*, who won the prize for learning in Janaka's (s.v.) hall of sacrifice.

Vā. 60. 41.

Yājñavalkya (VII)—disqualified;¹ learnt the yoga of *Vasiṣṭha*,² *purohita* of *Kalki*.³

¹ *Vā. 61. 1, 6.* ² *Ib. 88. 208.* ³ *Ib. 98. 104.*

Yājñavalkyam—the portion of the Samhita composed by Yājñavalkya.

Br. II. 35. 77 ; Vā. 61. 68.

Yājñavalkyas—belong to Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 70 ; Vā. 91. 98.

Yātanā—a daughter of Bhaya and Mr̥tyu.

Bhā. IV. 8. 4.

Yātudhāna—the father of Jantudhāna; had ten sons, all Rākṣasas, and followers of the Śun god.

Br. III. 7. 86-90; 8. 61; Vā. 69. 128; 75. 45.

Yātudhānas—evil spirits hurting children;¹ rushed to devour Manu engaged in meditation;² put to flight by Kṛṣṇa;³ freedom by association with the wise;⁴ one of the three Rākṣasa clans moving about in the day time and ruining the śrāddha.⁵

¹ Bhā. II. 10. 39; VI. 8. 25; X. 6. 27; Vā. 47. 16; 52. 5; 66. 118. ² Bhā. VIII. 1. 17. ³ Ib. X. 63. 10. ⁴ Ib. XI. 12. 3. ⁵ Br. III. 3. 97; 8. 61; 11. 81.

Yātrākālavīdhānam—If a king finds his enemy troubled by his neighbour or in other ways, if he feels strong in his hereditary army, if his neighbour is an ally, he can undertake the march in the month of Citra, Mārgaśīrṣa and when the planets are in his favour; he must engage after consulting the place and time; if rainy season there must be much of infantry and elephants; if spring or winter, chariots and horse; if summer camels or mules, and in other seasons, the fourfold army; the way must be such that yavasa (food) and fuel are available all along; after consultation with ministers and at an auspicious hour he must start; much importance is attached to the *śakunam* (good omens) and

dreams;¹ methods of counteracting them;² details of the auspicious things to look at and hear.³

¹ M. Ch. 240. ² Ib. Ch. 241. ³ Ib. Ch. 243.

Yādava—a name of Kṛṣṇa.

Vā. 96. 40; Br. III. 71. 41.

Yādavas (I)—descendants of Yadu also called Mādhas and Vṛṣṇis; a tribe who had Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma as their lords;¹ the maternal uncle line of Sagara with capital at Mathurā; Kakudmin was their king for some time;² inhabitants of Dvāravati; three crores strong; formerly Asuras who were killed in the Devāsura wars, and were born as men; of them 600,000 were warriors; eleven *kulas* or clans distinguished among them; all Vaiṣṇavas.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 23. 30; X. 67. 25; XI. 30. 11; Br. III. 71. 216; M. 271. 2. ² Br. III. 49. 6; 61. 22. ³ Vā. 86. 27; 96. 215 and 252-5.

Yādavas (II)—the family of Yadu;¹ unlimited in numbers; had 38 millions of teachers of army;² consisted of 101 families over whom Viṣṇu was ruler and teacher;³ consisted of Kukuras, Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas;⁴ to deprive them of all their possessions was the plan of Kamsa;⁵ on Kṛṣṇa's advice and in fulfilment of the curse of sages to die of the iron club born to Sāmba, left Dvārakā for Prabhāsa; having drunk they attacked one another and finally took hold of rushes grown out of the iron pieces of musala and killed themselves.⁶

¹ Vi. IV. 11. 30. ² Ib. IV. 15. 45-6. ³ Ib. IV. 15. 48-9. ⁴ Ib. V. 35. 16; 37. 39. ⁵ Ib. V. 15. 20. ⁶ Ib. V. 37. 38-47.

Yādavanandana—is Kṛṣṇa, also Yādavendra.

Br. III. 71. 200; 36. 48; Vā. 96. 196.

Yādavānvaya—of the family of the Yādava tribe; Yādavas from Yadu, son of Yayāti,¹ begged excuse from Vāsudeva for suspecting him from killing Prasena;² 101 families are distinguished of whom Viṣṇu is the Lord; originally Asuras killed in the Devāsura war, became incarnate as Yādavas.³

¹ M. 4. 17. ² Ib. 34. 30; 45. 18. ³ Ib. 47. 6; 25. 9.

Yādava samāja—(Yadukula samājam); the popular assembly of the Yādavas to whom Kṛṣṇa explained his adventure and recovery of the jewel Syamantaka.

Vi. IV. 13. 61-2, 137, 146.

Yādavi—the wife of Bāhu and mother of Sagara (s.v.)

Br. III. 63. 130; Vā. 88. 131.

Yādivarṇā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 37. 6.

Yādṛk—one of the names in the fourth Marut gaṇa.

Vā. 67. 127.

Yāna—a Sādhya god.

Vā. 66. 15.

Yāmas—the twelve devas born of Yajña and Dakṣiṇā and waited on Hariyajña;¹ they are Yadu, Yayāti, Vivadha, Srāsata, Mati, Vibhāsa, Kratu, Prayāti, Viśruta, Dyuti, Vāyavya and Samyama,² born in the epoch of Svāyam-bhuva Manu.³

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 12; VIII. 1. 18. ² Br. II. 9. 45; 13. 89-90; Vā. 10. 20; 31. 3, 6-7. ³ M. 9. 3; 51. 40; Vi. I. 7. 21; 12. 12.

Yāmadūtas—belong to Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 72; Vā. 91. 100.

Yāmadevas—residents of Maharloka; by turns go to Janaloka; born of Prajāpati.

Br. IV. 2. 51-55.

Yāminī—one of the wives of Tārksya and mother of locusts (śalabhas);¹ a Śakti.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 21. ² Br. IV. 44. 75.

Yāmī—one of the ten wives of Dharma and mother of Nāgavīthi.

M. 5. 15; Vā. 66. 2.

Yāmunas—a tribe.

Bhā. I. 10. 34.

Yāmunā—on its north bank was situated Pratiṣṭhāna

Vā. 91. 50.

Yāmuni—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārṣeya.

M. 199. 13.

Yāmyam (yā)—is Bharāṇi.

Br. II. 21. 77; Vā. 66. 48.

Yāmyas—a group of nāḍis emitting dew from the sun.

Br. II. 24. 28.

Yāyas—a class of deities.

Br. IV. 39. 57.

Yukta (I)—a deva.

Br. II. 13. 94; Vā. 31. 8.

Yukta (II)—a son of Raivata Manu.

M. 9. 21.

Yukta (III)—a sage of the XIV epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 44.

Yuga—the intervening time between one yuga-sandhyapūrva and sandhyāmsā; four in number; Kṛta, Treta, Dvāpara and Kali. The extent is of 12,000 years of celestial measure; the duration of the yugas includes sandhya, 12,000 divine years, 1,000 caturyugas make a day of Brahmā.¹ A yugam of five years, commencing with Śravaṇa and ending with *Dhaniṣṭhā nakṣatra*—the five years are respectively Agni, Sūrya, Soma, Vāyu and Rudra; consists of Samvatsara, Parivatsara, Idvatsara, Anuvatsara and Vatsara; revolves like the wheel owing to the movement of the Sun.² Social conditions in,³ of Śaptaṛṣis.⁴

¹ Bhā. II. 8. 17; III. 11. 18; XII. Ch. 4 (whole); Vā. 7. 22; 23. 83; 24. 1; 31. 21; Vi. I. 3. 11-15. ² Br. II. 13. 115, 147; 21. 131; 24. 57 and 144; 28. 22; Vā. 31. 28, 49; 32. 57-65; 50. 182; 53. 116; 56. 21; Vi. II. 8. 72. ³ M. Ch. 165. ⁴ Vā. 99. 419.

Yugadatta—a son of Brahmadata.

M. 49. 58.

Yugandhara (I)—a son of Kuṇi; with him the Śaineya line.

Bhā. IX. 24. 14; Vi. IV. 14. 3-4.

Yugandhara (II)—son of Bhūti—also Bhautya.

Br. III. 71. 101; Vā. 96. 100.

Yugandhara (III)—a son of Dyumni and Śainya.

M. 45. 24.

Yugapat—a Mauneya.

Vā. 69. 2.

Yugam—a measurement equal to four hastas or dhanus; equal to a dhanurdaṇḍa.

Br. II. 7. 100; Vā. 8. 106; 101. 125.

Yugānta—description of terrible state of, towards the end of a yuga.

M. 144. 65-87.

Yujājit—(Yudhājit Br. P. and M. P.) son of Mādri and Vṛṣṇi and father of Śini.

Bhā. IX. 24. 12; Br. III. 71. 19; M. 45. 2.

Yuddhatuṣṭi—(Yuddhamuṣṭi, M.P.) a son of Ugrasena.

Vā. 96. 132; Br. III. 71. 133; Vi. IV. 14. 20; M. 44. 75.

Yudhājit (I)—a Mantrakṛt.

Br. II. 32. 105; Vā. 1. 146.

Yudhājit (II)—a son of Mādri and Vṛṣṇi.

Br. III. 71. 19; M. 45. 2; Vā. 96. 18; Vi. IV. 13. 8.

Yudhājita—a son of Anamitra.

M. 45. 25.

Yudhāmanyu—a partisan of Jarāsandha stationed by him at the western gate of Mathurā during its siege, and on the southern gate of Gomanta during its siege; went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse.

Bhā. X. 50. 11[5]; 52. 11[9]; 82. 26.

Yudhiṣṭhira—a son of Kuntī and Pāṇḍu born of Dharma, and father of Prativindhya and Sudhanu. Devaka was another son by Pauravi; descendants of Ajamīḍha;¹ was defeated in a game of dice and was banished to the forest with his brothers and their wife. Was met and consoled by Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā. Kṛṣṇa's respects to: heard from Nārada that Kṛṣṇa was the Supreme Hari and was much pleased. Enquired of Him when he met him at the city of the Pāñcālas. He and his four brothers were met by Kṛta-varman.² His desire to perform the Rājasūya; joy at Kṛṣṇa's visit: provided suitable lodgings for Kṛṣṇa and his family. Addressing of the assembly on his desire to perform the Rājasūya, Kṛṣṇa asked him to get ready by defeating all the kings and bringing thus all the earth under his control: sent out his brothers in the four directions who defeated kings and brought much wealth. Was glad of Jarāsandha's death at the hands of his brothers: Sent for Purohitas for the sacrifice and invited all his kith and kin. The *yajña* comparable to that of Varuṇa; attended by all gods. For doing honour to the *Sadasyas* there was some doubt about the first place, and Sahadeva's suggestion of Kṛṣṇa's name was accepted by all except Śiśupāla who insulted him in the public assembly. Kṛṣṇa's silence. The Pāṇḍavas with the Matsyas and others unsheathed their swords, and Kṛṣṇa sent his *cakra* which cut off his head. After *avabhṛta*, Yudhiṣṭhira shone like Indra. All took leave of him in joy except Duryodhana, who became jealous of the success of the Rājasūya and of Draupadī, and of Kṛṣṇa. Heard of Duryodhana's fall in the *sabhā* and sent Kṛṣṇa with dress and ornaments to him, which he rejected.³ On the occasion of the Rājasūya, asked Nārada how Caidya, Śiśupāla and Dantavakra, haters of Hari became merged with him after their death, as also about *Sanātana dharma*;⁴ was met by Upaplāvya, by Kṛṣṇa and the other Yadus;⁵ went to Kurukṣetra for war. On his side were Virāṭa, Drupada, Śikhaṇḍi, Dhṛṣṭadyumna, Sātyaki, Kekayas, Saibya and others. Killed Śālva in the field. Welcomed Balarāma after

the war, and left for Hāstinapura and was anointed king: rule of righteousness.⁵ Felt aggrieved over the slaughter of his kith and kin: agreed with Draupadī regarding the release of Aśvatthāma, went with his brothers to see Bhīṣma in his death-bed, like Kubera with the Yakṣas. Requested Bhīṣma to give him the truth of *mokṣa dharma*. Did the funeral rites to him, and after returning to the capital, ruled righteously with the approval of Dhṛtarāṣṭra and Kṛṣṇa: three *aśva-medhas* were performed by him at the suggestion of Kṛṣṇa: Missed seeing Dhṛtarāṣṭra and Gāndhārī, and learnt of their life in the Himālayas. The rule was characterised by plenty of rains and crops and by absence of diseases and difficulties;⁶ learnt the *Angāravrata* from the sage, Pippalāda;⁷ went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse and there met Kṛṣṇa and other friends; was taken leave of by the sages: left it for his capital.⁸ Felt the advent of Kali everywhere: Installed his grandson Parīkṣit on the throne and Vajra at Mathurā: Prepared to go to *svarga*: Clad in bark, fasting, and silent, he went towards north with a view to attaining heaven: was followed by his brothers: Attained Hari through friendship.⁹

¹ Bhā. IX. 22. 27-30; I. 15. 13; Br. III. 71. 154 and 259; M. 46. 9; 50. 49; 103. 2; 189. 1; Vā. 96. 153; 99. 244; 112. 44; Vi. IV. 14. 35. ² Bhā. X. 64. 4-10; 58. 4 and 11; VII. 15. 79; X. 52. [56(v) 5-8]; 57. 10[4]. ³ Ib. X. 70. 41; 71. 23-6 and 44; 72. 1-14; 73. 35; Chh. 74 and 75 (whole); 76. 2[3]; 77. 7. ⁴ Ib. VII. 1. 12-20 and 30; 11. 1. ⁵ Ib. X. 78[95(v) 2-5]; Ch. 78 whole; 79. 24; 80[5-6], [16]. ⁶ Ib. I. 7. 49; 8. 47; Ch. 9. whole; 12. 4-6, 34; 13. 30-57; XI. 19. 11-12; III. 3. 18; M. 112. 3. ⁷ Ib. 72. 1. ⁸ Bhā. X. 82. 27; 83. 1-4; 84. 27, 69[3]. ⁹ Ib. I. 15. 32-48; VII. 1. 30; Vi. IV. 20. 40; 24. 110-1; V. 12. 24; 35. 28.

Yuyutsu—survived the Kurukṣetra war: grieved at Kṛṣṇa's departure from Hāstinapura: received Vidura in joy.

Bhā. I. 10. 9; 13. 3; X. 80.[4].

Yuyudha—a son of Vasvananta, and father of Subhā-
ṣaṇa.

Bhā. IX. 13. 25.

Yuyudhāna—(see *Sātyaki*) the grandson of *Śini*, and son of *Satyaka*, and father of *Jaya*.¹ Learnt the *dhanurveda* from *Arjuna*. Approved of *Draupadi*'s suggestion to release *Aśvatthaman*: accompanied *Kṛṣṇa* to *Hāstinapura*;² took active part in the *Rājasūya* of *Yudhiṣṭhira*: was sent to *Dvārakā* for defence;³ went with the sacrificial horse of *Kṛṣṇa*.⁴

¹ *Bhā.* IX. 24. 14; *Br.* II. 71. 101; *M.* 45. 23; *Vā.* 96. 100; *Vi.* IV. 14. 2. ² *Bhā.* I. 7. 50; *III.* 1. 31; *X.* 58. 1; 63. 3. ³ *Ib.* X. 75. 6; 76. 7[5]. ⁴ *Ib.* X. 89. 22[2].

Yuvatyas—one of the 14 *gaṇas* of *apsaras* born of the sun's rays.

Br. III. 7. 19.

Yuvana—a god of the *Lekha* group.

Br. II. 36. 76.

Yuvanāśva (I)—a son of *Candra*, (*Indu*) and father of *Śrāva*.

Bhā. IX. 6. 20-21; *M.* 12. 29.

Yuvanāśva (II)—a righteous king and a son of (*Pra*) *Senājit*: Issueless though he had a hundred wives of whom *Gaurī* was one; went to the forest, where he got up the *Aindra Iṣṭi*, a sacrifice in honour of *Indra*. One night he felt thirsty and drank the consecrated water from the sacrificial pot. In due time a son was born splitting open the right side of his stomach. He lived for some time and went to Heaven. This son was the great *Māndhātā* (s.v.).

Bhā. IX. 6. 25-32; 7. 1; *Br.* III. 63. 66; *Vā.* 88. 65; *Vi.* IV. 2. 48-63.

Yuvanāśva (III)—An *Angirasa* and *Mantrakṛt*. By his curse half the *Ganges* came out.

Br. II. 32. 108; *III.* 66. 29; *Vā.* 59. 99.

Yuvanāśva (iv)—a son of Andhra.

Br. III. 63. 27; Vā. 88. 26.

Yuvanāśva (v)—the son of Ambariṣa, wife Narmadā, and son Sambhūta (Harita-Vā. P. and Vi. P.).

Br. III. 63. 73; Vā. 88. 73; Vi. IV. 3. 2-3.

Yuvanāśva (vi)—during his *yajña*, there were differences as to the division of *Paśu*. Brahmā interfered and appeased while Śakti got angry.

Br. IV. 6. 59.

Yuvanāśva (vii)—a son of Raṇāśva and father of Mandhātā; a Mantrakṛt.

M. 12. 34; 145. 102.

Yuvanāśva (viii)—a son of Śūli of the 24th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 207.

Yuvarāja—the Crown Prince;¹ his initiation against a King, an instance of *antahkopa*;² the residence of, to consist of five wings as that of the Kings.³

¹ Vā. 96. 219. ² M. 223. 8. ³ Ib. 254. 17.

Yuṣitāśva—the son of Śankhaṇa and father of Viśvasaha.

Vi. IV. 4. 106.

Yūkā—a measurement; eight times the *likhyā* (s.v.), (*likṣā*).

Br. IV. 2. 121; M. 258. 18; Vā. 101. 121.

Yūthapāṣ—Dhūmra Parāśaras.

M. 201. 38.

Yūpa—a sacrificial post;¹ circumambulation of the, leads to the fruit of *Vājapeya*;² in the Gaura hill on the banks of the Ganges where Indra made many sacrifices;³ near *Brahmatīrtha* where *Brahmā* performed sacrifice and planted a *Yūpa*.⁴

¹ Vā. 30. 148; 94. 17; 97. 28; 106. 43. ² Ib. 111. 31-2. ³ Br. II. 18. 28. ⁴ Vā. 111. 31.

Yoga (I)—practices of:¹ eight-fold: its characteristics.² *Bhaktiyoga*:³ born of *Kriya*, *Kriyāyoga*:⁴ the course of: followed by *Nārada* and others in their worship of *Nārāyaṇa*:⁵ System of.⁶ Also three-fold *jñāna*, *bhakti* and *karma*: of this *bhakti* is important.⁷ Spoiled by bad association, especially association of women;⁸ is an *aiśvarya*, and possible through *kriya* and *gurupriya*: of 24 truths: *Trayī* is its limb;⁹ other limbs, *yama*, *niyama*,¹⁰ *yajña*, *dāna*, *vedābhyāsa*, and *Dhāraṇa*; philosophy of;¹¹ the strength of the *Pitṛs*, out of which soma grows; from *jñāna*;¹² methods of: control of the senses and the mind by fasting; a means to fructify austerities, then knowledge sprouts;¹³ praise of;¹⁴ of *Nakṣatra* and *Ṛṣi*;¹⁵ as a result of *svādhyāya* or study and vice-versa;¹⁶ explanation of the nature of *yoga* by *Keśidhvaja* to *Khāṇḍikya*.¹⁷

¹ Bhā. I. 2. 28; II. 1. 6; 2. 23; M. 1. 12. ² Bhā. III. Ch. 28. ³ Ib. III. Ch. 29. ⁴ Ib. IV. 1. 51; Vā. 71. 64. ⁵ Bhā. V. 14. 45; 19. 10; VII. 3. 9; 11. 3. ⁶ Ib. IX. 12. 4; X. 8. 45; Ch. 29 (whole); XI. 14. 20. ⁷ Ib. XI. 20. 6-8. ⁸ Ib. XI. 26. 3 and 24. ⁹ Br. II. 34. 65; III. 3. 89; 9. 62 and 66; 10. 4 and 115; 19. 29 and 62; IV. 3. 55. ¹⁰ M. 13. 5; 183. 44 and 50; 193. 38; 247. 9; 248. 17. ¹¹ Ib. 2. 16; Vā. 66. 110. ¹² Ib. 71. 66; 101. 75, 211, 350. ¹³ Ib. 77. 124-35. ¹⁴ Br. I. 6. 40; Vā. 18. 5-6. ¹⁵ Ib. 99. 422. ¹⁶ Vi. VI. 6. 2. ¹⁷ Ib. VI. 7. 26-92.

Yoga (II)—a name of *Śiva*.

Vā. 97. 175.

Yogatantra—authorship attributed to *Viṣvaksena*.

Bhā. IX. 21. 26.

Yogadharma—the first of all *dharma*s,¹ hidden by Kaśyapa in a cave and discovered and published by Sanat-kumāra for the benefit of humanity;² not to be discussed with Yogins; but implicit obedience to it leads to heaven, and non-conformity would lead to hell.³

¹ Vā. 83. 60. ² Ib. 83. 83-4. ³ Ib. 83. 91-94; 104. 14.

Yoganidrā—of Viṣṇu on the waters: His primordial form;¹ his sleep at Prayāgā,² left it for churning the ocean.³

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 2-5. ² M. 22. 9. ³ Ib. 150. 212; 249. 45.

Yogapravṛtti—the signs in the body of; when the Yogi feels himself and the earth full of tejas, then siddhi is attained;¹ Kriyāyoga.²

¹ Vā. 11. 62-63. ² Ib. 71. 64.

Yogamāyā—Ordered by Hari to transfer the *dhāma* of His in the womb of Devakī to that of Rohiṇī; she was to take birth as the daughter of Yaśodā and Nanda, at the same time he became Kṛṣṇa. She would be worshipped by all as Durgā, Bhadrakālī, Ambikā. She did as was commanded. Born of Yaśodā: taken to prison by Vasudeva leaving Devakī's babe at Yaśodā's bed. Dashed against a rock by Kamsa, she predicted that soon a baby born already would kill him (See Viṣṇumāyā).

Bhā. X. 2. 6-15; 3. 45[1]-53; 4. 7-13, 29.

Yogaśāstras—works on Yoga.

Br. IV. 37. 27.

Yogasiddhā—the sister of Bṛhaspati and wife of Pra-bhāsa, the eighth of the Vasus; son, Viśvakarma, author of the *Silpaśāstra*.

Vā. 84. 15-16.

Yogasūnu—a son of Brahmadatta.

Vā. 99. 180.

Yogā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 32. 17.

Yogāgni—by his quality of lordship, God assumes this shape in the world.

Vā. 101. 217.

Yogācārya—Lord Nārāyaṇa.

M. 171. 3.

Yogātma—the *avatār* of the Lord in the 28th dvāpara with a bachelor's body; entered the Meru cave with Brahmā and Viṣṇu and took the name of Nakuli.

Vā. 23. 219-21.

Yogi—(Siddha) he who has practised brahmacarya, ahimsa, satya, non-stealing, and a parigraha and cultivated a sense of detachment;¹ is superior to all for he performs *tapas* for a hundred years standing on one foot and living on air;² *dharmaśāsanam* of: ahimsaka; walking on good roads, drinking clean and filtered water and speaking truthful words; after serving his guru for a year goes about begging alms;³ gets the *dhāraṇa* and tries to avoid the *upasargas*; must understand the seven *sūkṣmas*; *mahisūkṣma*, *āpa*, *tejas*, *vāyu*, *vyoma*, *manas* and *buddhi sūkṣma*, and the condition of these before these elements attain the *sthūlabhāva*; all of them inter-dependent;⁴ always intent on *Prāṇāyāma* becomes one with the great being;⁵ the best to be fed on the occasion of the Śrāddha; superior to the feeding of a thousand householders, a hundred vānaprasthas and a thousand Brahmacārins.⁶

¹ Vā. 76. 28; Vi. VI. 7. 36. ² Vā. 71. 73. ³ Ib. 16. 8-17. ⁴ Ib. 12. 9, 17. ⁵ Ib. 10. 94. ⁶ M. 13. 5; 16. 10; Vā. 71. 67; Vi. III. 15. 2 and 24.

Yoginī (I)—a Varṇa śakti: an attendant on Śiva.

Br. IV. 44. 59 and 105; III. 41. 30.

Yoginī (II)—the goddess who stands in Kanakhala-tīrtha and dances with Śiva.

M. 193. 70.

Yogeśvara—a manifestation of Hari in the epoch of XIII Manu: a friend of Indra Divaspati.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 32.

Yogeśvarī—image of, with hanging tongue, knotted hair on the top of the head and a garland of skulls and bones, etc.

M. 261. 33-6.

Yogotpatti—the mind-born daughter of Kāvya Pitṛs.

Br. III. 10. 86.

Yojana—8000 *Dhanus* make one *yojana*.

Br. II. 7. 101; IV. 2. 126; Vā. 8. 107; 51. 37; 101. 113 and 126.

Yodhanipuram—a place sacred to Vāsudeva; bath in the tīrtha here rids one of his Brahmahatti doṣa.

M. 191. 100.

Yodhayānas—Kāśyapa gotrakāras.

M. 199. 5.

Yoni (I)—same as Dhūtapāpā: a river in Kuśadvīpa.

M. 122. 71.

Yoni (II)—the sacrificial fire-place, a *vitasti* in measurement and in appearance like the lips of an elephant.

M. 265. 34.

Yoni (III)—from Prakṛti.

Vā. 101. 228.

Yonitoyā—a sacred river of Śālmalidvīpa.

Vi. II. 4. 28.

Yonimudrā—the symbol pertaining to Devī; description of.

Br. IV. 42. 18; 44. 11.

Yoṣitsanga—contact with women, condemned.

Bhā. III. 31. 34-42.

Yaudheya—a son of Yudhiṣṭhira by Devakī.

M. 50. 56.

Yaudheyā—the capital of Nṛga (Mṛga-Vā. P.).

Br. III. 74. 21; Vā. 99. 21.

Yaudheyī—a queen of Yudhiṣṭhira and mother of Devaka.

Vi. IV. 20. 44.

Yauvanāśva (I)—a son of Ambarīṣa, and father of Hārita;¹ killed in a battle lasting for 14 months and more Aruddha and Ripu.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 7. 1. ² Br. III. 74. 8; Vā. 99. 8.

Yauvanāśva (II)—a grandson of Kāverī.

Vā. 91. 58.

Ra

Rakta—the thirtieth Kalpa; Brahmā got a son red in colour, dress and eyes; finding him to be Mahādeva, Brahmā bowed to him and contemplated upon Vāmadeva; Śarva appeared to him and made *aṭṭahāsa* when were born four sons beginning with Viraja.

Vā. 22. 21-30.

Raktakampanā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 26.

Raktakarṇā (ī)—a Brahmarākṣasi.

Vā. 69. 134. Br. III. 7. 99.

Raktabīja—an Asura killed by Durgā.

Br. IV. 29. 76.

Raktayoginīvallabha—one of the six charioteers of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 20. 92.

Raktā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 12.

Raktākṣa—an attendant on Śiva.

Br. III. 41. 26.

Rakṣa (ī)—a son of Vasiṣṭha and Ūrjā.

Br. II. 11. 41.

Rakṣa (II)—the son of Khaśa: A fearful figure of three heads, three hands and three feet: roamed in the night in search of prey of men and animals.

Br. III. 7. 61-77.

Rakṣa (III)—meaning Pālana or protection from Rākṣasas.

Vā. 69. 101.

Rakṣa (IV)—resides in the sun's chariot during the month of Śuci¹; Phālguna.²

¹ Vi. II. 10. 7. ² Ib. II. 10. 18.

Rakṣas—(also Rākṣasas) evil spirits.

Bhā. X. 6. 27.

Rakṣasas—born of Viśvā and Kaśyapa;¹ worship Barhiṣad manes.²

¹ M. 5. 1; 6. 29, 46. ² Ib. 15. 4.

Rakṣā (I)—the sister of Rkṣa; wife of Prajāpati and mother of Jāmbavan.

Br. III. 7. 299-300.

Rakṣā (II)—the use of amulets to protect children and others from evils.

Vi. V. 5. 13.

Rakṣātmikā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 86.

Rakṣāvadhārinī—a Varṇaśakti.

Br. IV. 44. 61.

Rakṣogaṇabhojana—one of 28 hells for the sin of Puruṣamedha.

Bhā. V. 26. 7 and 31.

Rakṣoghnamantrapāṭhanam—cited on the śrāddha day to keep off the Rākṣasas.

Vi. III. 15. 31.

Rakṣoghnam sūktam—to be uttered in founding a new temple;¹ to be uttered in palace building;² of the Sāmavedins, recited in tank ritual.³

¹ M. 265. 25. ² Ib. 268. 34. ³ Ib. 58. 37.

Rakṣohā—a son of Arkāgni.

Br. II. 12. 43; Vā. 29. 40.

Raghu (I)—a son of Dīrghabāhu, and a man of everlasting glory. His son was Aja. Lust after more territory: knew the power of Viṣṇu's yogamāyā.

Bhā. IX. 10. 1; XII. 3. 9; II. 7. 44; Br. III. 63. 183; Vā. 88. 183; Vi. IV. 4. 84-5.

Raghu (II)—a son of Nighna.

M. 12. 47.

Raghunandana—an epithet of Viṣṇu.

M. 54. 18.

Rangam—the wrestling place where separate seats were arranged for judges, nobles, women, cowherds, etc. Women of the palace and the city attended such matches; these women recalled Kṛṣṇa's former exploits.

Vi. V. 20. 23-29, 43, 45-7.

Rangopajīvaka—professional actors.

Vā. 101. 164.

Racanā—a Daitya lady and queen of Tvaṣṭa.

Bhā. VI. 6. 44.

Raja (I)—son of Viraja and father of Ketuman (Śatajit, Vi. P.).

Br. II. 14. 70; III. 8. 19; Vi. II. 1. 40.

Raja (II)—son of Dhara.

Br. III. 3. 22.

Raja (III)—is Rājasīvr̥tti: Leads to duhkha and Tṛṣa.

Br. IV. 3. 32-41.

Raja (IV)—one of the seven sons of Vasiṣṭha and Ūrjā; wife Mārkaṇḍeyī and son Ketuman.

Vā. 28. 36-37; Vi. I. 10. 13.

Raja (V)—the quality present both in *tamas* and *satva* as oil in the oil-seed and ghee in milk; it is the result of agitation in the *pradhāna*.

Vā. 3. 2; 5. 10, 12.

Raja (VI)—son of Arija; a Rājārṣi and tapassiddha.

Vā. 33. 60; 57. 122.

Raja (VII)—one of the ten branches of the Rohita clan of devas.

Vā. 100. 90.

Rajaka—a washerman;¹ Śuklatīrtham, compared to, in washing sins; to be fined a māṣa of gold by the king for not properly washing.² the washerman of Kamsa was killed on his refusing cloths to Kṛṣṇa and Rāma.³

¹ M. 192. 20. ² Ib. 227. 155. ³ Vi. V. 19. 14-17.

Rajata—son of Varatri.

Br. III. 1. 79.

Rajatanābha (I)—the milkman of the Yakṣas on the earth and father of Maṇidhara. Born of Yakṣa and apsaras Kratusthalā.

Br. II. 36. 216; III. 7. 111.

Rajatanābha (II)—the grandfather of the Yakṣas, married Bhadrā, the daughter of Anuhrāda, the Daitya; father of Maṇibhadra and Maṇivara; wives of these two become the aunts of Samsiddhakaraṇa.

Vā. 69. 151-2.

Rajatam—silver, came out of Śiva's eyes; hence dear to Pitṛs; but inauspicious and to be avoided in devakāryas.

M. 17. 22-3.

Rajanī—a R. in Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 10.

Raji—son of Āyu and father of five hundred (hundred M. P.) sons known as Rajeyas; a devotee of Nārāyaṇa; was invested with conquering powers; fearing Prahlāda and other enemies, Indra gave his kingdom to Raji; once when the Devāsura (Kolāhala) war broke out between Prahlāda and Indra extending for 300 years both parties invoked his assistance; he joined the Devas who unlike the Asuras

accepted him as their Lord and he vanquished the Asuras; Indra became thus his adopted son to whom he gave back his kingdom and returned to forest for penance.

Indra, however, returned the kingdom to Rājī; after Rājī's death his sons appropriated the kingdom and refused to give it to Indra; the latter therefore killed all of them with the help of Br̥haspati.¹ It is said where Rājī is, there Lakṣmī finds her abode; where Lakṣmī is there Dhṛti lives; where Dhṛti resides, Dhāma lives; where Dhāma lives, there is Jaya.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 17. 1-16; Br. III. 67. 2, 79-105; 72. 86; M. 24. 35-42; Vā. 97. 86; Vi. IV. 8. 3, 21; 9. 1-23. ² Vā. 92. 74-99.

Rajeyu—one of the ten sons of Raudrāśva.

Vā. 99. 124.

Rañjana—son of Varūtri.

Vā. 65. 78.

Raṇaka—son of Kṣudraka, and father of Suratha.

Bhā. IX. 12. 15.

Raṇacandra—born of Pulaha.

Br. III. 7. 178.

Raṇañ(m)jaya (I)—a son of Kṛtañ(m)jaya, and father of Samjāya; of the Br̥hadbala (Bārhadbalāyana-Bhā. P.) dynasty.

Bhā. IX. 12. 13; Vi. IV. 22. 7-8.

Raṇañjaya (II)—a son of Vrāta.

Vā. 99. 287.

Raṇadhṛṣṭa—a son of Dhṛṣṭa.

M. 12. 21.

Raṇāśva—a son of Samhatāśva.

M. 12. 34.

Ranejaya—a son of Kṛtamjaya, the Ikṣvāku king.

M. 271. 11.

Rati (I)—a name of Śatarūpā; wife of Svāyambhuva Manu.

Br. II. 9. 38; Vā. 10. 13.

Rati (II)—the consort of Kāma. Hearing that he was burnt by Śiva, she clad herself in sorrowful clothes. Śyāmalā restored him back to life, and in her presence both were married again;¹ a śakti;² mother of Harṣa;³ Prīti became her co-wife; after the burning of Kāma, was Māyāvātī in Śambara's house and brought up Pradyumna (an incarnation of Kāma);⁴ Image of, with swan.⁵

¹ Br. IV. 30. 37-51; M. 7. 13; 100. 32; 154. 219, 272-3; ² Br. IV. 19. 64-71; 44; 72. ³ Vā. 10. 38. ⁴ Vi. I. 7. 31; V. 27. 30. ⁵ M. 261. 55.

Rati (III)—a kalā of the moon.

Br. IV. 35. 92.

Rati (IV)—a son of Śatarūpā.

M. 4. 25.

Ratipriyā—the goddess enshrined at Gangādvāra.

M. 13. 37.

Ratī (I)—the wife of Vibhu and mother of Pṛthusena.

Bhā. V. 15. 6.

Ratī (II)—see Māyāvātī.

Bhā. X. 55. 7.

Ratnakūṭā (I)—one of Atri's wives.

Br. III. 8. 76.

Ratnakūṭā (II)—a daughter of Bhadrāśva and Ghṛtācī.

Vā. 70. 69.

Ratnakūṭi—the tenth daughter of Raudrāśva.

Vā. 99. 126.

Ratnadhara—a Mt. south of Mānasa;¹ residence of the seven sages.²

¹ Vā. 36. 23. ² Ib. 38. 27; 39. 45.

Ratnadhenu—the gift of a cow with precious gems set in every part of its body takes one to the world of Viṣṇu and makes him attain the place of Śambhu;¹ Gudadhenu, fit for gift on the Viśokadvādaśī day.²

¹ M. 274. 10; 288. 1-17. ² Ib. 82. 2.

Ratnamaya śālā—of Lalitā described.

Br. IV. ch. 33 (whole).

Ratnaśaila (I)—(Ratnācalam): of thousand pearls is the best; then of 500 and 300; with 250 pearls Viṣkambhavarvatas to be made around the principal one; the giver is relieved from Brahmahatti and other sins.

M. 83. 6; 90. 1.

Ratnaśaila (II)—a chief hill of Krauñcadvīpa like Vāḍavāmukha.

Vi. II. 4. 50.

Ratnā—a daughter of Śaibya, queen of Akrūra and mother of eleven heroic sons.

M. 45. 28.

Ratnākara—ocean personified.

Br. IV. 15. 21.

Ratnāni (I)—of kings; are seven in number; cakra, ratha, maṇi, queen, nidhi, horses and elephants.

Br. II. 29. 74-5; M. 217. 37; Vā. 57. 68.

Ratnāni (II)—the essence got by mountains by milking the cow-earth;¹ seven gems in the epoch of Svāyam-bhuva; generally gems.²

¹ M. 10. 25. ² Vi. III. 12. 2.

Ratni—a measurement of 21 angula parvas.

Br. II. 7. 98; IV. 2. 122. M. 16. 25; 53. 7. Vā. 101. 122.

Ratha—of the moon, description of; sprang out of waters with ten horses, charioteer, etc., has three wheels.

Vā. 52. 50-4.

Rathakṛcchra—a grāmaṇi with the sun in spring.

Vā. 52. 4.

Rathakṛt (I)—the yakṣa presiding over the month of Madhu.

Bhā. XII. 11. 33; Br. II. 23. 3.

Rathakṛt (II)—one of the seven Prānins of the king.

Vā. 57. 70, Br. II. 29. 76.

Rathacitra (I)—with the sun in the months of Śuci and Śukra (in the month of Āṣāḍha Vi. P.).

Br. II. 23. 7; Vi. II. 10. 8.

Rathacitra (II)—a grāmaṇi with the sun in summer.

Vā. 52. 7.

Rathañja—a Yakṣa, who resides in the sun's chariot during the month of Mādhava.

Vi. II. 10. 5.

Rathantara—a Jayādeva and son of Brahmā; a man-trāsarīra.

Br. III. 3. 6; Vā. 66. 6; 67. 5.

Rathantarakalpa—an account of, in the *Brahmavai-varta Purāṇa*;¹ king Puṣpavāhana belonged to this aeon.²

¹ M. 53. 34; 69. 1, 5. ² Ib. 100. 1.

Rathantaram (I)—the *Sāma* sung by Bhauvana; elephants, Kapila and Puṇḍarīka born of;¹ to be heard on the śrāddha day;² to be uttered while installing a new image;³ from the first face of Brahmā.⁴

¹ Br. III. 7. 324 and 335; Vā. 9. 48; 22. 8; 30. 119; 69. 209. ² M. 17. 38. ³ Ib. 58. 37. 265. 27. ⁴ Br. II. 8. 50; III. 4. 2. Vi. I. 5. 53.

Rathantaram (II)—(Sūryamaṇḍalam) 88,000 yojanas in measurement.

Vā. 21. 75 and 79.

Rathabhṛt—a yakṣa who resides in the sun's chariot in the months of Caitra and Madhu.

Vi. II. 10. 3.

Ratharājī—a wife of Vasudeva.

M. 46. 21.

Rathareṇu—a measurement; 8 trasareṇu.

Br. IV. 2. 120; Vā. 101. 120.

Rathavara—a son of Bhimaratha, and father of Navaratha;¹ adhered to dharma and satya.²

¹ Br. III. 70. 42. ² Vā. 95. 41-2.

Rathasaptami—the Saptami of the month of Māgha when the sun turns his chariot; fit for making gifts and performing śrāddha to please Pitṛs.

M. 17. 9-10.

Rathasvana (I)—the Yakṣa presiding over the month of śukra (in the sun's chariot during the month of Śuci-Vi. P.).

Bhā. XII. 11. 35; Br. II. 23. 7; Vi. II. 10. 7.

Rathasvana (II)—a grāmaṇi with the sun in the summer.

Vā. 52. 7.

Rathākāra—a kingdom of Kuśadvīpa.

Br. II. 14. 29; 19. 58.

Rathāntara (I)—a Kṣatropeta dvija.

Br. III. 66. 88.

Rathāntara (II)—a disciple of Satyaśriya; a śākha pravartaka, śākhapūrṇarathītara (?).

Vā. 60. 29, 65.

Rathāntara (III)—an elephant.

Vā. 69. 219.

Rathimukhya—a son of Bhajamāna.

Vā. 96. 135.

Rathī—a military title below mahāratha¹ earned by Yayāti and Kārtavīryārjuna.

¹ Vā. 99. 249. ² Br. III. 68. 20; 69. 21.

Rathītara (I)—a son of Pṛśadaśva; had no issue and at his desire, Angiras blessed him with sons. Their descendants became Angirasas and Kṣatropeta dvijas.

Bhā. IX. 6. 1-3; Br. III. 63. 6-7; Vā. 88 6-7. Vi. IV. 2. 9-10.

Rathītara (II)—a pupil of Satyaśṛṅga—also Śākhavaiṇa; author of three *Samhitas* given to four pupils Paila and others; also author of Nirukta—a Trayārṣeya, with Angiras and Virūpa;¹ had four disciples, Ketava, Dalaki, Dhamaśarma and Devaśarma; all of them became murderers of Brahmanas on the death of their master; they approached the creator for light who advised them to make a visit to Vālukesvaram to get redeemed of their sins by bath and prayer; on the completion of the pilgrimage they reached Sūryamaṇḍalam.²

¹ Br. II. 34. 32. 35. 3; M. 196. 38; Vā. 61. 2. ² Ib. 60. 65-72.

Rathītara (III)—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 234.

Rathītara (IV)—a rājaṛṣi who became a Brahmana and attained siddhi.

Vā. 91. 117.

Rathītaras—a branch of the Angirasas.

Vā. 65. 106.

Rathormi—a Pratardana god.

Br. II. 36. 31.

Rathaujas—a Yakṣa with the sun in the months of Madhu and Mādhava.

Br. II. 23. 3.

Ranti (I)—a son of Nandana.

Br. III. 71. 192.

Ranti (II)—a son of Riveyu, his wife was Sarasvatī.

Vā. 99. 128, 129.

Rantideva (I)—a son of Samkṛti: attained permanent fame. He performed a sacrifice when he gave up all he had and suffered with his family having nothing to eat for fortyeight days. When he had something to eat, there came a Brahmana guest and a Vṛṣala, and another guest with dogs around him; they all shared it. When he had something to drink, there came a Pulkasa and asked for the drink and got it. To such a high soul, the gods showed darśan. All his followers became Yogins, himself having realised the Yogamāyā of Viṣṇu.¹ Parikṣit compared to him for his generosity.²

¹Bhā. IX. 21. 2-18; X. 72. 21; II. 7. 44; Vi. IV. 19. 22. ²Bhā. I. 12. 24; Br. III. 34. 38.

Rantideva (II)—a son of Mahāyaśas.

M. 49. 37.

Rantipāla—a son of Nandana.

Br. III. 71. 192.

Rantibhāsa—a son of Ṛteyu, and father of Sumati and two other sons.

Bhā. IX. 20. 6.

Randhrakarakas—a kingdom of the West watered by the Sindhu.

Br. II. 18. 48.

Rabhasa—a son of Rambha, and father of Gambhira.

Bhā. IX. 17. 10.

Rabhasā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 26.

Ramaṇa—a son of Dhara.

M. 5. 24.

Ramaṇaka (I)—An upadvīpa to Jambūdvīpa: a territorial division of Śālmalidvīpa:¹ The island where Kāliya originally lived. Here the serpents agreed to give *bali* every fortnight to Garuḍa, except Kāliya.² South of Śveta and north of Nila. People live here for thousands of years (10150 years *Vā. P.*) by drinking the juice of the fruit of the banyan tree, Rohaṇa in the island; people living there, pleasant to look at, devoid of disease and difficulties.³

¹ Bhā. V. 19. 30; 20. 9. ² Ib. X. 16. 63; 17. 1-4. ³ Br. II. 15 62-5; M. 113. 61; Vā. 45. 2-5.

Ramaṇaka (II)—son of Vitihotra of Puṣkaradvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 31.

Ramaṇā—the Goddess enshrined at Rāmatīrtha.

M. 13. 40.

Ramā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 90.

Ramoda—Ārṣeyapraras (Bhārgavas).

M. 195. 39.

Rambalā—a daughter of the Vāleayas; originator of the Kambaleyaṅa.

Vā. 69. 21.

Rambha (I)—a son of Vivimśati, and father of Khani-
netra.

Bhā. IX. 2. 25.

Rambha (II)—a son of Āyu, and father of Rabhasa:
known for his valour;¹ had no son.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 17. 1 and 10; Br. III. 67. 2. ² Vi. IV. 8. 3; 9. 24.

Rambha (III)—the fifth Kalpa.

Vā. 21. 30.

Rambhaka—with the sun in the months of Śuci and
Śukra.

Br. II. 23. 8.

Rambhā (I)—the Apsaras presiding over the month of
Śuci;¹ wife of Maya;² presiding over the month of Ūrja.³

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 36. ² Br. III. 6. 28; 7. 7. ³ Ib. II. 23. 22; IV. 33.
18; Bhā. XII. 11. 44.

Rambhā (II)—the goddess enshrined at Malaya hills:
a mother goddess.

M. 13. 29; 179. 20.

Rambhā (III) —An Apsaras versed in dancing;¹ created by Brahmā;² going with the sun sometime;³ seized by the Asuras;⁴ in the Sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu.⁵

¹ M. 24. 28; Vā. 69. 6. ² M. 136. 11. ³ Ib. 126. 23. ⁴ Ib. 126. 7; 133. 9. ⁵ Ib. 161. 75.

Rambhā (IV)—a snake with the sun in summer.

Vā. 52. 6.

Rambhā (v)—with the sun during Phālguna month; Śukra or Āṣāḍha;¹ along with other Apsaras cursed by Aṣṭāvakra.²

¹ Vi. II. 10. 18. ² Ib. V. 38. 73. 77.

Ramya (I)—son of Āgnīdhra, and Lord of Nīlam (Nīlavarṣa-Vā. P.);¹ placed in charge of the kingdom bordering on Nīlācala.²

¹ Br. II. 14. 46-50; Vā. 33. 39, 42. ² Vi. II. 1. 17 and 20.

Ramya (II)—(Keśari s.v.) Mt. in Śākadvīpam.

Vā. 49. 84.

Ramyaka (I)—son of Āgnīdhra.

Bhā. V. 2. 19.

Ramyaka (II)—(Nīlavarṣa) a continent bounded by Nīla on one side: Here Viṣṇu in the form of Matsya is worshipped by Manu.

Bhā. V. 16. 8; 18. 24-28. M. 113. 30; Vā. 34. 30. Vi. II. 2. 14.

Ramyā—a daughter of Meru, and wife of Ramyaka.

Bhā. V. 2. 23.

Raya—son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī. Father of Eka.

Bhā. IX. 15. 1-2.

Rava—disciple of Lokākṣi, an *avatār* of the lord.
Vā. 23. 134.

Ravana—son of Dharma (Vasu).
Vi. I. 15. 113.

Ravayas—their lord is Viṣṇu.
M. 8. 4.

Ravi (I)—from *av* to protect—see Sūrya;¹ got a place among śrāddhadevas;² the śrāddhadeva;³ an Āditya;⁴ in three forms, Gayāditya, Uttarārka, and Dakṣiṇārka;⁵ movements of the sun, detailed; maṇḍala measurement of; rise at Samyamana, mid-day at Amarāvati, mid-night at Suṣā, setting at Vibhāvarī; other similar calculations; the movement in a muhūrta; movement for a day and a night; movement in Dakṣiṇāyanam; chariot of, limbs of the year; the seven horses are *Cchandasa*, *Gāyatrī*, *Triṣṭub*, *Jagatī*, *Anuṣṭub*, *Pañktī*, *Bṛhatī* and *Uṣṇik*; gives a list of sages, Gandharvas, Apsaras, Nāgas, Grāmaṇi and Rākṣasas with the sun in the six seasons; these go with the sun in his own wheel;⁶ a marut-gaṇa;⁷ standard of Nāga in the Tārakāmaya.⁸

¹ Br. II. 21. 4; 23. 26; 24. 35; III. 59. 37; IV. 1. 138; Vā. 50. 60; Vi. II. 8. 11-12. ² M. 13. 1. ³ Ib. 15. 43. ⁴ Ib. 171. 56. ⁵ Vā. 106. 57. ⁶ M. chh. 124-6; Vā. 100. 222. ⁷ M. 171. 52. ⁸ Ib. 173. 9.

Ravi (II)—son of Svāruciṣa Manu.
Br. II. 36. 19; Vā. 62. 19.

Ravidvāram—the path of devas.
Vā. 8. 198.

Ravinandana—a name of Manu.

M. 1. 11 and 22.
P. 8

Ravipadam—in Gayā.

Vā. 109. 19.

Ravimūrtis—four, representing the four Yugas.

Vā. 108. 36.

Raśadu—a son of Svāhā and father of Citraratha; the best among givers; performed many sacrifices.

Vā. 95. 16-17.

Raśmi—one of the 20 Sutapa gaṇas.

Vā. 100. 15.

Rasa (I)—a Tuṣita god.

Br. III. 3. 19.

Rasa (II)—the guṇa of waters becomes absorbed in *jyotis* or *tejas* and consequently waters reach the verge of destruction.

Vā. 101. 42. 102. 9.

Rasakarṣanikā—a devī.

Br. IV. 19. 18; 36. 69; 44. 118.

Rasakalyāṇinī—a *vrata* to be performed on the third day of the Māgha month; sacred to Lalitā; this is continued every month preceded by fasting and followed by gifts to Brahmanas; the person who does this enjoys in the world of Gaurī. It is equal to performing 1000 *Yajñas*.

M. ch. 63 (whole)

Rasakulyā—a R. in Kuśadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 15.

Rasajña—a companion of Puramjana, 'allegorically the organ of taste. See mukhyā.

Bhā. IV. 25. 49; 29. 11.

Rasadhenu—fit for gift during the *Viśokadvādaśi vrata*.
M. 82. 19.

Rasana—a son of the Rākṣasa Vidyuta.

Br. III. 7. 95.

Rasapāsara—son of Kuthumi.

Vā. 61. 38.

Rasarāja—one of the eight saubhāgyams.

M. 60. 8, 28.

Rasasiddhi—is a yoga siddhi.

Br. IV. 36. 52; 44. 108.

Rasātala—(also Pātālam) the underworld of rocky soil. Here live Paṇis, Nāgas, Nivātakavacas and Kāleyas; all dānavas of great strength and enterprising spirit and afraid of Hari and Sarama, the messenger of Indra.¹ Visited by Arjuna in search of the dead child of the Dvārakā Brahmana;² burnt by Pralaya;³ the Asuras entered it helpless;⁴ Vasu, cursed by the sages to live there, for his decision against the killing of Paśu in sacrifices;⁵ of 10,000 Yojanas in extent; other talams are Atala, Sutala, Vitala, Gabhastala, Mahātala, Sritala, and Patāla with the characteristics of black, white, *pītam*, chunam, rocky and gold they are in groups of earth, water and space.⁶

¹ Bhā. V. 24. 7 and 30; Br. II. 19. 171; 20. 10 and 12, 39-40; 30. 31; M. 47. 63; Vā. 49. 163; 97. 95; 100. 157; Vi. IV. 3. 4 and 8; V. 1. 28. ² Bhā. X. 89. 44. ³ Br. III. 53. 1; 72. 96. 73. 46 and 48; IV. 1. 153. ⁴ M. 47. 212-13, 233. ⁵ Ib. 143. 24-25; 166. 3; 248, 4, 11, 53, 67ff; Vā. 57. 110. ⁶ Ib. 6. 25; 50. 9-14.

Rasau—the months of Madhu and Mādhava.

Br. II. 13. 9; Vā. 30. 8.

Rahamvarcas—a son of Sampāti.

M. 49. 4.

Rahasyayoginī—a group of deities.

Br. IV. 19. 46.

Rahūgana—the king of Sindhu—sauvīra kingdom: employed Jaḍa-Bharata as his palanquin bearer, and found fault with him for not bearing it properly: He understood that he was a Brahmana, felt remorse and enquired who he was. Heard precepts on Ātmavidyā from Bharata and became devoted to Hari in a spirit of detachment.

Bhā. V. 10. 1-25; 13. 25.

Rākā (I)—a daughter of Angiras and Smṛti; wife of Dhātri, and mother of Prātas;¹ a Śakti.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 34; VI. 18. 3; Vā. 28. 15; Vi. I. 10. 7. ² Br. IV. 32. 12.

Rākā (II)—a R. in Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 10.

Rākā (*Ekā* ?) (III)—the full moon shining resplendent and much pleasing to the eye;¹ a day fit for giving gifts;² ety. of.³

¹ Br. II. 11. 18; 28. 38, 46 and 60; Vā. 50. 201; 56. 35, 41 and 55.
² Vi. II. 8. 80. ³ Vā. 56. 41.

Rākā (IV)—Two lavas of the afternoon of Pratipada.

M. 133. 36; 141. 33, 41, 51.

Rākṣasa—a form of marriage by which Kṛṣṇa married Rukmiṇī. But Rukmi objected to this form of marriage.

Bhā. X. 52. 18 and 41; 54. 18; Vi. III. 10. 24.

Rākṣasas (I)—see Rakṣas: semi-divine beings;¹ different clans—Devarākṣasas like Nairṛtas, Bhūmirākṣasas, Guhyarākṣasas Daityarākṣasas like Kāpileyas; Another classification is divācaras (Yajñamukhas) (Yātudhāna, Brahmadhāna, and Vārtta) and Niśācaras (Paulastya, Nairṛta, Āgastya, and Viśvāmītra) who ruin the Śrāddha, but worship Pitṛs;² of sharp teeth, reside in Bhaumanarakam;³ sons of Yātudhāna;⁴ description of their forms and features;⁵ mother, Svasā;⁶ both Dānavas and Daityas live in Pātāla.⁷

¹ Bhā. VI. 8. 24; Br. II. 32. 1 and 2; 35. 191. ² Ib. III. 7. 132-167; 8. 60-65; 10. 111; 11. 81; IV. 1. 155; 2. 26; 20. 47; Vā. 70. 54-7. ³ M. 39. 8-9. ⁴ Vā. 69. 128. ⁵ Ib. 70. 54-63. ⁶ Vi. I. 21. 25. ⁷ Ib. II. 5-4.

Rākṣasas (II)—*ety*: (see also Yakṣa, Niśācara). When out of hunger the first created beings began to swallow water, the Rākṣasas tried to protect the waters; then the hairs of Prajāpati stood on end with anger; out of this came snakes of all sorts;¹ occupy Vajraka hill.²

¹ Br. II. 8. 32; Vā. 9. 30-5; Vi. I. 5. 43. ² Vā. 30. 90; 31. 12; 34. 55; 39. 36; 100. 159; 101. 3, 28.

Rākṣasajit—a son of Jāmbavan.

Br. III. 7. 303.

Rākṣasamātr̥s—eight in number: perhaps the seven daughters of Khaśa and Nilā; create fear and disease among children (human beings- Vā. P.).

Br. III. 7. 156-61; Vā. 69. 188.

Rākṣasī—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 16.

Rākṣasīvelā—when no ceremonies are to be performed; the first three muhūrtas or nālikas of the morning, saṅghava (8-30 to 11 A.M.) of noon, afternoon and evening.

M. 22. 82-83.

Rākṣī—a chief doorkeeper in Geyacakraratha.

Br. IV. 19. 88.

Rāga—carries away bhūta; leads to samsāra and its ills; Viṣayarāga, reason for re-birth.

Vā. 102. 67, 69.

Rāghava—see Rāma (s.v.);¹ killed Tāḍakā;² his consort was Sītā,³ an *avatār* of Viṣṇu to kill Rāvaṇa.⁴

¹ Br. III. 5. 36. ² Vā. 67. 73. ³ Vi. I. 9. 144. ⁴ Ib. IV. 14. 49.

Rāghaveśvaram—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 6t.

Rāja (I)—one of the ten branches of the Rohita clan of devas.

Br. IV. 1. 86; Vā. 100. 90.

Rāja (II)—(see also Rājan) qualifications of: should not retreat from the battle-field; should protect Brahmanas, the poor and the helpless; insist on svadharma of his subjects, aid tapasvins, befriend the truthful and avoid the vakras;¹ precautions to be observed; befriend enemy's subjects and provide them with jobs; use spies in administration;² prescriptions for personal conduct and successful rule of a king; some *vratams* like the *Āgneya*, *Pārthiva*, etc.³ Avoid the two kinds of discontent,—*antahkopa* and *bahihkopa*; the former brings more ruin it being towards the mem-

bers of the royal household; the latter towards Sāmantas.⁴ Collect taxes through faithful servants annually.⁵ Earn the title of Rājaṛṣi like Yayāti;⁶ ety. of.⁷

¹ M. 215. 56-99; 238. 12. ² Ib. 220. 8-47. ³ Ib. 223. 7 f.
⁴ Ib. 226. 3-12. ⁵ Ib. 215. 57. ⁶ Ib. 13. 62; 43. 23; 46. 28. ⁷ Vā.
62. 134; 109. 54.

Rājaṛṣi—a title of Purūravas, Yayāti and Kārtavīrya;¹ attained by Śamika.² For some more names see Vā. P.³

¹ M. 13. 62; 43. 23; Vā. 96. 190. ² M. 46. 28. ³ Vā. 32, 38, 54; 61. 80, 86-88; 99. 15, 127.

Rājaka—son of Viśākhayūpa, and father of Nandivardhana, the Magadha king.

Bhā. XII. 1. 3-4.

Rājakṛtyam—to punish evil doers and to protect the law abiding.

M. 211. 9.

Rājakeśi—a sage.

M. 196. 26.

Rājagṛaha—the capital of Malla whom Kṛṣṇa vanquished; the palace of.

Br. III. 73. 100; IV. 14. 11.

Rājagṛham—a sacred place in Kikaṭa.

Vā. 108. 73.

Rājata—a dāna; also Raupyācalam; the best gift is of 10,000 palams of silver; the giver goes to the world of the moon; then of 5,000 and then 2,500 palams; anything above 20 palams.

M. 83. 6; 91. 1 ff

Rājatam—the silver vessel used by Pitṛs in milking the cow-earth;¹ out of Śiva's eye;² best for use in śrāddha.³

¹ M. 10. 18. ² Ib. 15. 31; 17. 20. 23. ³ Vā. 73. 51; 74. 1.

Rājadharma—also Kṣatradharma; no sin to kill one in war.

M. 103. 22.

Rājan—ety. daṇḍadhārin; crimes escaping his notice are dealt with by Yama. In Kali the king is mostly of the fourth caste and takes the profession of robbery rather than protection. Earth loses its fertility. The wealth and wives of others are coveted; *Mlecchas* are patronised. Duties—salutation to cows and Brahmanas, sandhya worship and gifts to the deserving; not to deprive forcibly a Brahmana of his property;¹ renowned kings get the title of Rājaṛṣi, generally of the family of Manu, Aila, Ikṣvāku.²

¹ Br. II. 29. 63-64; 31. 41-156; 36. 156; III. 28. 10-74. ² Ib. II. 35. 90, 96-102; III. 71. 194.

Rājanīti—six-fold; learnt by Rāma and Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 45. 34.

Rājapatha—10 dhanus broad; permits of easy movement for men, horses, chariots and elephants.

Vā. 8. 119.

Rājaputra (I)—a name of Budha, the son of Rājasoma and the originator of the science of elephantology.

M. 24. 3.

Rājaputra (II)—prince; special teachers are to be appointed to teach him Dharma, Artha and Kāma śāstras, to train him in elephant riding, chariot riding, and in arts and crafts; he must have his bodyguard so that he may not mix with the undesirables and may control his senses; he

must live in a private residence, for an ill-disciplined prince will root out the family.¹ A possible internal enemy of the king.²

¹ M. 220. 1-6 ² Ib. 223. 9.

Rājaputriyam—a work on elephantology by the sage Rājaputra, identified with Budha.

M. 24. 3.

Rājabhāṭas—police officials;¹ go to hell.²

¹ Vā. 101. 154. ² Br. IV. 2. 155.

Rājamārgas (also *Rājapathas*)—royal roads as frequented by Piśācas;¹ in the city of Śrīpuram;² in the city of Mathurā;³ lighted by lamps during nights;⁴ persons committing nuisance in public roads were visited by fines and required to clean them.⁵

¹ Br. III. 7. 404; 27. 11. ² M. 130. 3. ³ Vi. V. 19. 12. ⁴ M. 139. 19. ⁵ Ib. 227. 175.

Rājamāṣa—unfit for śrāddha.

Vi. III. 16. 7.

Rājayakṣma—smitten by this, Soma was relieved by his father, Atri.

Br. III. 65. 46-8.

Rājayakṣmā—to be worshipped in house-building.

M. 253. 30, 42 ; 268. 23.

Rājarakṣārahasyas—devices for the protection of the king's person; different kinds of mixtures of medicines used for 15 days, one month, etc.; remedies to avert houses being consumed by fire; against snakes by burning their coating; examination of cooked food by giving it to birds or throwing it into the fire and then examining the change in colour;

flies would not sit on the poisoned food; its effect on birds and beasts; the same is applicable to drinking water; such protection needed since he is the root of the tree of the people.

M. 219. 1-34.

Rājarājyam—the abode of Kubera.

M. 83. 45.

Rājarāja—the giver of gift; kalpa tree becomes so in the next birth;¹ for the gift of gosahasra.²

¹ M. 101. 30, 54, 71; 277. 21. ² Ib. 278. 25.

Rājarāt—the special title awarded by Brahmā to Soma.

Br. III. 65. 20 ; Vā. 90. 20.

Rājavartapa—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārṣeya.

M. 199. 12.

Rājavardhana—son of Dama, and father of Suvrddhi.

Vi. IV. 1. 36-7.

Rājavān—son of Dyutimat.

Vi. I. 10. 5.

Rājavr̥tti—followed by robbers as the kings themselves begin to rob in the Kali age.

Vā. 58. 42.

Rājaveśma—sacred to Lalitāpīṭha.

Br. IV. 44. 96.

Rājaśāsanam—for wrong entry in, punished with uttama daṇḍa.

M. 227. 202

Rājasa—otherwise known as Ketumān, a Lokapāla,¹ attained heaven by *tapas*.²

¹ Br. II. 21. 157; M. 124. 95. ² Ib. 143. 38.

Rājasimha—a king of Vidarbha. His daughter was married to Malayadhvaja Pāṇḍya.

Bhā. IV. 28. 28-29.

Rājasī—also Prajākari; this quality possessed by Marici Kaśyapa.

Vā. 66. 87, 104, 105.

Rājasīvr̥tti—intervening both satva and tama; leads to karma and rebirth and hence duhkha or misery due to ear, eye, tongue, body and smell.

Vā. 102. 54, 62.

Rājasūya (I)—the conqueror of cardinal points was fit to perform this: Yudhiṣṭhira on this, to Kṛṣṇa: Done by Soma who conquered the three worlds;¹ Yudhiṣṭhira's desire to be a Pārameṣṭhī. So Ṛtviks were sent for, including Bhīṣma, Vidura. Even Śūdras were invited. After the sacrifice, on the suggestion of Sahadeva, the first honour was given to Kṛṣṇa. Śiśupāla's protest and vilification of Kṛṣṇa who had his head cut off. In the sacrifice each brother was assigned specific functions—Duryodhana in charge of treasury, Bhīma cooking, Nakula the supply of provisions, etc. The *avabhṛta* bath at Gangā accompanied by divine music. Every visitor duly honoured, returned back. Jealousy of Duryodhana at the success of the sacrifice.² The consecration ceremony of a king done by Pṛthu, Vāli and others.³

¹ Bhā. X. 71. 2[1]; 72-3; IX. 14. 4; Vā. 90. 22. ² Bhā. VII. 1. 13;; X. 70. 41; Chh. 74-75. ³ Br. II. 36. 113; III. 7. 268; 8. 25; 63. 116; 72. 28; Vā. 62. 95; 70. 21.

Rājasūya (II)—the head of the Veda.

Vā. 71. 77; 88. 118. Ib. 104. 84; 112. 63.

Rājasūya (III)—the fifth gāndhāra grāmika.

Vā. 86. 42.

Rājasūyam—the gift of *Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa* equal to the performance of 1000 sacrifices.¹ The fruits of this *yajña* are equal to fasting and praying to Viṣṇu on the akṣaya-tṛtiya day;² a plunge in the Prayāgā is equal to this *yajña*.³ Sacrifice performed by Soma when Viṣṇu was Brahmā, Śiva, the protector, Atri, the hota, Bhṛgu, the *adhvaryu*, Brahmā, the udgāta, Sanaka, and others were the Sadasyas, ten Viśvedevas Camasādhvaryavas, and the three worlds dakṣiṇa; after this sacrifice the nine Devīs, Lakṣmī, Sinivālī, Kīrti, Vasu, Dhṛti and others left their husbands and sported with Soma who acted as their consort;⁴ the title of Soma after the *Rājasūya*.⁵

¹ M. 53. 57. ² Ib. 65. 7. ³ Ib. 106. 21. ⁴ Ib. 23. 19-27; 58. 54; 239. 37; Vi. IV. 6. 8. ⁵ Vā. 90. 26.

Rājāja—a son of Śambhu.

Br. III. 5. 40.

Rājādhideva—a son of Vidūratha and a hero; had two sons Śoṇāśva and Śvetavāhana equal to gods.

M. 44. 77-8.

Rājādhidevī—a Viramātā; a sister of Vasudeva; a daughter of Śūra and Bhoja and queen of Jayasena, king of Avantī;¹ paternal aunt of Kṛṣṇa and queen of Avantī. Her daughter Mitravindā loved by Kṛṣṇa who took her away by force and married her, as her brothers wanted to bestow

her on Duryodhana;² according to the Bhāgavata had two sons Vinda and Anuvinda;³ mother of two sons.⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 31 and 39; Br. III. 71. 151; M. 46. 4; Vi. IV. 14. 31. ² Bhā. X. 58. 31. ³ Vā. 96. 149. ⁴ Vi. IV. 14. 43.

Rājāna—the first kings of the earth were Priyavrata and Uttānapāda, sons of Manu; wielders of daṇḍa; ety. of.

Vā. 57. 58.

Rājika—a pupil of Kṛta.

Br. II. 35. 51; Vi. 61. 44.

Rājīvakokilas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 14.

Rājīvala—a horse of the moon's chariot.

Vā. 52. 53.

Rājeyas—the collective name for the hundred sons of Rāji; the latter won over the Asuras and finally established Indra on the throne and retired for penance; his sons deprived Indra of his power when the latter appealed to Brhaspati; he increased Indra's strength by rituals and made the Rājeyas adopt the Jinadharma and hence got outside the pale of the Veda, when Indra easily overcame them and got back his kingdom; beginning of Jīna dharma and hetu-vāda.

M. 24. 35-49.

Rājyam—a kingdom; if a king has no legitimate successor, it changes hands; ruled by ministry in the king's absence; is concerned with two main things (bāhya) or foreign affairs and (abhyantara) or home policy;¹ of Pṛthu, described.²

¹ Br. III. 50. 29-51; Vā. 88. 94; 112. 14. 46. ² M. 1. 11; 10. 10-35.

Rājyavardhana (ka)—son of Dama, and father of Sudhṛti.

Bhā. IX. 2. 29; Br. III. 8. 35.

Rājyādhideva—son of Bhajamāna.

Vā. 96. 135.

Rājñī—one of the three wives of Vivasvān; she was the daughter of Raivata and had a son Revata.

M. 11. 2-3.

Rāḍaviya—a pupil of Kṛta.

Br. II. 35. 51.

Rāḍi—a pupil of Kṛta.

Br. II. 35. 51.

Rāṇāyanīya—a composer of Sāma Veda;¹ a Kauthuka and a disciple of Lokākṣi.²

¹ Br. II. 35. 44. ² Vā. 61. 37-39.

Rātri (I)—a R. in Krauñcadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 75; M. 122. 88; Vā. 49. 69; Vi. II. 4. 55.

Rātri (II)—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 75.

Rātri (III)—Pārameśvara; pralaya or destruction at the end of which recurs the creation of the universe.

Vā. 5. 2 and 6.

Rātri (IV)—when the Asuras were born to Prajāpati night came into being; ety.; three yāmas of the night are full of darkness—Triyāmikā; then Prajāpati took another guise and created the devas; āsuri of tamas quality;¹ no

night for the region to the north of Meru and south of Lokā-loka as the sun is far removed and the earth is surrounded by the lekha;² for the Pitṛs is Śuklapakṣa;³ enters water in the morning.⁴

¹ Vā. 9. 6-15; Br. II. 13. 14. ² Vā. 50. 108. ³ Ib. 51. 11; 57. 9. ⁴ Ib. 53. 14.

Rātrisūktam—a *mantra* of the Ṛg Vedins to be recited in tank ritual.

M. 58. 34; 93. 131.

Rāthamtara—the 4th kalpa.

M. 290. 3.

Rādhā (I)—came with Kṛṣṇa to mediate between Paraśurāma and Vināyaka; spoke on the non-differentiation of Śiva and Viṣṇu; Gaṇeśa was a Vaiṣṇava and Paraśurāma Śaiva.

Br. III. 42. 21, 47-8; 43. 21 and 29; 44. 29; Vā. 104. 52.

Rādhā (II)—the goddess enshrined at Vṛndāvana.

M. 13. 38.

Rādhākānta—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 36. 56.

Rādhika—son of Jayasena, and father of Ayuta.

Bhā. IX. 22. 10.

Rāma (I)—Balabhadra of the Yādava race and lord of Dvārakā. (Balarāma): brother of Kṛṣṇa and Subhadra; See Baladeva; eldest son of Vasudeva by Rohini; father of two sons; welcomed Kṛṣṇa to Dvārakā; asked by Kṛṣṇa to take one of the two heavenly chariots and get ready to fight Jarāsandha. Rāma blew his conch and began fighting

under his palmyra ensign; defeated the enemies on all sides. Fastened Jarāsandha with ropes but Kṛṣṇa set him free; when Jarāsandha encamped on the Yamunā, was consulted by Kṛṣṇa; fought successfully Jarāsandha a third time and defeated Bāṇa's army; when about to give a death-blow to Jarāsandha, a voice from the welkin said "do not kill Jarāsandha; go back." Thus Jarāsandha was allowed to go back to his city.¹ Honoured by the Yādhava sabha, went with Kṛṣṇa to the Gomanta hill; on the way met and bowed to Paraśurāma; helped Kṛṣṇa in killing Śrgāla Vaśudeva and was welcomed by the citizens of Karavīrapura. Stayed in this city for four months and returned to Mathurā with his brother. Attacked by Jarāsandha's army, fled with Kṛṣṇa to Gomanta, pursued by Jarāsandha; reached Dvārakā safe.² Married Revatī before the advent of Kali and hence very tall in appearance; with his plough he brought down her height to his level.³

Heard of Kṛṣṇa going alone to Kuṇḍina and of the preparations of Caidya to fight him; went with his army to Kuṇḍina and was welcomed by its king: Attacked Caidya's party pursuing Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī on that account.⁴

Went to Hāstinapura with Kṛṣṇa after the reported burning of the Pāṇḍavas and Kuntī: Pursued Śatadhanvan with Kṛṣṇa and finding he had not the *Syamanta* in his person, sent Kṛṣṇa back to Dvārakā and himself to Mithilā as Janaka's guest; taught the use of the gadā (mace) to Duryodhana. Did not agree with Kṛṣṇa in returning the jewel to Akrūra. Left for Videha after Satadhanvan's death.⁵

Attended Aniruddha's marriage at Bhojakaṭa where induced by Kalinga and other friends, Rukmin invited Rāma for a game of dice: in it, Rāma sometimes lost and sometimes gained. At his loss Kalinga laughed showing his teeth. When Rukmin played false it was referred to

a mediator who was unfortunately Kalinga and who therefore maintained that Rukmi was in the right. A voice from the air said: "Rukmi tells an untruth". Without heeding to this Rukmi insulted Rāma as a forester and herdsman and new to the art of dice. Rāma got enraged, took the mace and vanquished Rukmi: next he pulled out the teeth of Kalinga making fun of him all the time: others fled in fear; returned to Dvārakā.⁶

His picture was among those drawn by Citrālekhā: Invaded Bāṇa's city, fought with Kumbhāṇḍa and Kūpa-karṇa. Once drove to Vraja and spent two months there. During nights he sported and sang with Gopis on the Yamunā drinking Vāruṇī and playing in the waters: changed the course of the river by his plough:⁷ Yamunā (s.v.) presented him with clothes, and ornaments with which he shone brighter than ever.⁸ Desire for more territory.⁹

Wanted to give Subhadrā in marriage to Duryodhana but Kṛṣṇa was for her marriage with Arjuna. The latter went to Dvārakā as an ascetic when Rāma one day invited him for *bhikṣa*. It was an opportunity for Arjuna and Subhadrā to see each other. Arjuna carried her away on a festive occasion with Kṛṣṇa's consent. Rāma's wrath was pacified by Kṛṣṇa. Then he approved of the marriage and sent him presents.¹⁰ Unable to recover the dead son of the Dvārakā Brāhmaṇa.¹¹ Founded the city of Govardhana on the upper regions of the Godāvarī in the northern part of the Sahya mountain.¹² The God of Love cursed to be born as the brother of Kṛṣṇa at Dvārakā.¹³

¹ Bhā. I. 11. 16; X. 50. 12-32; [50 (v) 8]; [51 (v) 38-58]; [52 (v) 1-6]; Br. III. 61. 25; 71. 164-8; M. 46. 11; Vā. 86. 30; 96. 162; Vi. V. 6. 9; 13. 16. ² Bhā. X. [52(v)13-41]; [53(v)1-22]; 52. 5-6 [5-7]; 7. 14 [1 and 2]. ³ Ib. X. 52. 15 [11-12]. ⁴ Ib. X. 53. 20-21 and 32; Ch. 54 (whole). ⁵ Ib. X. 57 (whole); 58. 9 [4 and 5]; 67 (v) 42. ⁶ Ib. X. 61. 26-40. ⁷ Ib. X. 62. 20; 63. 3-8. ⁸ Ib. X. Ch. 65 (whole). ⁹ Ib. XII. 3. 9. ¹⁰ Ib. X. 86. 1-12, 18. ¹¹ Ib. X. 89, 31 and 41. ¹² Br. II. 16. 44. ¹³ M. 4. 17-21.

Rāma (II)—a son of Daśaratha known for his righteousness and truth: Parikṣit compared to him: An *avatār* of Hari born in the Ikṣvāku line; killed Rāvaṇa: His fame equalled that of Pṛthu.¹ King of the Kośala country and brother of Lakṣmaṇa, Bharata, and Śatrughna: Disfigured Sūrpānakā; killed Mārīca (Subāhu?) and other Rākṣasas in the *yajña* of Viśvāmitra, bent and broke the bow of Śiva and married Sītā, put down the pride of Paraśurāma, spent a forest life with his wife in obedience to his father's command, killed Khara, Triśiras and 14,000 Rākṣasas; performed the funeral rites to Jaṭāyu, and Kabandha, killed Vāli for the sake of Sugrīva, put up a bridge across the sea, welcomed by the Lord of the seas; killed Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarṇa in their capital, ordered Vibhiṣaṇa to perform funeral rites to his dead kith and kin; recovered Sītā; enthroned Vibhiṣaṇa; left in an aerial chariot to Ayodhyā, embraced Bharata, paid respects to Brahmanas, Gurus, elders and was crowned by Vasiṣṭha just like Indra. In his period which was the Tretāyuga, it looked like Kṛtayuga; sons, Kuśa and Lava; ruled for 1010 years;² led an exemplary household life, by his loyalty to his wedded wife; performed sacrifices by giving all his kingdom as *dakṣiṇa*, retaining only the ornaments and dress, and for Sītā, her *saumāṅgalya*. The Brahmanas returned the kingdom as they had no use for it and praised him.³ One night he went about to know what people talked of his rule. He heard a person saying that Rāma was mad after Sītā, taking her back though she was at another's house for long. Next day he abandoned her and left her at Vālmiki's abode. Here were born his two sons—Kuśa and Lava. When Sītā entered the bowels of the earth, Rāma led a life of celibacy for 13,000 years giving joy and happiness to the people of Kośala. Sent his brothers on *digvijaya* and himself resided at the capital.⁴ Hearing of the Rāmacarita of Vālmiki, rides one of *karmabandhas*;⁵ resided on the banks of the Kadalī river;⁶ the 24th in the Tretāyuga; 7th incarnation

with Vasiṣṭha as Purohita;⁷ image of, generally ten *talas* in measurement;⁸ an earthly paradise created by Rāma in the upper regions of Godāvārī in Govardhana;⁹ performed śrāddha at Rudrapada and Daśaratha took the piṇḍa and went to Rudraloka blessing his son to go to Viṣṇuloka;¹⁰ an incarnation of Nārāyaṇa.¹¹

¹ Bhā. I. 12. 19; II. 7. 23-25; IV. 22. 63; IX. 10. 3; M. 12. 50-51. ² Bhā. V. 19. 1; VII. 1. 44; 10. 36; IX. 10. 3-52; X. 40. 20; XI. 4. 21; Br. III. 7. 203; 8. 54; 37. 30; 63. 185-193; 64. 16; 73. 91; Vā. 88. 192-4; Vi. IV. 4. 87-102, 104. ³ Bhā. IX. 10. 53-6; 11. 1-7; Vā. 70. 48; 88. 184, 191-7. ⁴ Bhā. IX. 11. 8-35. ⁵ Ib. IX. 11. 23; M. 12. 50-51. ⁶ Ib. 22. 53. ⁷ Ib. 47. 245; 114. 38; Vā. 98. 92; 108. 16, 24-5. ⁸ M. 259. 1. ⁹ Vā. 45. 113. ¹⁰ Ib. 111, 64. ¹¹ Vi. IV. 13. 53.

Rāma (III) (*Paraśurāma*)—a son of Jamadagni and Reṇukā; an *amśa* of Hari. Heard from his father that Arjuna-Haihaya had taken Kāmadhenu against his wish, and getting angry went to Haihaya's capital, cut off the king's head and took back the cow. In order to get rid of the sin of killing a king, he went on *tīrthayātra* for a year.¹ In obedience to his father's command he killed his mother and brothers. This pleased the father and by his boon to his son, they all came back to life. During his absence, the sons of Haihaya killed his father, and on his return, found his mother crying over the death of Jamadagni. He took his axe, ran to Māhiṣmatī, rooted out all the Kṣatriyas by defeating them twenty-one times; with their blood he made nine pools at Syamantapañcaka, where he worshipped his father's dead body and distributed the various regions to the priests; ended it with *avabhṛta* in the *Sarasvatī*.² He would be a great sage in the forthcoming *manvantara*. A sage of the 8th *manvantara*. Even today resides in Mahendra contemplating on Hari;³ was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira and came to see Kṛṣṇa at Syamantapañcaka.⁴ In his early years, with the leave of his parents, he visited his grand parents Ṛcika and Satyavatī; and after some stay there, called on his great grandfather Bhṛgu, who advised

him to do *tapas* in the Himālayas in honour of Śiva. Engaged in *tapas* by standing in water in the winter and on the fire in summer, by means of Padmāsana; Śiva in hunter's guise visited him and asked him to quit his place. Suspecting him to be god, Rāma, appealed to him when Śiva showed his true form. Instructed by Śiva, he went round the earth on a pilgrimage tour. Helped the Devas in routing the Asuras; continued his *tapas* by worshipping Śiva as mṛga-vyādha. Pleased, the Lord instructed him in the *astra-grāma* in its four aspects; went to Brahmā for advice before he started on his crusade against the Kṣatriyas. Advised to meet Śiva and to get initiated into *Kṛṣṇamantra kavacam*; Śiva instructed him with *Trailokya vijayam mantram*. On his way back he stayed at Puṣkara and heard a male deer narrating the story of Paraśurāma and Akṛtavraṇa to the female deer, adding that his was not the *uttama bhakti* but the *madhyuma*. He took the hint from that conversation that he would achieve his end by Agastya's grace. Rāma repaired to the hermitage of Agastya, followed by the deer.⁵ Mūlaka afraid of;⁶ a Brāhmaṇa;⁷ a slayer of the Kṣatriyas; versed in Dhanurveda;⁸ equal in prowess to Indra resplendent and a mixture of Brahma and Kṣatra;⁹ consort Dharanī.¹⁰

¹ Bhā. IX. 15. 13 to the end. Br. III. 1. 98; 66. 63; 69. 48; M. 43. 40; 285. 7. ² Bhā. IX. 16. 1-23; M. 273. 66. ³ Bhā. VIII. 13. 15; IX. 16. 25-7. ⁴ Ib. X. 74. 9; 84. 4. ⁵ Br. III. Chh. 21-35. ⁶ Ib. III. 63. 179; 74. 262. ⁷ Vā. 94. 46; 99. 449. ⁸ Ib. 91. 91. ⁹ Ib. 65. 94. ¹⁰ Vi. I. 9. 143.

Rāma (iv)—a son of Śivadatta.

Br. III. 35. 12.

Rāma (v)—a sage of the Sāvarnī epoch. (eighth epoch Vi. P.).

M. 9. 32; Vi. III. 2. 17.

Rāma (v1)—son of Senājit.

Vā. 99. 173.

Rāmacandra—son of Puramjaya; and father of Dharmavarmā.

Vi. IV. 24. 56.

Rāmaṇa—a son of Sāraṇa.

Vā. 96. 165.

Rāmakṛṣṇau—the nineteenth *avatār* of Hari born among the Vṛṣṇis.

Bhā. I. 3. 23.

Rāmaṭhas—a northern tribe.

M. 114. 42.

Rāmatīrtha—a R.; the mahānadi touching the hill of Prabhāsa where Rāma bathed with his wife; all sins committed in a hundred generations vanish as a result of a bath in this *tīrtha*,¹ the *mantra* for bathing in;² sacred to Ramanā and the Pitṛs³ in Ayodhyā.⁴

¹ Vā. 108. 16-18. ² Ib. 108. 20. ³ M. 13. 40; 22. 70. ⁴ Ib. 191. 93.

Rāmeśvara—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 33. 12.

Rāmeśvaram—a *tīrtha* sacred to Pitṛs; one visiting it after bath at Gayā has no rebirth.

Vā. 108. 27.

Rāmopākhyānam—narrated by Vālmiki; originally narrated by Brahmā in a hundred crore of verses to Nārada who gave it to Vālmiki.

M. 53. 71-2.

Rāvaṇa—a son of Viśravas and Keśinī;¹ pleased Śiva by his praises;² afraid of Māndhātā;³ heard of Śītā's beauty and set up Mārīca to display himself as a golden deer and entice Rāma away;⁴ resented Arjuna-Haihaya's action in ruining his camp by blocking a river and was overpowered by him in the presence of women and imprisoned in his capital Māhiṣmatī;⁵ pursued by the king of kites, compared to Indra being pursued by Vīra;⁶ killed by Rāma;⁷ lost his kingdom through pride of power; desire for more territory.⁸ Vanquished by Vāli at Puṣkara, agreed to be his ally.⁹ A description of:¹⁰ Killed Anaraṇya;¹¹ also Daśagrīva; defeated by Kārtavīrya and released at the request of Pulastya.¹²

¹ Bhā. VII. 1. 43; IV. 1. 37; Br. III. 8. 47; Vā. 70. 41-8.
² Bhā. X. 88. 16. ³ Ib. IX. 6. 33. ⁴ Ib. IX. 10. 10 ⁵ Ib. IX. 15. 21-2;
 Br. III. 32. 50; 69. 35-7. ⁶ Bhā. IV. 19. 16-17. ⁷ Ib. VII. 1. 44; 10. 36;
 X. 40. 20; Br. III. 8. 54; M. 12. 50; 47. 245; Vā. 88. 197; 94. 35;
 98. 92. ⁸ Bhā. X. 73. 20; XII. 3. 11. ⁹ Br. III. 7. 248-67. ¹⁰ Ib. III.
 8. 48-50. ¹¹ Ib. III. 63. 74; Vā. 88. 75; Vi. IV. 3. 17; 15. 1. ¹² M. 43.
 37-9.

Rāvaṇeśvaram—a *tīrtha* on the Narmadā.

M. 191. 26.

Rāśi—three-fold, as Brahmā, Rudra and Viṣṇu; (four-fold, according to another reading; see Wilson's translation).

Vi. VI. 8. 7.

Rāṣṭra—son of Kāśi (Kāśeya Vi. P.) and father of Dirghatamas (tapas Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 17. 4; Vi. IV. 8. 7.

Rāṣṭrapāla—one of the nine sons of Ugrasena.

Bhā. IX. 24. 24; Br. III. 71. 133; M. 44. 75; Vā. 96. 132; Vi. IV. 14. 20.

Rāṣṭrapālikā—a daughter of Ugrasena, and wife of Sṛñjaya.

Bhā. IX. 24, 25 and 42; Br. III. 71, 134; M. 44, 76; Vā. 96, 133; Vi. IV. 14, 21.

Rāṣṭrapinḍī—an Ārṣeyappravara (Āṅgiras).

M. 196, 21.

Rāṣṭrabhṛt—a son of Bharata.

Bhā. V. 7, 3.

Rāṣṭravardhana—son of Dama.

Br. III. 61, 8.

Rāsakrīḍā (also *Rāsagoṣṭhi*)—in this was seen the same Kṛṣṇa between every two gopīs, his hands over the shoulder of each gopī engaged in dancing and singing, until all of them were tired.

Bhā. X. Ch. 29 (whole); 33, 2-22; 39, 29; 47, 43 and 60, 62.

Rāsabhas—created by Brahmā from his feet.

Vi. I. 5, 49.

Rāsārambhapriya—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 33, 21.

Rāha—a clan belonging to Rohita Prajāpati.

Vā. 100, 61.

Rāhu (१)—(also Svarbhānu); an Asura and the eldest of the 14 sons of Vipracitti and Simhikā; a servant of Hiranyakaśipu; attained the status of a planet and immortality by drinking *amṛta* in the disguise of a deva, and when detected and reported by the sun and the moon, the Lord threw his *cakra* which cut off his head; hence he became the enemy of the sun and

the moon.¹ Asked by Bali to refrain from battle; position on the Śiśumāra about the neck; with Soma in the devāsura war;² his daughter, was the wife of Āyu.³ one of the nine planets; black in colour; it is said that the sun and the moon interrupt him and therefore both are attacked on new moon or full moon days; it is Sudarśana that makes Rāhu withdraw himself; such occurrences are said to be eclipses; below the region of Rāhu is the abode of the Siddhas, Cāraṇas and Vidyādharas;⁴ Rāhu leaving the moon is compared to getting rid of all sins by a bath in Prayāgā;⁵ attains Soma in Parvas and then Ādityas;⁶ swallowing of the moon is a bad omen;⁷ with sun or moon fit for gifts in Amarakaṇṭaka;⁸ rise of, must lead to the performance of śrāddha.⁹

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 37; 18. 13-14; VIII. 9. 24-26; Br. III. 5. 13; 6. 20; M. 251. 12; Vā. 52. 81; 67. 60; 68. 20; 111. 5; Vi. I. 19. 52; II. 12. 22. ² Bhā. V. 23. 7; VIII. 10. 31; 21. 19. ³ Vi. IV. 8. 1. ⁴ Bhā. V. 24. 1-4; Br. II. 23. 89; 24. 136; III. 14. 3; M. 93. 10. ⁵ Ib. 106. 26. ⁶ Ib. 107. 12; 127. 10. ⁷ Ib. 163. 42. ⁸ Ib. 188. 87. ⁹ Vā. 78. 3.

Rāhu (II)—a Parā god.

Br. IV. 1. 57.

Rāhukarṇi—an Ārṣeya pravara (Aṅgiras).

M. 196. 7.

Rāhula—son of Śuddhodana, and father of Prasenajit.

Vā. 99. 289; Vi. IV. 22. 8.

Riktavarṇa—son of Svātivarṇa (Āndhra) ruled for 25 years.

M. 273. 9.

Rikṣa—son of Purujānu.

Vā. 99. 195.

Riṭi—a head of a Śiva gaṇa.

Br. III. 41. 28.

Rita—one of the 20 Sutapa gaṇas.

Vā. 100. 14.

Ritu—one of the 20 Amitābha gaṇas.

Vā. 100. 16.

Ripu (I)—a son of Yadu.

Bhā. IX. 23. 20.

Ripu (II)—son of Varāṅgi and Divamjaya; married Bṛhatī; father of Cākṣuṣa.

Br. II. 36. 101; Vā. 62. 87.

Ripu (III)—a son of Babhru;¹ killed by Yauvanāśva in a battle which lasted for 14 months.²

¹ Br. III. 74. 7. ² Vā. 99. 7-8.

Ripu (IV)—(also Vairī). Even though insignificant, not to be neglected. It was Bhūta that slew Hiranyakaśipu, and a woman Caṇḍikā that killed Niśumbha, Śumbha and Mahiṣa.

Br. IV. 21. 43 and 55.

Ripu (V)—a son of Śiṣṭi (i) and Succhāyā, wife Bṛhatī; his son Cākṣuṣa.

M. 4. 39; Vi. I. 13. 2.

Ripuñjaya (I)—the son of Suvira (Sudhira Vi. P.) and father of Bahuratha.

Bhā. IX. 21. 29-30; Vi. IV. 19. 55.

Ripuñjaya (II)—a son of Viśvajit—last link of the line;¹ with him ends the Bṛhadratha line after ruling for 1000 years;² his minister Munika murdered him and enthroned his own son Pradyota.³ Ruled for thirty-five years.⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 22. 49. ² Vi. IV. 23. 12. ³ Ib. IV. 24. 1-2. ⁴ Br. III. 74. 114.

Ripuñjaya (III)—a son of Acala, ruled for 50 years.
M. 271. 29.

Ripuñjaya (IV)—a son of Varāṅgī and Divamjaya.
Vā. 62. 87.

Ripuñjaya (V)—a son of Medhāvi and father of Urva.

Vi. IV. 21. 13.

Ripuñjaya (VI)—a son of Śiṣṭi and Succhāyā.
Vi. I. 13. 2.

Riveyu—a son of Anādrṣṭa; a Rājaṛṣi; Jvalanā, daughter of Dakṣa was his consort.

Vā. 99. 127-8.

Riṣṭā—an apsaras; mother of the Vegavatī group.
Br. III. 7. 12 and 21.

Riṣyanta—son of Mānasa.
Vā. 70. 30.

Rītika—(bell metal) a gift of, pleases Vāyu.

M. 266. 64.

Rukma—a son of Rucaka.

Bhā. IX. 23. 35.

Rukmakavaca (I)—a son of Kambalabarhis; father of Rukmeṣu and four other sons. Learned and wealthy; conquered the whole earth by killing of *Kavacinas* (soldiers in armour) with sharp arms and performed *aśvamedha*; Rukmeṣu became king and another *Prthurukma* helped him; two other sons, *Parigha* and *Hari* were appointed over *Videha*; banished by them the other son *Jyāmagha* performed penance.²

¹ Br. III. 70. 26-9. ² M. 44. 25-30; Va. 95. 25-26.

Rukmakavaca (II)—the father of *Paravṛt*.

Vi. IV. 12. 10.

Rukmakunḍam—in *Gayā*.

Vā. 112. 32.

Rukmakeśa—a son of *Bhīṣmaka*.

Bhā. X. 52. 22.

Rukmagarbha—the lord of stars, trees, plants, etc.

M. 8. 3.

Rukmapārijātavana—in *Gayā* where Śankara sported with *Pārvatī* and to which *Marīci* went to gather fruits and flowers; interrupted in his enjoyment Śiva cursed him, but the latter praised him in prayer; Śiva promised him release from the curse if he would visit *Gayā*; the blackman became changed into white colour.

Vā. 112. 35-39.

Rukmabāhu—a son of Bhīṣmaka.

Bhā. X. 52. 22.

Rukmamālin—a son of Bhīṣmaka.

Bhā. X. 52. 22.

Rukmaratha (I)—a son of Bhīṣmaka.

Bhā. X. 52. 32.

Rukmaratha (II)—a son of Mahāpaurava (nandana).

M. 49. 73 ; Vā. 99. 187.

Rukmarāt (n)—see Praviṣṭa Agni; son of Arkāgni.

Br. II. 12. 43 ; Vā. 29. 40.

Rukmavatī—a daughter of Rukmi, and wife of Pradyumna; mother of Aniruddha.

Bhā. X. 61. 18 and 23 [9] ; Vi. IV. 15. 38-9.

Rukmi—first son of the Vidarbha king, Bhīṣmaka; brother of Rukmiṇī, and enemy of Kṛṣṇa; capital Bhojakata; wanted to give his sister Rukmiṇī to Caidya, though his brothers were for Kṛṣṇa.¹ Followed Kṛṣṇa running with his sister and near the Narmadā fought with him. On an appeal from Rukmiṇī to spare his life, Rukmi was put to shame by the removal of his locks of hair and moustache and tied to his chariot; could not reconcile himself with Kṛṣṇa's action and resolved to kill Kṛṣṇa and then enter Kuṇḍina. Released by Balarāma, he built and lived in Bhojakata without going back to Kuṇḍina.² Was met by Śālva at Kuṇḍina; was stationed by Jarāsandha at the western gate of Mathurā and on the eastern side during the siege of Gomanta.³ Gave his daughter to Pradyumna in marriage to please his sister, but continued to hate Kṛṣṇa; prayed to Śiva who gave him a bow saying that it would not harm Hari; went back to

Bhojakata, afraid of meeting Kṛṣṇa.⁴ Gave his granddaughter to Aniruddha in marriage. When he invited Rāma for a game of dice on the occasion, he played falsely and insulted Balarāma (s.v.) as a cowherd and forester at which he was struck dead. Kṛṣṇa passed no comments on his death out of consideration for his brother and Rukmiṇī.⁵

¹ Bhā. X. 52. 22 ; 60. 18 ; Vi. V. 28. 9 ; Br. IV. 29. 122. ² Bhā. X. 52. 25 ; 53. 2 ; 54. 18-36, 52 ; Vi. V. 26 (whole). ³ Bhā. X. 76. 2 [9] ; 78 [5] ; 50. 11 [5] ; 52. 11 [6]. ⁴ Ib. X. 61. 19-23 [1-7] ; Vi. V. 28. 6. ⁵ Bhā. X. 61. 25-39 ; II. 7. 34 ; Vi. V. 28. 11-26.

Rukmiṇī (1)—a daughter of Bhīṣmaka and known as Vaidarbhi. Married to Kṛṣṇa according to Gāndharva? (Rākṣasa) form;¹ when she came to know of the proposal of her eldest brother Rukmi (s.v.) to give her in marriage to Caidya, she sent a letter through a Brāhmaṇa to Kṛṣṇa showing her unflinching devotion to him and requesting that she might be carried off when she would be on her way to the Devī temple on the day prior to the wedding as was the custom. That day she had her bath and decked herself with two clothes and many jewels. Her anxiety at not having heard from Kṛṣṇa, when the Brāhmaṇa came to tell her that Kṛṣṇa would do the needful. Citizens were also for her marriage with Kṛṣṇa. Well guarded and accompanied by singing and dancing, Rukmiṇī entered the temple and prayed for Kṛṣṇa's hand. After worshipping Indrāṇī nearby she returned when Kṛṣṇa carried her away in his chariot. Seeing the party of Caidya pursuing him, Rukmiṇī became nervous when Kṛṣṇa consoled her. When Caidya was about to be killed by Kṛṣṇa she appealed to the Lord to spare him; Rāma consoled her. The regular marriage and festivities followed.² Mother of 11 sons and a daughter; gave birth to Pradyumna who was stolen by Śambara and thrown into the sea. Recovered and taken back by Māyāvati alias Ratī; Rukmiṇī remembered her lost son and wondered at his exact resemblance. At that time came Kṛṣṇa and Nārada who explained the history of Pradyumna to

her great joy;³ was the chief queen of Kṛṣṇa and more attached; would not like to be away from Kṛṣṇa; when she was once fanning him gently Kṛṣṇa cut a joke that his status was poor and that she could even then get married to a rich prince and enjoy luxuries. Rukmiṇī wept in deep distress and spoke words reiterating her full devotion to him. Kṛṣṇa consoled her assuring her of his loyalty.⁴ Grave concern at Kṛṣṇa not returning from the cave of Jāmbavan for a long time. Her daughter Cārumatī was married to the son of Kṛtavarman.⁵ Attended the marriage of Aniruddha and Rocanā at Bhojakata; out of regard for her and Balarāma, Kṛṣṇa said nothing on Rukmi's death.⁶ Explained to Draupadī how she became married to Kṛṣṇa; welcomed to Hāstīnapura by Kuntī and Draupadī; served Kucela, a friend and classmate of Kṛṣṇa.⁷ Entered fire on Kṛṣṇa's decease;⁸ is Lakṣmī.⁹

¹ Bhā. III. 3. 3; X. 52. 16-18; Br. III. 71. 242-6; Vi. I. 9. 144; V. 26 (whole). ² Bhā. X. Chh. 52-54. ³ Ib. III. 1. 28; X. 55 (whole); M. 47. 13, 15-16; Vā. 96. 233; Vi. V. 27. 3, 27; 28. 1-2; 30. 35; 32. 1. ⁴ Bhā. X. 60 (whole); 70. 3; 90. 30. ⁵ Ib. X. 56. 34; 61. 24. ⁶ Ib. X. 61. 26-39. ⁷ Ib. X. 71. 42; 76. 2; 80. 23; 83. 8. ⁸ Ib. XI. 31. 20. Vi. V. 38. 1-2. ⁹ Ib. IV. 15. 35.

Rukmiṇī (II)—the goddess at Dvāravatī.

M. 13. 38.

Rukmiṇīkūṇḍam—in front of the *vaṭa* in Gayā.

Vā. 108. 57.

Rukmeṣu (I)—a son of Paravṛt.

Vi. IV. 12. 11.

Rukmeṣu (II)—(Brahmeṣu) son of Rucaka (Rukmakavaca Br. P. and M.P.) and brother of Pṛthurukma; succeeded his father with Pṛthurukma as his lieutenant.

Bhā. IX. 23. 35; Br. III. 70. 29; M. 44. 28-9; Vā. 95. 28-9.

Ruca (I)—one of the 14 clans of Apsaras, born of Vidyut or lightning.

Br. III. 7. 19; Vā. 69. 57.

Ruca (II)—son of Sutīrtha.

Vā. 99. 274.

Rucaka (I)—a Mt. at the base of Meru;¹ south of Meru (Vi. P.);² East of Aruṇoda.³

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 26. ² Vi. II. 2. 28. ³ Vā. 36. 19; 42. 29.

Rucaka (II)—a son of Uśanas and father of Purujit and four other sons.

Bhā. IX. 23. 34-35.

Rucaka (III)—a Yakṣa—son of Puṇyajani and Maṇibhadra.

Br. III. 7. 123.

Ruci (I)—father of Yajña; a progenitor (Prajāpati-Vā. P.) a son of Brahmā, married Ākūtī, a daughter of Svāyambhuva Manu and had a son, Hari-Yajña and a daughter Dakṣiṇā;¹ father of Raucya;² one of the five created to make one's taste intensified; through Ākūtī twins born, *Yajña* and *Dakṣiṇā*; they married and became parents of 12 sons called *Yāmas*;³ groups of celestials each of 33; Divaspati is Indra; the seven sages are Nirmoha and others; would have a number of sons.⁴

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 12; II. 7. 2; III. 12. 56; 21. 5; IV. 1. 2-5; Vā. 1. 67. 3. 3; 9. 100; Vi. I. 7. 19, 20. ² Br. IV. 1. 50, 101; M. 9. 35. ³ Br. I. 1. 58; II. 9. 1, 7, 43. ⁴ Vi. III. 2. 37-41.

Ruci (II)—the father of Ajita devas.

Vā. 67. 33.

Rucira—a son of Jayatsena.

M. 50. 36.

Rucirāśva—a son of Senājit, and father of Parā.
(Pṛthusena C. P.).

Bhā. IX. 21. 23-24; M. 49. 50; Vā. 99. 173; Vi. IV. 19. 36-37.

Ruci (I)—wife of Sūrya.

Vā. 30. 73.

Ruci (II)—wife of Ātmavān.

Vā. 65. 91.

Rujakanyā—a daughter of Damaghoṣa and Śrutaś-ravā.

Vā. 96. 159.

Rudra (I)—born of anger of Brahmā; name explained; 'the weapon': places assigned to him; his women; asked to procreate and be a Prajāpati; created beings which would burn the universe; persuaded by Brahmā to stop this, and proceed to *tapas*; expression of the *tamas*.¹ Claimed the remaining wealth of the Angirasa sacrificers as his own, which Nābhāga thought was his. When Nābhāga gave it to Rudra, the worshipful god presented him that wealth and disappeared; presented Pṛthu with a sword *daśacandra*.²

Taught Kriyā yoga to Umā; Brahmā fled in fear from;³ came with the gods to Dvārakā to ask Kṛṣṇa to go back to Vaikuṇṭha, and glorified Hari.⁴ No offerings by Dakṣa in his sacrifice, and Satī's voluntary death. Rudra created Virabhadra to cause Dakṣa's death. Brahmā pacified Rudra and revived Dakṣa and others.⁵ Rudra to bear the Gangā;⁶ addressed Kṛṣṇa as Hari;⁷ worship of, leads to wealth and pleasure. Conferred a boon on Vṛkāśura and came to grief.⁸

The presiding deity of the planet Śanaīścara. Kālo-Rudra is Śiva; at the end of a Kalpa he assumes the form of a Samvarttaka sun and burns down all the worlds. His own messengers of death; worshipped by Kāma with Śata-rudrīya.⁹ Enshrined in Gokaṛṇa.¹⁰ Destroyed the god of Love and married Umā on the advice of the seven sages; marriage rites described.¹¹ Umā's transfer as Gaurī.¹² Ādi, son of Andhaka, who attacked him was killed.¹³ Agni's entrance into the harem when Śiva made him drink his *Vira*. This was God Subrahmaṇya nursed by Kṛttikas;¹⁴ blessed Bāṇāsura.¹⁵ Icon of; in the form of a 16 year old boy; worshipped before buildings; different postures detailed.¹⁶

¹ Bhā. III. 12, 7-20; XI. 4, 5, 30, 38. ² Ib. IX. 4, 6-11; IV. 15, 17. ³ Ib. XI. 27, 3; I. 7, 18. ⁴ Ib. IV. ch. 24 (whole); XI. 6, 1; 7, 1. VI. 17, 26-39. ⁵ Ib. IV. chh. 4-7. ⁶ Ib. IX. 9, 7-9; X. 7, 29; 39, 53. ⁷ Ib. X. 63, 34-45. ⁸ Ib. X. ch. 88 (whole). ⁹ Br. II. 24, 49; III. 3, 102 and 109; 23, 64; 65, 32; IV. 6, 70; 7, 38; 10, 87; 11, 33; 15, 24; 30, 8; 36, 16; 40, 13 and 27. ¹⁰ Ib. III. 13, 20. ¹¹ M. 4, 12, 22; 11, 29; 13, 9, and 14; 138, 26; 154, 194-245, 439-83. ¹² Ib. ch. 155. ¹³ Ib. ch. 156. ¹⁴ Ib. ch. 158. ¹⁵ Ib. ch. 188; 225, 13; 253, 42. ¹⁶ Ib. 259, 3-26; 265, 41; 266, 43; 268, 22.

Rudra (II)—born of Ananta from between the agitated brows: Exhibited in eleven forms with Śūla and three eyes. His name is Sankarṣaṇa.

Bhā. V. 25, 3; XII. 5, 1-3.

Rudra (III)—a Mt. west of the Śitoda.

Vā. 36, 27.

Rudras (I)—(hundred?) Eleven in number, heads of Gaṇas: born of Bhūta and Bhūtā: gods of the Vaivasvata epoch.¹ Fought with Krodhavaśas in a Devāsura battle;² came with the other gods to Dvārakā to invite Kṛṣṇa back to Vaikuṇṭha;³ worshipped for prowess.⁴ Wait upon Indra. Nīlāloḥita, a chief Rudra.⁵ According to the Br. P. sons of Surabhī and Kaśyapa. These are Angāraka, Sarpa, Nirṛti, Sadasaspati, Ajaikapāt, Ahirbudhnya, Ūrdhvaketu, Jvara,

Bhuvana, Īśvara, Mr̥tyu, and Kapāli. Their sisters were Rohiṇī and Gāndharvī: Their overlord was Vṛṣadhvaḥ. Live in Śivapuram:⁶ Vanquished by Rāvaṇa;⁷ part of Viṣṇu;⁸ Rudras as different from Mahārudra, and as his attendants. For different names of Rudras see the text;⁹ one of the seven Devagaṇas of the Vaivasvata epoch: Pitāmahas considered as;¹⁰ their part in Devāsura wars.¹¹

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 17; VIII. 13. 4; M. 5. 30-2; Vi. III. 1. 31. ² Bhā. VIII. 10. 34. ³ Ib. XI. 6. 2. ⁴ Ib. II. 3. 3. ⁵ Ib. VI. 7. 2; 10. 17; XI. 16. 13. ⁶ Br. III. 1. 61; 3. 72; 8. 6; 32. 22; IV. 2. 27 and 257; 20 47; 30. 8. ⁷ Ib. III. 7. 254; Vā. 66. 68-70. ⁸ Vi. V. 1. 17 and 58. ⁹ Br. IV. 33. 84-96; 34. 4-52. ¹⁰ M. 6. 44; 9. 29; 19. 3. ¹¹ Ib. 153. 16-21; 154. 24; 171. 38-40; 247. 10; 248. 22; 285. 8.

Rudras (II)—a tribe.

Vā. 98. 108.

Rudrakarnāu—a place sacred to Śiva.

M. 181. 25.

Rudrakāntam—a lake in the Kuru country, established by Bhava.

Br. II. 18. 72; Vā. 47. 68-9.

Rudrakunda—in Brahmakṣetra.

Vā. 59. 122.

Rudrakoṭi—sacred to Rudrāṇī;¹ surrounds the hill Amarakaṇṭha in Kalinga; he who bathes at the place goes to Rudraloka and enjoys heavenly bliss.²

¹ M. 13. 32. ² Ib. 181. 25; 186. 16-7.

Rudraganaḥ—description of.

Vā. 101. 265-6.

Rudrajapam—in connection with warding off evils to the state indicated by omens;¹ generally offered by four Yajurvedins on the occasion of Bhīma dvādaśī.²

¹ M. 232. 14. ² Ib. 69. 44.

Rudradatta—a Kinnara with a human face.

Vā. 69. 35.

Rudranamaskāra—superiority of.

Vā. 20. 35.

Rudranārāyaṇātmakam—the whole universe explained by Śiva as.

Vā. 25. 21-6.

Rudrapadam—in Gayā;¹ performance of śrāddha at, by Rāma.²

¹ Vā 109. 18; 110. 48 and 56. ² Ib. 110. 64.

Rudraputrasāvarṇi—XII Manu; Ṛtudhāma is Indra; Harita, Rohita and others are Gods. Tapasvi, Sutapa and others are seven sages; Devavān and others are his sons.

Vi. III. 2. 33,-6.

Rudram—to be recited on the occasion of founding a temple.

M. 265. 26.

Rudraloka—sacred to Śiva, in the Pearl Hall of Lalitā;¹ baths in Somatīrtham, Bhṛgutīrtham and Rudrakoṭi lead to;² is mātṛāpadam.³

¹ Br. II. 25. 111-3; 27. 129; IV. 33. 79-96; Vā. 21. 73; 22. 35; 23. 73 and 84; 30. 320; 54. 114; 111. 55 and 68. ² M. 112. 6; 186. 23, 52; 188. 96; 191. 31; 193. 60. ³ Vā. 20. 11.

Rudravaṭam—the place of the *avatār* of Sahiṣṇu.

Vā. 23. 212.

Rudravratani—in honour of Rudra;¹ leads one to Gauriloka.²

¹ M. 101. 4, 76. ² Ib. 101. 43.

Rudrasreṇya—a son of Mahiṣmān; had his capital at Vārānasī.

M. 43. 10-11.

Rudrasamhitā—the Sūkta of the Sāmaveda, to be recited in tank ritual.

M. 58. 36.

Rudrasara—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 23.

Rudrasālokyam—the identity of, with Śiva.

Vā. 101. 353.

Rudrasāvarṇi—see under Manu.

Rudrasusatā—a Mother Goddess.

M. 179. 31.

Rudrā—one of the ten daughters of Rudrāśva.

Vā. 99. 125.

Rudrāṇī (1)—a name of Umā:¹ the world of.²

¹ Br. III. 10. 22. ² M. 64. 26.

Rudrāṇī (II)—the Goddess enshrined at Rudrakoṭi.

M. 13. 32.

Rudrāṇī (III)—in 31st Kalpa.

Vā. 23. 10.

Rudrādhyāya—given by Nārada to Śilavatī, the wood-cutter's wife to redeem her husband, by reciting it after a ceremonial bath.

Br. IV. 7. 51.

Rudrāyatanam—(Tripurāyatanam) the temple of Rudra, the God of the Asuras.

M. 130. 4; 131. 13.

Rudrālaya—is Rudraloka.

Br. IV. 34. 3.

Rudreśī—a Mother Goddess.

M. 179. 31.

Rudhirāda—a son of Pauruṣeya Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 93.

Rudhirāndha—a hell: chiefly dealers in sheep, and cattle, Cakradhvaji, Brāhmaṇa gambler, beggar in the village, prisoner, washermen, sellers of soma, drinker of wine, meat eaters, killer of cattle, dealer in buffaloes, ungrateful friends, one who eats from bastard (Kuṇḍu) oil-monger, hunter of animals, iron seller and tale bearer go to this hell. See Rudhirāmbha.

Br. IV. 2. 148-69; Vā. 101. 147 and 163-66.

Rudhirāmbha—(see *Rudhirāndha*) a hell into which are thrown Brāhmaṇa actors, fishermen, prisoners, informers, those living by their wives' immoral earnings, those attending to secular affairs on Parvas, incendiaries, ungrateful companions, sooth-sayers, magic performers and sellers of the juice of trees.

Vi. II. 3. 22-3.

Runda—a Rājaṛṣi becoming a Brāhmaṇa

Vā. 91. 117.

Rumana—a son of Vidyut; a Rākṣasa by conduct.

Vā. 69. 129.

Rumā—a queen of Sugrīva, and daughter of Panasa; mother of three sons.

Br. III. 7. 221.

Ruru (I)—a Bhairava.

Br. IV. 19. 78.

Ruru (II)—a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

M. 9. 25.

Ruru (III)—a son of Ahinaka and father of Pāriyātraka.

Vi. IV. 4. 106.

Ruruka—a son of Vijaya; a righteous king; father of Dhṛtaka.

Br. III. 63. 119; Vā. 88. 121; Vi. IV. 3. 25.

Rurus—some animals, more cruel than serpents give the name of Raurava to a hell. Kravyādas form a subdivision of this class.

Bhā. V. 26. 1-12.

Ruśanku—a son of Svāti, and father of Citraratha.

Vi. IV. 12. 2.

Ruśadratha—a son of Titikṣu, and father of Hema.

Bhā. IX. 23. 4; Vi. IV. 18. 11-12.

Ruśeku—a son of Svāhi and father of Citraratha, born at the performance of a great *yagñā*.

Bhā. IX. 23. 31; Br. III. 70. 16-17.

Ruṣangu—a son of Svāha.

M. 44. 16.

Ruṣā (I)—a consort of Sūrya.

Br. II. 13. 80.

Ruṣā (II)—a R. of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 22; 47. 43.

Ruṣābhānu—a queen of Hiranyākṣa.

Bhā. VII. 2. 19.

Ruṣṭa—son of the *avatār* of the 28th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 223.

Rūpaka—a western country.

Br. II. 16. 60.

Rūpamātra—from this came Rasa.

Vā. 4. 53-4.

Rūpavati—a daughter of Kāśyapa and Diti; given by the father of Brahmā. Mother of Viśvarūpa.

Br. IV. 9. 3.

Rūpaśrī—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 232.

Rūpasas—a southern tribe.

M. 114. 49; Vā. 45. 129.

Rūpākarṣaṇikā—a Gupta śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 18; 44. 118.

Rūpi—one of the Pañcārṣeyas (Bhārgavas).

M. 195. 34.

Rūpiṇī—a Varṇa śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 59 and 118.

Rūpyam—fit for śrāddha.

M. 22. 86.

Rekhā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 36. 76.

Recikā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 35. 98.

Reṇava—a branch of Kauśika gotra.

Vā. 91. 99.

Reṇu (I)—the father of Reṇukā; a Kauśika and a sage.

Bhā. IX. 15. 12; Br. II. 32. 118.

Reṇu (II)—a branch of Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 71.

Reṇuka (I)—an Ikṣvāku king; his daughter Kamali became the wife of Jamadagni.

Br. III. 66. 60-2.

Reṇuka (II)—a hill.

M. 163. 88.

Reṇukā—a daughter of Reṇu (Suveṇu-Vā. P.) and wife of Jamadagni; mother of Paraśurāma;¹ went once to the Ganges for a pot of water for *homa* purposes, saw the Gandharva king Citraratha playing with the Apsaras and forgot the time for returning home. Jamadagni understood her mind and in a rage asked his sons to kill her. All refused but Paraśurāma did it. Later as the result of the boon to his son who had pleased him by the act she came back to life. During the absence of Rāma, the sons of Arjuna (Haihaya) killed Jamadagni in spite of Reṇukā's earnest protests.² On Rāma returning, she cried out beating 21 times on her breast; liked to die on the funeral pyre when she heard from the air that her husband would soon be alive. Though she desisted from it, she died unable to bear her husband's death.³

¹ Bhā. I. 9. 6; IX. 15. 12; Vā. 65. 94; 91. 89-91; Vi. IV. 7. 35-6.

² Bhā. IX. 16. 2-13. ³ Br. III. 1. 97; ch. 30 (whole); 45. 11.

Reṇumatī—one of the queens of Nakula; mother of Niramitra.

Vi. IV. 20. 48..

Rebhya—a son of Vatsāra; after him came the Raibhya gaṇa.

Br. III. 8. 30.

Reva (I)—son of Ānartta.

Br. III. 61. 19; Vā. 86. 24.

Reva (II)—a son of Rocamāna.

M. 12. 23.

Revata (I)—a son of Ānartta; built the city of Dvārakā (Kūśasthali) in the sea and was the lord of Ānarttas and others. Father of a hundred sons of whom Kakudmi was the eldest.

Bhā. IX. 3. 27-29; Vi. IV. 1. 63-5.

Revata (II)—a son of Kapotaroma.

Vā. 96. 116.

Revatī (I)—wife of Mitra.

Bhā. VI. 18. 6.

Revatī (II)—a daughter of Kakudmin (Kakudmi: *M.P.*). Raivata: taken by her father to Brahmā for a suitable bridegroom and stayed there for a long time; at his suggestion she was married to Balarāma (Baladeva); being born before the advent of Kali, she was very tall, and Balarāma contrived to shorten her height with the end of his ploughshare; came to see Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā returning from Indra's abode;¹ mother of Niśita and Ulmuka;² embraced the corpse of Rāma and entered fire.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 3. 29-36; X. 52. 15 [2 and 12]; [67 (v) 50]. Br. III. 61. 24; M. 12. 24; Vi. IV. 1. 66, 95-6. ² Ib. V. 25. 19. ³ Ib. V. 36. 11; 38. 3.

Revatī (III)—an evil spirit.

Bhā. X. 6. 28.

Revatī (IV)—wife of Vidhama.

Br. III. 59. 12; Vā. 84. 12.

Revatī (v)—a Varṇa śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 61.

Revatī (vi)—a Mind-born mother.

M. 179. 13.

Revatī (vii)—see Śuṣkarevatī.

M. 179. 73.

Revatī (viii)—a constellation¹ that stops always in Raivataka (s.v.); sacred to Śanaīścara.²

¹ Vā. 49. 81; 53. 109; 66. 52; 82. 14. ² Br. II. 19. 87; 24. 134.

Revanta—born of Samjñā as a mare of the Sun god.

Vi. III. 2. 7.

Revā—a R. near the Māhiṣmatī in the Bhārata varṣa.

Bhā. X. 79. 21; V. 19. 18.

Raibhya (i)—a son of Sumatī, and father of Duṣyanta.

Bhā. IX. 20. 7.

Raibhya (ii)—a son of Vatsāra; his children, Raibhyas.

Vā. 70. 25-6.

Raibhya (iii)—a son of Rebhya and a Brahmavādin.

Br. II. 32. 112; III. 8. 30; Vā. 59. 103.

Raibhyas—one of the three belonging to Kaśyapa group.

Br. III. 8. 33.

Raivata (i)—a Rudra and a son of Bhūta and Sarūpā.

Bhā. VI. 6. 17; M. 5. 29; VI. I. 15. 122.

Raivata (II)—a son of Reva (known also as Kakud-min); king of Ānarttas; had a daughter Revatī (s.v.) whom he took to Brahmā to consult him as to a suitable bridegroom. The music of Hāha and Hūhu was going on, and when it was finished, there was a different *kalpa* in the earth; was advised to give her to Balarāma, and so he did.

Bhā. X. 52. 15 [1-11]; Br. III. 61. 20; M. 12. 23; Vā. 86. 25.

Raivata (III)—the fifth Manu; during his epoch were Devabāhu and six other sages, Gods named Ābhūtara-jasas.¹ Vibhu was Indra; Amitābha and other three gaṇas of gods each 14 in number; Hiraṇyaroṃa and other six formed the saptaṛṣis; Balabandhu and others were his sons; of the Priyavrata line.²

¹ M. 9. 19-22; Vā. 62. 3. ² Vi. III. 1. 6, 20-4.

Raivata (IV)—a class of reptiles, as arrows of Tripurāri.

M. 133. 25.

Raivata (V)—a king and father-in-law of Baladeva.

Vi. V. 25. 19.

Raivata (VI)—a Prasūta god.

Vā. 62. 60.

Raivatāka (I)—Mt. in Śākadvīpa. Here Revatī nakṣatra stops always, and hence sacred to it.

Br. II. 19. 87; Vā. 49. 81; Vi. II. 4. 62.

Raivatāka (II)—(Mt.) in Bhāratavarṣa;¹ here Dvivida met Rāma and provoked him to a battle and in it was killed.²

¹ Vā. 45. 92; Bhā. V. 19. 16; Br. II. 16. 22. ² Bhā. X. 67. 8-25.

Raivatakam—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 74.

Raivasa—a Pravara of the Bhārgavas.

M. 195. 39.

Rokalas—a tribe of the Vindhyas.

Vā. 45. 132.

Roga—to be worshipped in housebuilding and palace building.

M. 253. 26; 268. 17.

Rocana (I)—a son of Dakṣiṇā and a Tuṣita god.

Bhā. IV. 1. 7-8.

Rocana (II)—the name of Indra of the Svārociṣa epoch.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 20.

Rocana (III)—a son of Vasudeva.

Br. III. 71. 182.

Rocana (IV)—a son of Upadevā.

Vā. 96. 179.

Rocanā (I)—one of Vasudeva's wives, and mother of Hasta and other sons.

Bhā. IX. 24. 45 and 49.

Rocanā (II)—grand daughter of Rukmi, married to Aniruddha.

Bhā. X. 61. 25.

Rocanā (III)—a Mind-born mother.

M. 179. 23.

Rocamāna (I)—a Viśvedeva.

Br. III. 3. 31; M. 203. 13; Vā. 66. 32.

Rocamāna (II)—a son of Ānartta and father of Reva.

M. 12. 22-23.

Rocamāna (III)—a son of Upadevī and Vasudeva.

M. 46. 17.

Rociṣa—a son of Uṣā and Vibhāvasu.

Bhā. VI. 6. 16.

Rociṣmat—a son of Svārociṣa Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 19.

Rodasī—the two mothers of the world (Heaven and Earth) worshipped for security of place.

Bhā. II. 3. 5.

Rodha—a kind of hell; here fall slayers of cows, of phoetus murderers and those who set fire to cities.

Vā. 101. 146, 152; Vi. II. 6. 2 and 8.

Rodhasvatī—a R. in Bhārata varṣa.

Bhā. V. 19. 18.

Romapāda (I)—see Citraratha.

Bhā. IX. 23. 7; Vi. IV. 18. 16.

Romapāda (II)—the famous son of Vidarbha and father of Babhru; attained wisdom from Nārada.

Bhā. IX. 24. 1-2; Vi. IV. 12. 38-9.

Romavantas—fourteen gaṇas of gods; live in *maha*, *tapa* and *jana* lokas.

Vā. 24. 2.

Romaśa (I)—a siddha.

Bhā. VI. 15. 14.

Romaśa (II)—a Vidyādhara chief in Veṇumanta hill.

Vā. 39. 38.

Romaharṣaṇa—a pupil of Vyāsa in charge of Itihāsa-Purāṇa, and father of Sūta. Himself a sage and Sūta. Adopted as Brahmā by the sages in their *yajña* at Naimiṣa; also Lomaharṣaṇa (s.v.); killed by Balarāma for his failure to honour him by rising from his seat.¹ His was the *mūla-samhitā*; adept in ākhyāna narrated royal genealogies.² Had six disciples.³

¹ Bhā. I. 4. 22; X. 78. 22-30, 36; Br. I. 1. 18. II. 16. 3; 22. 2; 24. 1; Vā. 67. 2-3; Vi. III. 4. 10. ² Br. I. 1. 14; II. 34. 13-16; 35. 68; III. 59. 3; IV. 4. 8. ³ Vi. III. 6. 16.

Romaharṣaṇikā—the Purāṇa (*mūla*) *saṃhitā* compiled by Romaharṣaṇa.

Vi. III. 6. 18.

Rohaka—a kingdom of the West watered by Sindhu.

Br. II. 18. 48; Vā. 47. 46.

Rohiṇa (I)—same as Rohita.

M. 122. 97.

Rohiṇa (II)—the banyan tree in the Ramanaka varṣa.

Vā. 45. 4.

Rohiṇī (I)—a daughter of Vālmīki; one of Vasudeva's wives, and mother of Gada, Balarāma and five other sons besides a daughter, Citrā.¹ Had her residence at Nandagokula. Hari ordered Yogamāyā to transfer his *Dhāma* in the womb of Devakī to that of Rohiṇī. This was the future Balarāma Sankarṣana. Nārada spoke about this to Kamsa.²

Her joy at the birth of Kṛṣṇa, and helped Yaśodā in her *rakṣa* ritual to Kṛṣṇa; joy at his escape from Kālīya; intensely attached to Rāma; surprised at Kṛṣṇa holding the Govardhana; came to see him taking Pārijāta from Indra's abode. Kṛṣṇa's respects to;³ went to Syamanta-pancaka for the solar eclipse, met Yaśodā there and embraced her. Lamented the decease of Kṛṣṇa and Rāma.⁴ Entered fire after their decease;⁵ also known as Pauravī.⁶

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 45-6; X. 1. 8; Br. III. 71. 161-5; Vā. 96. 160-3; Vi. V. 1. 74-6; 2. 2; 5. 5; 6. 11; IV. 15. 18-9. ² Bhā. X. 2. 7-8, 15. ³ Ib. X. 5. 17; 6. 19; 11. 12; 15. 44; 17. 15; 25. 30; 36. 17; [67 (v) 47-8]. ⁴ Ib. X. 82. 37; XI. 31. 18. ⁵ Vi. V. 38. 4. ⁶ M. 46. 11.

Rohiṇī (II)—one of Kṛṣṇa's wives; a Devī; mother of Dīptimat, Tāmrapakṣa and other sons.

Bhā. X, 61. 18; Br. III. 71. 242; Vā. 96. 233. Vi. V. 28. 4; 32. 2.

Rohiṇī (III)—a wife of Mahādeva-Candramatanu of Śiva; mother of Budha.

Br. I. 2. 9; II. 10. 84; M. 55. 12; 139. 25; Vā. 27. 56; 66. 22. Vi. I. 8. 8.

Rohiṇī (IV)—a daughter of Surabhī and Kaśyapa; a sister of the Rudras; mother of four daughters—Surūpā, Hamsakālī (kilā), Bhadrā and Kāmadu(a)ghā.

Br. III. 3. 73-5; Vā. 66. 71-72.

Rohiṇī (V)—a constellation important for śrāddha performance;¹ the worship of, in *gō sahasra dānam*.²

¹ Br. III. 18. 3; M. 17. 3; 54. 9; Vā. 82. 3. ² M. 163. 41; 171. 32; 278. 14.

Rohiṇī (VI)—had Saumya as her son.

Vā. 2. 9.

Rohiṇīcandra śayanam—with which Nārāyaṇa is worshipped with the names of the moon; to be observed on the full moon day when Rohiṇī is the nakṣatra or Monday being

a Śuklapañcami; even Śūdras can observe it; a list of flowers given for worship; it lasts for a year; at the end a furnished bed with looking glass, etc., to be given to a learned Śrotriya; the giver attains the world of Candra; even women may observe it.

M. 57. 3-27.

Rohita (I)—a son of Hariścandra; knowing that he would be sacrificed, went out of his kingdom. Having heard of the decease of his father, he wanted to return but was prevented by Indra. At the end of the sixth year, he purchased Sunaśśepa and returned home. Father of Harita.

Bhā. IX. 7. 9-21; 8. 1; Br. III. 63. 117; M. 12. 38; Vā. 88. 119.

Rohita (II)—a son of Vapuṣmatī, after whom came the kingdom of Rohita.

Br. II. 14. 32-3; Vā. 33. 28-29; Vi. II. 4. 23, 29.

Rohita (III)—a son of Satyabhāmā and Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 247; M. 47. 17; Vā. 96. 238.

Rohita (IV)—a progenitor and a son of Dakṣa; Parā, Marīci, and Sudharmāna gaṇas, all of 12 gods each are from him.

Br. IV. 1. 56-61; Vā. 100. 60.

Rohita (v)—a Mt. a hill of Śālmalidvīpa.

M. 122. 96.

Rohitas—one of the five deva gaṇas of the 4th Ṛtu Sāvarga Manu; of ten gods; mind-born sons of Budha with ten branches;¹ of the XII epoch of Manu.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 83-6; Vā. 100. 87. ² Vi. III. 2. 34.

Rohitāśva (I)—a son of Śaṭha.

Br. III. 71. 170.

Rohitāśva (II)—of the Rohiṇi family.

Vā. 96. 168.

Rohitāśva (III)—son of Hariścandra and father of Harita.

Vi. IV. 3. 25.

Raukmāyaṇi—an Ārṣeya pravara (Bhārgava).

M. 195. 41.

Raucya (I)—see *Manu* (s.v.).

Br. II. 36. 4; IV. 1. 95.

Raucya (II)—a son of Ruci, a Prajāpati of the Vaivasvata epoch;¹ the ninth *Manu*.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 50. ² M. 9. 35; Vā. 100. 54.

Raudra (I)—a *muhūrta* of the afternoon.

Br. III. 3. 39; Vā. 66. 40.

Raudra (II)—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 233.

Raudram—a *mantra* of the Ṛg Vedins, to be recited in tank ritual;¹ a Sūkta of the Yajur Vedins to be recited in tank ritual.²

¹ M. 58. 34. ² M. 58. 35; 93. 102 and 131.

Raudras—the Gaṇeśvaras who sprang from the hair roots of the angry Virabhadra.

Vā. 30. 142.

Raudrāśva—a son of Ahamyāti (Samjāti- Vā. P.) and father of Rkyu(ṣu). Nine other sons through the Apsaras, Ghṛtācī.

Bhā. IX. 20. 3-5; Vā. 99. 123. Vi. IV. 19. 1-2.

Raudrī—a kalā of Rudra and a Śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 73; 35. 96.

Raudhras—the kingdom of the; the Ganges flows through this.

M. 121. 43.

Raupasevaki—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārṣeya.

M. 199. 12.

Raupyanābha—was the milkman of the Pretas and Rākṣasas for milking the cow-earth; the essence was blood; Sumāli acted as the calf.

M. 10. 23.

Raumahaṛṣaṇi—son of Romahaṛṣaṇa; name of Sūta-Paurāṇika.

Bhā. I. 2. 1.

Raurava (I)—one of the 28 hells ever burning and under the earth; he who is self-centred and accumulates wealth at the cost of others suffers here; especially from animals, called Rurus (s.v) more cruel than serpents.¹ False witnesses, men who are partial and speak untruth, people guilty of infanticide and of incendiarism go to this; also *mahāraurava*;² those who perform rituals with joy and wrath also go here; below this is the *tapa*.³

¹ Bhā. III. 30. 28; V. 26. 7-11. ² Br. I. 1. 141; IV. 2. 146, 151-3, 180; 7. 76; 33. 60; Vi. I. 6. 41; II. 6. 2, 7. ³ Br. II. 9. 65; Vā. 101. 146, 151-2, 177, 180, 205; 110. 42..

Raurava (II)—the flesh of the Ruru antelope for śrāddha.

M. 17. 34.

Raurava (III)—the fifth kalpa.

M. 290. 4.

Rauravam—a sūkta of the Sāma samhitā recited in tank ritual.

M. 58. 37.

Raurasa—a kingdom of the West, watered by the Sindhu.

Br. II. 18. 47.

Rauhiṇa—a muhūrta fit for dānas.

M. 17. 3.

Rauhiṇam—a branch of Sāman for recitation at śrāddha.

M 17. 38.

Rauhiṇeya—(Balarāma); reminded Kṛṣṇa of his divinity and mission on earth when he had been overpowered by Kālīya.

Vi. V. 7. 33-42.

Rauhiṇyāyani—an Ārṣeya pravara (Angiras).

M. 196. 9.

Rauhityāyani—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 19.

La

Lakuca—a tree of six rasas in the Hairaṇvata (Hiraṇvata) country.

Br. II. 15. 68; IV. 31. 58; M. 113. 67; Vā. 45. 9.

Lakṣaṇa—an elephant, son of Añjanā.

Br. III. 7. 339.

Lakṣaṇañja—a son of Jāmbavān.

Br. III. 7. 303.

Lakṣaṇā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 6.

Lakṣahoma—one of the three forms of *grāhabali*; in addition to the procedure in the *Ayutahoma*, *garuḍa* worship is added; fulfils all desires; if no specific benefits are wanted, it grants Brahmapada.

M. 93. 5, 84-118; 239. 1-16.

Lakṣmaṇa (I)—a son of Daśaratha and younger brother of Rāma;¹ took part in the Lankā expedition; respected the Brahmanas and elders; present at Rāma's coronation; father of Angada and Citraketu,² whose cities were Koraṇa and Candracakra, near the Himālayas; created with Rāma by Lalitā, he killed Meghanāda in Bhaṇḍāsura war.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 10. 3; V. 19. 1 and 6. ² Ib. IX. 10. 19, 41-7; 11. 12; Br. III. 37. 31; 63. 185; Vā. 88. 184, 187; 108. 25; Vi. IV. 4. 87, 104.

³ Br. IV. 29. 114.

Lakṣmaṇa (II)—a mantrakṛt.

M. 145. 101.

Lakṣmaṇā (I)—a daughter of the king of the Madras; heard of Kṛṣṇa's glory from Nārada and set her mind on

him. It was arranged that in a *svayamvara* he, who hit a target (fish) correctly by looking at its reflection in the water below was to wed her. All tried in vain but Kṛṣṇa succeeded and married her; when she was taken in a chariot, other kings attacked Kṛṣṇa; he vanquished all of them, and reached Dvārakā. Addressed Draupadī at length on her marriage;¹ sons, Gātravat and others.²

¹ Bhā. X. 58. 57; 83. 6, 17-39; M. 47. 13; Vā. 96. 234; Vi. V. 28. 5. ² Ib. V. 32. 4.

Lakṣmaṇā (II)—a daughter of Duryodhana married by Sāmba in a *svayamvara*. For this the Kurus like Karna and Duryodhana took him captive after a severe fight and threw him into prison. Afraid of Balarāma's prowess, Duryodhana agreed to her marriage with Sāmba and sent a rich dowry.

Bhā. X. 68. 1-12, 43-51.

Lakṣmaṇā (III)—an Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 7.

Lakṣmī (I)—also Ramā and Śrī—born out of the churning of the ocean; seeing her unequalled beauty, the sages anointed her amidst divine music and dancing. Every god presented her with something or other. She desired to be a partner of Hari, and the latter assigned her a place in his chest. Presented Pṛthu with inexhaustible wealth;¹ a kalā of Brahmā; a devī attending on Soma; a Varṇa śakti;² a mind-born daughter of Brahmā;³ consort of Viṣṇu;⁴ brought forth Kāma by Dharma;⁵ left Nārāyaṇa and loved Soma along with eight other devīs;⁶ wealth;⁷ residing in the lotus in śrī sara;⁸ with the appellation of Sitā in Gayā.⁹

¹ Bhā. VIII. 8. 8-29; IV. 15. 16. ² Br. III. 65. 26; IV. 19. 74; 35. 94; 44. 62. ³ M. 171. 32. ⁴ Ib. 187. 45. ⁵ Ib. 171. 42. ⁶ Ib. 23. 24. ⁷ Ib. 221. 12; 246. 62; 247. 30; 285. 20. ⁸ Vā. 37. 8. ⁹ Ib. 106. 58; 112. 64.

Lakṣmī (II)—a daughter of Dakṣa¹ and a wife of Dharma, and mother of Sūnṛtā;² a mother goddess as mūla-prakṛti or māyā;³ abode of, in the Meru.⁴

¹ Vā. 10. 25, 34; 55. 43; Br. II. 9. 49, 58; 26. 45. ² Br. II. 36. 88; Vā. 62. 76; Vi. I. 7. 23, 28; 8-21. ³ Br. IV. 7. 72. ⁴ Vi. II. 2. 47.

Lakṣmī (III)—a daughter of Bhṛgu and Khyāti and sister of Dhātā and Vidhātā;¹ gave Baladeva an ear-ring and a lotus garland at Vṛndāvana.²

¹ Vi. I. 10. 2. ² Ib. V. 25. 16.

Lakṣmīkalpa—in the *Kūrma Purāṇa*;¹ the 23rd kalpa.²

¹ M. 53. 48. ² Ib. 290. 8.

Lakṣmīkānta—is Viṣṇu.

Vā. 108. 90.

Lakṣmīpati—is Viṣṇu.

Br. IV. 15. 23; 43. 75 and 86.

Lakṣmīmantras—mantras sacred to the goddess.

Br. IV. 38. 6.

Lakṣmīraṅganā—a goddess enshrined at Bharatāśrama.

M. 13. 46.

Lakṣmīsvayamvaram—apparently a dramatic composition of Bharata (s.v.) enacted in the presence of Purūravas at Indra's command.

M. 24. 28-9.

Lagudas—see Yaṣṭi, the weapons of the Ābhīras.

Vi. V. 38. 50-51.

Laghimā (I)—a devī.

Br. IV. 19. 4; 36. 51.

Laghimā (II)—one of the eight yogaiśvaryas; this second step of the yoga consists of *lambanam*, *plavanam*, and *śighragam*.

Vā. 13. 3, 12.

Laghu—one of the five sons of Yadu.

Br. III. 69. 2; M. 43. 7; Vā. 94. 2.

Laghuvakṣara—hṛsva letters such as A, I, U.

Vā. 100. 213.

Laghuśyāmā—a daughter of Mātanga and hence Mātangī.

Br. IV. 28. 40; 31. 103-4.

Laghvi—a sage.

M. 196. 28.

Lankā—an upadvīpa to Jambūdvīpa; a great city in Tri-kūṭa; was besieged by Rāma and his Vānara hosts and made desolate by Rāvaṇa's indiscretion; Vibhīṣaṇa as king of; Jāmbavatī alluded to this incident in praising Kṛṣṇa;¹ capital of Rāvaṇa;² conquered by Arjuna; one of the places for residence of Agastya.³

¹ Bhā. V. 19. 30; IX. 10. 16-33; X. 56. 28; Vā. 48. 28. ² Br. III. 7. 266; 69. 35; M. 43. 37. ³ Ib. 61. 51.

Lankākṣi—a Ṛtvik at Brahmā's yajña.

Vā. 106. 36.

Lanku—a son of Hetru and father of two sons.

Vā. 69. 128.

Langākṣī—a pupil of Pausyañji: learnt a hundred Sāma samhitas.¹ an Ārṣeya Pravara; (Angiras).²

¹ Bhā. XII. 6. 79. ² M. 196. 6.

Langhā—a daughter of Dakṣa, wife of Dharma and mother of Ghoṣa.

Vi. I. 15. 105, 107.

Lajjā (I)—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 74.

Lajjā (II)—R. from Ṛṣyavān.

M. 114. 26.

Lajjā (III)—a daughter of Dakṣa;¹ married Dharma;² mother of Vinaya.³

¹ Vā. 10. 25; Vi. I. 7. 23. ² Br. II. 9. 50, 61. ³ Vā. 10. 36; 55. 43; Vi. I. 7. 30.

Laḍuna—a son and commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 83; 26. 48.

Latā (I)—a daughter of Meru and wife of Ilāvṛta.

Bhā. V. 2. 23.

Latā (II)—a daughter of Irā and mother of Vanaspati.

Br. III. 7. 460.

Ladvilā—a daughter of Vairāja Prajāpati; wife of Cāk-
ṣuṣa Manu and mother of ten children.

Vā. 62. 89-90.

Lamaka—a northern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 50.

Lampākas—a tribe; kingdom of the.

M. 114. 43; 144. 58; Vā. 45. 119; 58. 83; 98. 108.

Lampākāra—a kingdom to be conquered by Kalki.

Br. II. 31. 84; III. 73. 109.

Lamba (I)—a Dānava in the army ranks of Tāraka.

M. 173. 22; 177. 7.

Lamba (II)—a son of Ugra, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 153.

Lambakeśaka—a son of Ugra, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 153.

Lambana—a son of Jyotiṣmat; kingdom of, named after him.

Vi. II. 4. 36.

Lambamekhalā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 27.

Lambasaṭā—a mother Goddess.

M. 179. 28.

Lambastanī—a mother Goddess.

M. 179. 28.

Lambā (I)—a daughter of Dakṣa and one of the 10 wives of Dharma. Mother of Vidyota and Ghoṣa.

Bhā. VI. 6. 4. 5; Br. III. 3. 2 and 32; M. 5. 15, 18; 203. 8; Vā. 66. 2, 33.

Lambā (II)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 23.

Lambākṣa—a son of Ugra, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 153.

Lambāyanas—a tribe.

M. 200. 10.

Lambodara (I)—a son of Paurṇamāsa, and father of Cibilaka.

Bhā. XII. 1. 24.

Lambodara (II)—a name of Viḡhneśvara.

Br. III. 42. 34; IV. 44. 67.

Lambodara (III)—a son of Śāntikarṇi (Śatakarṇi-Vi. P.), ruled for 18 years; father of Pilaka.

M. 273. 4; Vi. IV. 24. 45.

Lambodara (IV)—a son of Ugra, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 153.

Lambodarī—a Varṇa śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 58.

Laya—the dissolution pertaining to Prakṛti; a state in which there is no rain for a century, famine rages and the fire of deluge consumes all spaces, accompanied by violent winds and so on. It is of four kinds; *nitya*, *naimittika*, *prākṛtika*, and *ātyantika*; deluge, when the universe merges when the guṇas are in a balanced state.

Bhā. XII. 4. (whole); M. 1. 33; Vā. 5. 9.

Layavāridas—the seven clouds (named) which cause Pralaya. They take their origin from the steam caused by fire and cause the several oceans to become one.

M. 2. 8-9.

Lalitā (1)—Upākhyāna of; narrated to Agastya by Hayagrīva-Viṣṇu; different names like Śakti, Parāśakti, Bhagavatī are given.¹ Originally mind-born daughter of Brahmā, named Prakṛti. then as Mohini in the churning of the milk ocean; originator of all gods and creatures. The third was the form of Lalitā when she killed Bhaṇḍa, in consequence of the penance done in her honour by Indra, and out of his offerings. All gods call on Her and praise Her. Finding her reigning alone, Brahmā remembered a form of Śankara, as Kāmeśvara, who was married to the Devī, the sister of Hari; rejoicing and presents on the occasion. Lalitā came to be known as Kāmeśvarī. War with Bhaṇḍa assuming the office of Śrīdaṇḍanāthā; sovereignty of;² description of the nine parvas of Cakrarājaratha and seven parvas of Geyacakraratha sacred to Lalitā. She rode on the Cakraratha with the sāmrājya umbrella amidst war-music. Bhaṇḍa treated it as a woman's march and with contempt. Night attacks and deceitful attacks by Bhaṇḍa's soldiers; assisted by Mantriṇī and Daṇḍanāthā, Lalitā's march. Gaṇanātha's aid in encouraging the fallen Śaktis and vanquishing the asuras. For this the honour of first worship was awarded. Burning of the city Śūnyakam along with non-combatants. Bhaṇḍa's death and Lalitā's victory; created Kāma and consoled Rati. Glad at the birth of Kumāra and his marriage with Devasenā. Went back to her city, Śrīpuram.³

Pañcadaśākṣarī and other *mantras* sacred to Lalitā; meditation of.⁴

¹ Br. IV. 5. (whole); Chh. 17-18. ² Ib. IV. Chh. 6, 8, 10, 12-16.
³ Ib. IV. Chh. 19, 20, and 21; 26, 27, 29, 30; 37. 84. ⁴ Ib. IV. 38. 8-31.

Lalitā (II)—the Goddess at Prayāgā.

M. 13. 26.

Lalitā (III)—a Goddess enshrined at Santāna.

M. 13. 34.

Lalitā (IV)—a name of Satī, wife of Śiva.

M. 60. 11.

Lalittha—one of the seven sons of Vidyoparicara.

Vā. 99. 222.

Lava (I)—a son of Rāma, born and brought up in Vālmiki's āśrama;¹ ruled over Uttara Kośala with Śrāvasti as capital.²

¹Bhā. IX. 11. 11; M. 12. 51; Vā. 88. 198. ²Br. III. 63. 198; Vā. 88. 200.

Lava (II)—a measurement of five *kṣaṇas*.

Br. II. 7. 19; Vā. 100. 214.

Lavaṇa (I)—a son of Rākṣasa Madhu, killed by Śat-rughna in Madhuvana.

Bhā. IX. 11. 14; Br. III. 63. 186; Vā. 88. 185; Vi. I. 12. 4; IV. 4. 101.

Lavaṇa (II)—a son of Jyotiṣmat, after whom Lavaṇa-varṣa took the name.

Br. II. 14. 27-9; Vā. 33. 24.

Lavaṇa (III)—a son of Mahogra, prayed to Śiva.

Br. III. 7. 91.

Lavaṇa (IV)—a hell; disrespect to guru, reviling and selling of the Vedas and laxity in sex relations lead to it.

Vi. II. 6. 2 and 13.

Lavaṇam (I)—one of the eight saubhāgyas.

M. 60. 9.

Lavaṇam (II)—a kingdom of Kuśadvīpa after Lavaṇa.

Br. II. 14. 29; 19. 58; Vā. 33. 25; 49. 53.

Lavaṇam (III)—also Lavaṇa sindhu, Lavaṇāmbudhi—an ocean of salt;¹ origin from waters of the aṇḍam;² jalam.³

¹ Br. III. 52. 42; IV. 31. 18; Vā. 34. 12. ² M. 2. 34. ³ Ib. 251. 34.

Lavaṇam (IV)—unfit for śrāddha.

Vi III. 16. 8.

Lavaṇācala—a gift of a hill of 16 droṇas of salt, is the best; he who makes a gift of it goes to the world of Umā;¹ complimentary to *Vibhūti dvādaśi vratam*.²

¹ M. 83. 4; 84. 1. ² Ib. 92. 31; 99. 15; 100. 18.

Lavaṇārṇava—the sea of salt.

Vi. V. 21. 25; 27. 4.

Lavaṇogaṇa—salt from sea, from *bilva*, *bālakeya*, *yuvāhvaka*, *aurva*, *kṣāram* and *kālabhasma*.

M. 217. 60-61.

Lākinī—a śakti.

Br. IV. 20. 15.

Lāngala (I)—a son of Śuddhoda, and father of Prase-najit;¹ in charge of a Samhitā.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 12. 14. ² Br. II. 35. 47.

Lāngala (II)—as a weapon of Śeṣa.

Vi. II. 5. 18; V. 33. 30.

Lāṅgalāvatī—a Mother Goddess.

M. 179. 27.

Lāṅgali—a Vānara chief born of Svetā.

Br. III. 7. 179.

Lāṅgalī (I)—one of the four pupils of Pausyañji; a Śrutarṣi;¹ composed six Samhitas.²

¹ Br. II. 33. 8; 35. 40; Vā. 61. 36; Vi. III. 6. 6. ² Vā. 61. 42.

Lāṅgalī (II)—is Balarāma; entered Mithilā and was received with presents by Maithila; after having chastised Kṛṣṇa for having killed Śatadhanva when he did not have the Syamantaka saying that he could have nothing to do with Dvārakā or Kṛṣṇa; but entreated by the Vṛṣṇis and Andhakas, was brought back to Dvārakā; see Hala (Bala-deva).

Br. III. 71. 77; Vi. V. 25. 6, 9; Vā. 96, 75-8, 84.

Lāṅgalī (III)—an *avatār* of the Lord in the 22nd dvāpara in Vārāṇasī with halā for weapon and with four righteous sons.

Vā. 23. 199.

Lāṅgalī (IV)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 16.

Lāṅgūlinī—a R. from the Mahendra hill.

Br. II. 16. 37; Vā. 45. 106.

Lāja—also Lājavarṣam—thrown over on festive occasions;¹ scattered over the couple Kāmeśvara and Devī.²

¹ Br. III. 27. 26; 49. 14; 55. 17. ² Ih. IV. 15. 32; 18. 9; 26. 61.

Lābha—a son of Puṣṭi.

Br. II. 9. 59; Vā. 10. 35.

Lāminī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 90.

Lāmyaka—a kingdom watered by the R. Cakṣuṣ.

Br. II. 18. 46.

Lālākṣepa—a hell.

Br. IV. 33. 61.

Lālāti—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 25.

Lālātyas—belong to Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 73.

Lālābhakṣa—one of the 28 hells for making one's own wife taste one's semen;¹ for eating without guests or before offering food to gods and manes; a *naraka* of offensive smell to which goes one who holds intercourse with a daughter of his friend and a Brāhmaṇa lady.²

¹ Bhā. V. 26. 7 and 26. ² Br. IV. 2. 147 and 161; Vā. 101. 147, 159; Vi. II. 6. 3 and 16.

Lālāvi (I)—a son of Khasā and a Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 133.

Lālāvi (II)—a Rākṣasa gaṇa.

Vā. 69. 165.

Lāvakī—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 20.

Lāvakṛt—an Ārṣeya Pravara (Angiras).

M. 196. 22.

Lāvanyavati—the wife of king Puṣpavāhana and mother of 10,000 (ayatam) heroic soldiers.

M. 100. 6.

Likhita—a son of Jaigīṣavya and Ekapāṭalā.

Br. III. 10. 21; Vā. 72. 19.

Likhyā—eight times the Vālāgram (s.v.).

M. 258. 18.

Linga (I)—a term for mahat.

Vā. 102. 21.

Linga (II)—a term for Jīva.

Vā. 102. 101.

Lingadhārīṇī—the Goddess at Naimiṣa.

M. 13. 26.

Linga Purāṇa (*Lingam*)—one among the *Mahā-Purāṇas*; comprises 11,000 ślokas.

Bhā. XII. 7. 23; 13. 6; Vi. III. 6. 22.

Lingam—Origin of; came out of a ball of ever-burning fire and grew and grew; Viṣṇu and Brahmā undertook to find out its beginning and the end. It was all effulgence. They found it impossible and prayed to Śiva who initiated them into *māheśvaram Balam*.¹ Establishment of the cult in the presence of Śiva and the sages; is Jīva, mahat; leads to kaivalya;² found in Godāvarī;³ worship of at Benares relieves one of rebirth;⁴ its size for installation in the palace depends on the measurement of the palace; nine varieties are distinguished. The technique of the making of a

Linga is furnished in detail. It may be of gems, spaṭika, of stone, earth, or wood.⁵

¹ Br. II. 26. 21 to the end; 27. 30-101; Vā. 55. 21-61. ² Br. IV. 3. 22, 56-9, 79. ³ M. 22. 57. ⁴ Ib. 154. 350; 185. 57. ⁵ Ib. 263. 1, 11, 25.

Lingarūpa—Gadādhara became turned to Linga in Kaliyuga; a Prapitāmaha.

Vā. 111. 84.

Lingasāram—a sacred place on the Narmadā.

M. 191. 51-2.

Lingins—ineligible for śrāddha.

M. 16. 17.

Lingodbhava—story and praise of.

Vā. Ch. 55.

Līlā—a Svaya śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 57.

Līlāvatī—the courtesan who had faith in Śiva and who did the dāna of Lavaṇācala and gained heaven.

M. 92. 23.

Līlāvratam—the observer of this vrata attains the Viṣṇuloka.

M. 101. 5.

Lubdha—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 19.

Lubdhaka—a companion of Puramjana; allegorically *pāyu*.

Bhā. IV. 25. 53; 29. 15.

Lekhas (I)—eight groups of Gods of the Cākṣuṣa epoch;¹ Manojava, Praghāsa, Pracetas, Vāta, Dhruvakṣiti, Adbhuta, Avana and Bṛhaspati.²

¹ Br. II. 36. 67, 76; M. 9. 23; Vi. III. 1. 27. ² Vā. 62. 63-4.

Lekhas (II)—a class of Pitṛs propitiated on every New Moon day.

Vā. 56. 21.

Lekhaka—a scribe who is an expert in all languages and who is versed in all Śāstras; characteristics of writing; a scribe must be able to reproduce in a few sentences much that is spoken.

M. 215. 26-8.

Lekhā (I)—the sun standing above this, results in the end of the five year Yuga.

M. 124. 64; 141. 35.

Lekhā (II)—of the earth; on account of this the sun is seen above though at a height of 1000 Yojanas.

Vā. 50. 110.

Lekhinī—the Goddess from the back part of Nṛsimha; follower of Vāgīśi.

M. 179. 68.

Lelihānā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 18.

Lelihānatīrtham—in Gayā near Bharatāśrama.

Vā. 112. 24

Laingam—the Purāṇa of 11,000 verses; narrated by Maheśvara in the midst of Agniliṅga, a treatise on the four means (Trivarga and mokṣa) at the end of the Āgneyakalpa; he who makes a gift of it with cow and sesame in phālguṇi attains oneness with Śiva.

M. 53. 37-38.

Laidrāṇi—an Ātreya gotrakāra.

M. 197. 3.

Laindrāṇi—an Ārṣeya pravara (Angiras).

M. 196. 21.

Lokās—seven in number, one above the other like several umbrellas spread over. To the usual seven are added Vaikuṇṭha and Golokam;¹ the fourteen sthalas or places of which seven are Kṛta and seven are Akṛta; Bhūḥ and other six are Kṛtas; the Akṛtas are Prākṛtas; *Prthvī*, *Antarikṣa*, *divya* and *maharlokas* are known as *Arṇavakas* or which stand until *ābhūtasamplava*; *Jana*, *tapa* and *sabya* are *jñānalokas*; *Vyaktalokas* are *Bhūḥ*, *Bhuvah*, *Svah*, *Maha*, *Jana*, *Tapa* and *Satya* (Brahma); their residents are given, those attaining Brahmaloṇa (*satya*) do not have rebirth.²

¹ Br. II. 19. 155-6; 21. 19. 21; III. 41. 54-5. ² Vā. 101. 10-39; Vi. I. 22. 80; V. 2. 16.

Lokaguru—is Brahmā.

Vā. 65. 71.

Lokaparamparā—the world of Sāntānikas and Ādidevas of seven guṇas; above and below them are another seven guṇas; after which come the devas and earth; from them are rains which invigorate the world.

Vā. 71. 57.

Lokapālās—eight in number, each with a city of his own situated in the eight cardinal points, surrounding the outskirts of Brahmā's city;¹ stand in the midst of Lokāloka, on the four sides of Meru in their respective towns: East-India in Vasvaukasāra: South-Yama in Samyamana: West-Varuṇa in Sukha and North-Candra in Vibhāvāri. These are stationed round the Mānasa lake for the protection of Dharma and progress of the world;² an *amśa* of the Supreme Lord;³ served Tāraka as servants; beaten by Tāraka;⁴ served in the battle of Tripura;⁵ requested Soma to restore Tārā back to Brhaspati;⁶ oblations to, in rituals of digging tanks and planting gardens;⁷ invoked in making the 16 gifts;⁸ function until the Pralaya.⁹

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 29. ² Br. II. 21. 28-34, 156; III. 3. 102; M. 124. 94; Vā. 50. 86, 91; 111. 25. ³ M. 52. 21. ⁴ Ib. 148. 27; 153. 183. ⁵ Ib. 24. 5; 138. 1. ⁶ Ib. 23. 35. ⁷ Ib. 58. 33; 59. 10. ⁸ Ib. 274. 41f; 285. 9; 291. 3. ⁹ Vā. 50. 155 and 205.

Lokapālatvam—the lordship of a quarter of the world; Yama became a Lokapāla by pleasing Śiva.

M. 11. 20.

Lokapitāmaha (I)—a hymn to Vāmana.

M. 245. 66, 67-80.

Lokapitāmaha (II)—is Brahmā.

Vā. 25. 84.

Lokaprakālana—a son of Dhruva.

Vā. 66. 21.

Lokamātas—the mother goddesses being the 14 daughters of Dakṣa, married to Kaśyapa.

Br. III. 3. 55-6; 7. 469.

Lokasantānaka—south of Nāgavīthi and north of Lokāloka.

Br. II. 21. 103.

Lokasiddhi—a Yoga siddhi.

Br. IV. 36. 52.

Lokākṣi (I)—the *avatār* of the Lord in the sixth dvāpara with four learned disciples, all yogins.

Vā. 23. 133.

Lokākṣi (II)—one of the four disciples of Pausyañji

Vā. 61. 36-7; VI. III. 6. 6.

Lokādhānam—Soma takes away the water drunk by the sun through nāḍis and thus sets in motion the Jyotiṣa cakram. The clouds drink from Soma and pour in as rain for six months by the heaviness of the wind; thus the waters are not wasted; once taken they are returned; from the sun comes heat, and from the moon *śītaḥ*.

Vā. 51. 14-16.

Lokāntakāntaka—Īśvara, the bridge among bridges, the holy among the holies, the Vedyā among the Vedic scholars, the Prabhu among Lords, somabhūta for beings, āgnibhūta for promoting the effulgence of Agni, manobhūta for men, tapobhūta for tapasvins, vinaya for police men, tejas among tejasvins, vighraha among idols, and the place for journey men.

Va. 97. 40-43.

Lokāloka (I)—the Mt. forming the boundary of the earth.

Br. I. 1. 78; 3. 31; Vā. 49. 144; 50. 155, 160, 205; 101. 191-2.

Lokāloka (11)—(Mt.) a chain of hills beyond the Svādūdaka, between the Loka where the sun shines and Aloka where he does not. The regions lighted by the sun are said to cover 50 crores of yojanas. The chain of the Lokāloka is said to occupy a fourth of the area of the globe. In the Aloka Yogeśvara-Kṛṣṇa travels.¹ Crossed by Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa on their way to Vaikuṇṭha in search of the dead child of the Brāhmaṇa of Dvārakā. A mythical mountainous belt in the south separating the visible world from the world of darkness.³ 10,000 yojanas in height and breadth; protected by four guardians, Sudhāman and others on the four directions.⁴

¹ Bhā. V. 20. 34-42; M. 123. 47; 124. 38, 81. ² Bhā X. 89. 48.

³ Br. II. 15. 3; 19. 150; 21. 51, 101 and 106, 155; III. 7. 294; IV. 2. 194. ⁴ Vi. II. 4. 94; 8. 82-3.

Lopāmudrā (1)—consort of Agastya; a Brahmavādinī.

Br. II. 33. 19; IV. 10. 78; Vā. 108. 55.

Lopāmudrā (11)—is Hrādi.

Br. IV. 38. 9-10.

Lopāmudrāpati—is Agastya.

Br. IV. 31.27; M. 61. 52.

Lobha (1)—born of Brahmā's lower lip.

Bhā. III. 12. 26; M. 3. 10.

Lobha (11)—born of Lambha and Māyā.

Bhā. IV. 8. 3.

Lobhālobha—a Śrutaṛṣi.

Br. II. 33. 10.

Lomagāya (i) *ni*—a pupil of Lāngala.

Br. II. 35. 48; Vā. 61. 42.

Lomapāda (I)—a son of Vidarbha, and father of Babhru (*Vastu-Vā. P.*) the righteous; got war elephants from the devas.

Br. III. 70. 38; M. 44. 36; Vā. 95. 37.

Lomapāda (II)—alias Daśaratha, son of Satyaratha; (*Citraratha-Vā. P.*); had a daughter Śāntā, and son, Catu-ranga.

M. 48. 95; Vā. 99. 103.

Lomapāda (III)—an elephant.

Br. III. 7. 349.

Lomayānas—*Ekārṣeyas*.

M. 200. 5.

Lomaśa—the Sūta; performed tapas with success in the Muṇḍapriṣṭha hill of Gayā; called to that place all the mahā-nadīs of India—Śarāvadī to Carmavatī.

Vā. 26. 5; 108. 77-81.

Lomaharṣaṇa (I)—see Romaharṣaṇa: asked by Munis to reveal the *Bhaviṣya* agreed to do so.

M. 50. 68, 73-74.

Lomaharṣaṇa (II)—a sage;¹ one who would make the hairs of his hearers stand with joy; (*ety.*); the disciple of Vyāsa and well known for his supreme knowledge in all the three worlds;² spoke logically;³ Sūta;⁴ was entrusted with the *Itihāsa*, *Purāṇa* and known as *Purāṇārtha viśārada*.⁵

¹ Vā. 45. 70. ² Ib. 1. 16-17, 29. ³ Ib. 103. 8. ⁴ Ib. 53. 1. ⁵ Ib. 46. 1; 60. 13, 21.

Lomaharṣaṇa (III)—performed tapas in the *Muṇḍa-prṣṭha* hill of Gayā; called the many rivers named there.

Vā. 108. 77-82.

Lolā—the Goddess enshrined at Utpalāvastaka.

M. 13. 45.

Lolākṣi—one of the Bhārgava gotrakāras.

M. 195. 27.

Lolākṣī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 55 and 75.

Lolārka—a *tīrtha* at Benares.

M. 185. 68.

Loha—the sixth hell under the earth.

Br. IV. 2. 150, 182-5; Vā. 101. 149.

Lohagandhī (*dha-Vā. P.*) the wicked king troubled by Janamejaya; a Rājārṣi abandoned by Paurās and Jānapadas; deep in distress fell at the feet of sage Indrota; performed *Aśvamedha*; spent the rest of his life with the sage.

Br. III. 68. 23-6; Vā. 93. 22.

Lohadaṇḍa (*ka*) *m*—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitṛs;¹ in Gayā.²

¹ M. 22. 65. ² Vā. 108. 74; 109. 16.

Lohaprṣṭha—also *Loha* (s.v.) the sixth hell, known also as *tama*; below the earth, up the hill and with people.

Vā. 101. 149 and 179, 182.

Loham—the loadstone attracting iron, illustrative of the supreme spirit attracting one who meditates on it.

Vi. VI. 7. 30.

Lohāmiṣam—flesh of red goat for śrāddha.

M. 15. 35.

Lohāsa—a Vānara tribe.

Br. III. 7. 319.

Lohiṇi—a wife of Bāna.

Br. III. 5. 45.

Lohiṇis (also *Lohiṇjas*)—belong to Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 71; Vā. 91. 99.

Lohita (I)—Mt. next to Candraprabha lake. Yakṣa-
Maṇidhara's residence.

Br. II. 18. 10-12.

Lohita (II)—Angāraka above Śukra in the graha-
maṇḍala.

Br. II. 24.70; IV. 2. 132; Vā. 101. 132.

Lohita (III)—a Kauśika and a sage; a Brahmiṣṭha.

Br. II. 32. 118; M. 145. 112.

Lohita (IV)—a Trayārṣeya; not to marry with Viśvā-
mitra, Aṣṭaka, etc.

M. 198. 15.

Lohita (V)—a R. in Bhāratavarṣa.

Vā. 45. 96.

Lohita (vi)—a son of Agni; of nine rays; born of Pūr-vāśāḍha.

Vā. 53. 82, 86 and 108.

Lohitam (i)—a lake in the Lohita hill at the foot of Hemaśṛṅga from which rises the R. Lauhityā; on its banks is the garden of Viśoka.

Br. II. 18. 11; M. 121. 12; Vā. 47. 10.

Lohitam (ii)—a Varṣa of Śālmalidvīpa, adjoining the Uttama (Unnata-Vā. P.) hill.

Br. II. 19. 44; Vā. 49. 39.

Lohitam (iii)—the place of Lohita in the maṇḍalam.

Vā. 53. 59.

Lohitas—sons of Kallolaha.

Br. III. 7. 442.

Lohitakalpa—after the colour, Gāyatrī was named Gauḥ; the lord was known as Vāmadeva.

Vā. 23. 68-70.

Lohitā—a R. from the Himālayas.

Br. II. 16. 27.

Lohitākṣa—the Rākṣasa residing in Tatvalam (Atalam-Vā. P.).

Br. II. 20. 18; Vā. 50. 17.

Lohitāṅga—the son of the Earth, Mahī.

Vi. I. 8. 11.

Lohitāmukhī—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 23.

Lohitārṇa—a son of Ghṛtaprṣṭha.

Bhā. V. 20. 21.

Loheyī—a daughter of Suyāśa.

Vā. 69. 14.

Lauki—a Madhyamādhvaryu.

Br. II. 33. 14.

Laukikas—a class of Manuṣya Pitṛs, as distinguished from Deva Pitṛs; fed in monthly ceremonies; attain this status after duly performing the seven-fold karma;¹ their path cannot be known even by *tapas*, much less seen with mortal eyes; how they benefit by śrāddha in a wide sense; how those who get no śrāddha suffer.²

¹ Br. II. 28. 69-78. ² Vā. 56. 63-5, 68-79.

Laukikamānam—*kāṣṭha*, *nimeṣa*, *kalā*, *muhūrta*, *ahas*, *rātri*, etc., one 100 Laukika years equal to 3 years of Pitṛs; one year (*Laukikamānam*) equals one day for Devas.—*Uttarāyanam* is the day time and *Dakṣiṇāyanam* the night of gods, 3030 years equal to one Saptarṣi vatsara.

Br. II. 29. 5-17.

Laukikāgni—the first son of Brahmā;¹ father of Brahmodanāgni, well-known as Bharata; also Atharvā.²

¹ Vā. 29. 7. ² Br. II. 12. 7, 9.

Laukikyā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 8.

Laukṣi—a Pravara.

M. 196. 31.

Laukṣiṇya—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 25.

Laugākṣi—a pupil of Pausyañji; a Śrutaṛṣi.

Br. II. 33. 8; 35. 40.

Laumahaṛṣaṇi—a son of Lomahaṛṣaṇa.

M. 114. 58; 125. 1.

Lauhavairiṇa—one of the Bhārgava gotrakāras.

M. 195. 27.

Lauhi—a son of Aṣṭaka.

Br. III. 66. 75.

Lauhitam—a R. having its source in the Himālayas.

M. 114. 22; 121. 12; 163. 65.

Lauhiti—a R. in the Hemaśṛṅga hill.

Vā. 47. 11; 69. 241; 77. 95.

Lauhitya (I)—a Śrutaṛṣi.

Br. II. 33. 5.

Lauhitya (II)—a son of Bāṇa.

Vā. 67. 85.

Lauhitya (III)—a R. rising from lake Lohita; noted for Padma class of elephants and place fit for śrāddha offerings.

Br. II. 18. 11; III. 7. 358; 13. 103; Vā. 47. 11.

L—the tenth face of fourteen-faced deva; Sāvarṇika Manu came from it.

Vā. 26. 42

Va

Vaka—a son of Dāruka an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 196.

Vakulā—a R. of the Ketumālā.

Vā. 44. 17.

Vakulas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā.

Vā. 44. 15.

Vaktratunḍa—a name of Vināyaka.

Br. III. 42. 8 and 40; IV. 44. 69.

Vaktrayodhi—a Dānava in the Tārakāmaya;¹ a son of Vipracitti.²

¹ M. 177. 8. ² Vi. I. 21. 12.

Vaktrā—a R. in the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 25.

Vaktrākṣa—a son of Khaśā and a Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 135.

Vakra (I)—a name of Angāraka.

Br. II. 24. 110.

Vakra (II)—one of the twelve mountains which entered the sea for fear of Indra.

Vā. 47. 75.

Vakra (III)—*Rāhu*,¹ one-fourth less than Brhaspati.²

¹ Vā. 53. 71. ² M. 128. 64.

Vakras—a group of Piśācas; able to take any form they desired.

Br. III. 7. 388; Vā. 69. 269.

Vakramukhas—a group of Piśācas.

Br. III. 7. 381.

Vakra (*mukhī*)—one of the 16 classes of Piśācas, with crooked hands and feet.

Br. III. 7. 376 and 388.

Vaggranthayas—*Ekārṣeyas*.

M. 200. 4.

Vanga (I)—born of Dīrghatamas and Bali's wife;¹ Hence a son of Bali, after whom came the Vanga country.² A Kṣetraja son of Bali.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 23. 5. ² Br. III. 74. 27 and 87; Vā. 99. 85; Vi. IV. 18. 13-14. ³ M. 48. 25; Vā. 99. 28.

Vanga (II)—a son of Dharmavarman and father of Nandana.

Vi. IV. 24. 56.

Vangas (I)—enlisted by Jarāsandha against the Yadus;¹ an eastern country;² kingdom of the.³

¹ Bhā. X. [50 (v) 3]. ² Br. II. 16. 51; 18. 51; III. 74. 213. ³ M. 114. 44; 121. 50; 163. 72.

Vangas (II)—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country;¹ a tribe.²

¹ Vā. 44. 14. ² Ib. 47. 49; 99. 402.

Vangas (III)—the Brāhmaṇa caste of Śākadvīpa.

Vi. II. 4. 69.

Vangakas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 15.

Vangiri—the successor of Bhūtananda; ruled from Kilikilā.

Bhā. XII. 1. 32.

Vaccala—the son of Devala and father of Utkā.

Vi. IV. 4. 106.

Vajasaneyaka—1900 Ṛk gaṇas and four-fold Brāhmaṇas.

Vā. 61. 67; 99. 254.

Vajra (I)—Indra's thunderbolt; a weapon shaped out of Dadhīci's limbs by Viśvakarman for the use of Indra; with this Indra was able to break the back of the mountains. By this Vṛtra was slain. But it was of no use against Namuci; the embodiment of Brahmanical energy;¹ from the *tejas* of the sun;² a weapon of war;³ in the battle with Kṛṣṇa.⁴

¹ Bhā. VI. 10. 13; VIII. 11. 33-36; M. 7. 55; Vā. 30. 235; 67. 103; 78. 53; Vi. V. 20. 41. ² Br. III. 5. 69; IV. 19. 76 and 85; 37. 17. M. 11. 29. ³ Ib. 135. 37, 54; 160. 9; 162. 31; 174. 42; 177. 13. ⁴ Vi. V. 30. 69; 31. 4.

Vajra (II)—a son of Aniruddha and Subhadrā, and father of Pratibāhu: Installed king of Śūrasenas at Mathurā by Yudhiṣṭhira after Arjuna crowned him at Indraprastha after the decease of Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 90. 37-38; I. 15. 39; XI. 31. 25; Vi. IV. 15. 41-2; V. 32. 6; 37. 63-65.

Vajra (III)—a thief of Kāñcī stole bit by bit from the city and stored the riches in a secret place in the neighbouring woods. A certain kirāta gathering fuel for sale observed this once and took a portion of the property home. His wife, charitably disposed, wanted to utilise it for digging

wells and ponds. So a pond was constructed but before it was completed, all money had been spent. He got more of the thief's wealth and completed the embankment; built temples of Śiva and Viṣṇu, besides giving gifts to Brāhmaṇas who were pleased and renamed him and his wife as Dvijavarma and Śilāvati. He also built a town and named it after his Purohita, Devarāta. At his death, as he built all out of stolen wealth Nārada ruled that he should wander in air for 12 years, while his wife went to Brahmaloka. As she refused, she was advised to recite *Śatarudra* and get her husband released from the sin of theft. When Vajra died he got half of Dvijavarman's virtue. Dvijavarman attained Kailāsa.

Br. IV. 7. 10-61.

Vajra (iv)—a son of Upasanga.

M. 47. 22.

Vajra (v)—a son of Aśvasuta and Sutanu.

Vā. 96. 251; 109. 3.

Vajrakāṇṭaka—Śālmali—one of the twenty-eight hells. Here the punishment is by piercing one with *śālmali* thorns for beastliness.

Bhā. V. 26. 7 and 21.

Vajrakapārvata—the place where the Rākṣasas named Nilakas live.

Vā. 39. 30.

Vajrakarṇa—a son of Maya.

Vā. 68. 29.

Vajrakūṭa—a boundary hill in Plakṣadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 4.

Vajraghoṣa (I)—the name of the lion on which Lalitā rode to meet Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 17. 9.

Vajraghoṣa (II)—a son, and a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 81; 26. 47.

Vajradanta—a commander of Bhaṇḍa, who was killed by the Śaktis.

Br. IV. 21. 77; 23. 46-9.

Vajradamṣṭra—an Asura who took part in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra;¹ helped in the churning of the ocean.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. 10. 20. ² M. 249. 67.

Vajranābha (I)—a son of Balasthala; was made of a portion of the sun. His son was Khagana.

Bhā. IX. 12. 2-3.

Vajranābha (II)—a son of Ulūka, (Utkā-Vi. P.) and father of Śamkhana.

Br. III. 63. 205; Vi. IV. 4. 106.

Vajranābha (III)—a son of Danu.

M. 6. 19.

Vajranābha (IV)—a son of Aunka.

Vā. 88. 205.

Vajramitra (I)—a son of Ghoṣa (vasu) and father of Bhāgavata;¹ a Śunga ruler, ruled for seven years.²

¹ Bhā. XII. 1. 17-18; Vi. IV. 24. 35. ² Br. III. 74. 154.

Vajramitra (II)—a son of Pulindaka.

M. 272. 30.

Vajramukha—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br IV. 21. 77; 23. 47.

Vajraloman—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 77.

Vajrahan—a powerful son of Ugra, the Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 92.

Vajrahastā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 16.

Vajrā (I)—a Varṇa Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 60.

Vajrā (II)—a R. sacred to Lalitā.

Br. IV. 33. 29-33.

Vajrākṣa—a son of Danu.

M. 6. 19.

Vajrāṅga—a son of Diti after her penance and father of Asura Tāraka who gave trouble to the devas; while a boy, under the orders of his mother, had Indra bound and placed before Diti; Brahmā and Kaśyapa meditated and set him free; Brahmā gave him for wife a mind-born daughter, Varāṅgī, with whom he went to penance; when Varāṅgī was engaged in *tapas* Indra threatened her with several guises of the monkey, serpent, jackal, etc., which made her weep in sorrow and fear; meanwhile Vajrāṅga's penance had ended and Brahmā had blessed him. He came in search of his wife whom he found crying in fear.

She spoke of the insult offered by Indra and asked for a son, Tāraka, able to vanquish Indra. Then again he entered into a terrible vow when Brahmā blessed him with the son desired by his spouse. Tāraka was born and great festivities were held in his honour. Soon he was crowned king of the Asura world.

M. 146. 5, 41 ff; 147. 1-29.

Vajrāra—a son of Upāsanga (Upānga-Vā. P.).

Br. III. 71. 258; Vā. 96. 249.

Vajri—a name of Indra.

Br. III. 5. 72; M. 24. 27; Vā. 67. 105.

Vajrikā (*Vajra*)—one of the ten pīṭhas for images; with 3 to 6 *mekhalas*; this gives one long life.

M. 262. 7, 10, 18.

Vajreśi—a name of Lalitā;¹ a Śakti.²

¹ Br. IV. 33. 32. ² Ib. IV. 19. 52; 37. 21.

Vañcanā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 27.

Vañjulā—a R. from the Sahya hills of the Dakṣiṇā-patha.

M. 114. 29; Vā. 45. 104.

Vañjuli—a Trayārṣeya; not to have marriage relations with Viśvāmitra.

M. 198. 13.

Vaṭa—a sacred tree in Prayāgā, protected by Śūlapāṇi;¹ he who dies underneath the tree goes to Rudraloka;² the residence of the 12 Ādityas at;³ Vaṭa itself is Maheśvara.⁴

¹ M. 104. 10; Vā. 108. 57. ² M. 106. 11. ³ Ib. 106. 12. ⁴ Ib. 111. 10; Vā. 111. 88-82.

Vateśvara—with Mādhava is engaged in Yoganidrā at Prayāgā;¹ the holiest of holies;² the Prapitāmaha or Viṣṇu.³

¹ M. 22. 9. ² Ib. 186. 57; 191. 27 and 54. ³ Vā. 108. 57.

Vaṭodakā—a R. of the Kulācala hill.

Bhā. IV. 28. 35.

Vaḍavāmukha—is Samvartaka agni;¹ lives in the ocean,² father of Saharakṣa;³ also Vaḍavāgni.

¹ Br. II. 18. 80; M. 121. 77; 167. 58. ² Vā. 29. 33; 47. 76.
³ Br. II. 12. 36; M. 175. 58.

Vāḍohali—an Ekārṣeya.

M. 200. 5.

Vanīkpatha (I)—attained salvation by *satsanga*.

Bhā. XI. 12. 6; Vā. 62. 172.

Vanīkpatha (II)—first introduced by Prṥthu for commerce;¹ not known in Puṣkaradvīpa; unknown on earth at one time.²

¹ Vi. I. 13. 84. ² Br. II. 19. 121; 36. 198.

Vaṇija—a merchant.

Vā. 83. 61; 112. 16 and 20.

Vaṇijya (*vanīk*)—Vighneśvara to be worshipped before the commencement of any auspicious ceremony.

Br. III. 42. 43.

Vataṇḍa—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 3.

Vatsa (I)—a name of Dyumat.

Bhā. IX. 17. 6.

Vatsa (II)—a son of Senajit, king of Avantaka.

Bhā. IX. 21. 23; M. 49. 51; Vā. 99. 173.

Vatsa (III)—a pupil of Śākalya, and a Vaiśya man-trakṛt.

Br. II. 32. 121; 35. 2.

Vatsa (IV)—a pupil of Yājñavalkya.

Br. II. 35. 29.

Vatsa (V)—a son of Pratardana, and father of Alarka.

Br. III. 67. 69, 78; Vā. 92. 65-6.

Vatsa (VI)—a king of the Bharata dynasty; had for his son Kāmadeva, or God of Love.

M. 4. 19.

Vatsa (VII)—a son of Somaśarma, an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 216.

Vatsa (VIII)—a member of the Bhārgava gotra.

Vā. 65. 96.

Vatsa (IX)—a son of Gārgya.

Vā. 92. 73.

Vatsa (X)—another name for Pratardana.

Vi. IV. 8. 13.

Vatsa (XI)—heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from Vāsuki and narrated it to Aśvatara.

Vi. VI. 8. 46.

Vatsas (I)—a branch of the Bhārgavas.

Br. III. 1. 100.

Vatsas (II)—a Janapada.

Vā. 45. 110.

Vatsaka (I)—a son of Devamiṭṭha and Māriṣā; married Apsaras Miśrakeśi; father of Vṛka and other sons.

Bhā. IX. 24. 29 and 43.

Vatsaka (II)—killed by Rāma.

Bhā. X. 43. 30.

Vatsaka (III)—a son of Śrāvasta, built Śrāvastī in Gaudadeśa.

M. 12. 30.

Vatsakas—a Jānapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 22.

Vatsadroha—a son of Urukṣaya.

M. 271. 4.

Vatsadhāraka—[Cal. ed. Vatsabālaka]? One of the brothers of Vasudeva.

Vi. IV. 14. 30.

Vatsaprīti—the son of Bhalandana and father of Prāmsu;¹ of great fame.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 2. 23-24. ² Vi. IV. 1. 21.

Vatsara (I)—a son of Dhruva.

Bhā. III. 11. 14; IV. 10. 1.

Vatsara (II)—a son of Brahmī, was elected to Dhruva's throne as Utkala was engaged in penance and prayer; his wife was Svarvithī, who bore him six sons.

Bhā. IV. 13. 11-12.

Vatsara (III)—a part of the five year yuga;¹ last year;² is Prapitāmaha while Ṛtus are Pitāmaha and Ārtavas, Pitṛs.³

¹ Bhā. V. 22. 7; Br. II. 21. 132; ² Vā. 31. 28. Vi. II. 8. 72.
³ Br. II. 13. 21, 115, 120, 138.

Vatsara (IV)—a Rudra.

Br. II. 28. 22; M. 141. 19; Vā. 56, 21; 65. 59.

Vatsara (v)—a sage by *tapas*; a Kaśyapa and Brahma-vādin; sage of the Vaivasvata epoch and a Ṛṣika.

Br. II. 32. 101-12; 38. 29; M. 145. 95; Vā. 59. 92.

Vatsara (VI)—a Sādhya.

M. 171. 44.

Vatsara (VII)—not to inter-marry with the members of Kaśyapa and Vasiṣṭha gotras.

M. 199. 10.

Vatsarapañcaka—five-year cycle.

Bhā. III. 11. 14-15.

Vatsarā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 32. 16.

Vatsavṛddha—a son of Urukriya (Urukṣaya-Vi. P.) and father of Prativyoma.

Bhā. IX. 12. 10; Vi. IV. 22. 3.

Vatsavyūha—a son of Kṣaya.

Vā. 99. 281.

Vatsahanu—a son of Senajit.

Vi. IV. 19. 36.

Vatsāra—a gotrakāra son of Kaśyapa; father of Nidhruva and Rebhya (Raibhya-Vā. P.); a Brahmvādin.

Br. III. 8. 29-30; M. 145. 106; Vā. 64. 28; 70. 25.

Vadānyau—a Śivā god.

Br. II. 36. 32.

Vaddhryaśva—not to have marriage alliances with Bhṛgu and Divodāsa.

M. 195. 42.

Vadha (I)—a Rākṣasa with the sun for 2 months—Śuci and Śukra; a son of Yātudhāna; and father of Vighna and Śamana.

Br. II. 23. 6; Vā. 52. 8.

Vadha (II)—execution, as punishment for rape, illegitimate intercourse, doing mahāpātakams and theft.

M. 227. 124, 141, 162 and 167.

Vadha (III)—a Piśāca.

Vā. 69. 127.

Vadhū—a wife of Veśa.

Vā. 65. 112.

Vana—a son of Uśinara.

Bhā. IX. 23. 3.

Vanagocara—a son of Jāmbavān.

Br. III. 7. 303.

Vanajāta—one of the ten sons of Hṛdika.

M. 44. 82.

Vanapātakas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 12.

Vanamālā—a R. of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 27.

Vanarāji—a servant maid of Vasudeva;¹ one of the thirteen wives of Vasudeva son of Kapila.²

¹ Br. III. 71. 163 and 185. ² Vā. 96. 161, 183.

Vanavāsikas—the people of a southern country.

Br. II. 16. 56; Vā. 45. 125.

Vanastamba—a sage of the Svārociṣa epoch.

M. 9. 8.

Vanasthalī—a forest region, description of; trees with flowers like kimśuka, karṇikāra, mañjau, and with birds like the cuckoo, crow, kapiñjala, kalaviṅga, parrot, swans, cakravāka, etc., and with animals like the cub of a lion, a pair of tigers, elephants, monkeys, cats, hares, snakes, boar, buffaloes, deer of different kinds, goats; all male and female enjoying sexual bliss.

M. 209. 3.

Vanaspati (I)—a son of Ghṛtaprsthā.

Bhā V. 20. 21.

Vanaspati (११)—born of Latā;¹ a king of trees;² three *yonīs* of, *Gāyatrī*, *Triṣṭub* and *Jagatī*;³ for homa and śrāddha.⁴

¹ Br. III. 7. 460; 50. 39. ² Vā. 49. 88. ³ Br. II. 13. 145. ⁴ M. 8. 8; 17. 19; 39. 11; 59. 10; 163. 49.

Vanāyujā—a country noted for war horses.

Br. IV. 16. 16.

Vanārha—a son of Hṛdika.

Vā. 96. 139.

Vanāsagaja bhūmikas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 13.

Vanena—a god of Prasūta group.

Br. II. 36. 70.

Vaneyu—the tenth son of Raudrāśva.

Bhā. IX. 20. 5; Vā. 99. 125.

Vaneṣu—a son of Raudrāśva.

Vi. IV. 19. 2.

Vandanas—one of the *varṣa nāḍis* or rays of the sun.

Vā. 53. 20.

Vandanīyā—the Goddess enshrined at Aśvattha.

M. 13. 51.

Vandins (also *Bandins*)—panegyrist.

Bhā. X. 50. 37; 53. 43; 69. 26; 71. 29.

Vandyas—a name of the *varṣa nāḍi* or ray of the sun.

Vā. 53. 20.

Vanhi (I)—a son of T(D)urvasu, and father of Bharga.¹ (Father of Gobhānu—Br. P.).²

¹ Bhā. IX. 23. 16; Vā. 99. 1; Vi. IV. 16. 3. ² Br. III. 74. 1.

Vanhi (II)—a son of Kukura, and father of Viloman.
Dhā. IX. 24. 19.

Vanhi (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Mitravindā.
Bhā X. 61. 16.

Vanhi (IV)—a Śivā god.
Br. II. 36. 33.

Vanhi (v)—also Agni (s.v.); claimed Angiras as his son; world of;¹ image of, with the goat as the vāhana;² married Svāhā and father of Skanda;³ a place of Rudra;⁴ supplied arrows to Arjuna;⁵ worship neglected in the Kali age.⁶

¹ Br. III. 1. 40; 10. 25; 24. 4; IV. 33. 55. ² M. 261. 9-12. ³ Vi. I. 7. 27; 8. 11. ⁴ Ib. I. 8. 7-8. ⁵ Ib. V. 38. 24. ⁶ Ib. VI. 1. 11 and 27.

Vanhi (VI)—the name of the eighth kalpa.
Vā. 21. 31.

Vanhis (also *Agnis*)—a class of Devas.
Bhā. VI. 10. 17.

Vanhiyvāla—the name of a hell.
Vi. II. 6. 4, 26-7.

Vanhiyāsa—killed Kaklasa, a commander of Bhaṇḍa.
Br. IV. 25. 95.

Vanhivāsini—an Akṣarā devi.

Br. IV. 19. 58; 37. 33.

Vapāsa—a son of Rākṣasa Pauruṣeya.

Br. III. 7. 94.

Vapu (I)—a devi attending on Soma.

Br. II. 26. 45; III. 65. 26.

Vapu (II)—(Vayu) a daughter of Dakṣa; wife of Dharma and mother of Vyavasāya;¹ one of the nine devis serving Soma.²

¹ Vā. 10. 25, 36; Vi. I. 7. 23, 30. ² Vā. 55. 43; 90. 25.

Vapuṣmat (I)—(Atibāhu) a son of Priyavrata; king of Sālmalidvīpa; father of seven sons who were founders of seven kingdoms—Śveta, Harita, Jimūta, Rohita, Vaidyuta, Mānasa, and Suprabha.

Br. II. 14. 12, 32-4; Vā. 31. 17; 33. 9, 12; Vi. II. 1. 7, 13.

Vapuṣmat (II)—(Bhārgava)—a sage of the epoch of III Sāvartā Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 78.

Vapuṣmat (III)—a sage of the XI epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 31.

Vapuṣmatī—a R. in the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 27.

Vamana—one of the two gods forming a boat to cross the ocean of *samsāra*.

Vā. 108. 37; 111. 72.

Vamśa (I)—a topic of the *Purāṇa*.

Br. I. 1. 37; Vā. 4. 10.

Vamśa (II)—a Pārā god.

Br. IV. 1. 57.

Vamśaka—a son of Ajātaśatru, ruled for 24 years.

M. 272. 10.

Vamśakuśala—(Lomahaṣṣa; also Mahātma); the Sūta who heard the *Vāyu Purāṇa* direct from Vyāsa.

Vā. 4. 2, 4.

Vamśadharā—a R. from Mahendra hills.

Br. II. 16. 37; Vā. 45. 106.

Vamśapurāṇajña—historians and chroniclers (also *Vamśavittamas*).

Br. III. 63. 169 and 171; Vā. 88. 171.

Vamśavida—a chronicler of families.

Vā. 88. 69.

Vamśavīras—five are distinguished; Śamkarṣaṇa, Vāsudeva, Pradyumna, Sāmba and Aniruddha.

Vā. 97. 2.

Vamśāni—dynastic lists, one of the five characteristics of a *Purāṇa*.

M. 2. 22; 53. 65.

Vamśānucarita—one of the five characteristics of a *Purāṇa*,¹ also *Vamśyānucaritam*.²

¹ Br. I. 1. 38; Vi. VI. 8. 2 and 13. ² M. 2. 22; 53. 65; Vā. 4. 11.

Vamśankasārā—a R. on the banks of which is the forest Surabhi.

M. 121. 61.

Vaya—crows, to eat the piṇḍa in srāddha.

M. 16. 53; 39. 6; Vi. I. 5. 47.

Vayas—a name of Hari.

Bhā. VII. 12. 26.

Vayasa—a *sūktam* of the Sāma, recited in tank ritual.

M. 58. 37.

Vayuna—a son of Dhiṣaṇā, and Kṛśāśva.

Bhā. VI. 6. 20.

Vayunā—a daughter of Svadhā, married Pitṛs.

Bhā. IV. 1. 64.

Vara (I)—a Vasu, son of Dharma and Sudevī.

M. 171. 46.

Vara (II)—a son of Virakṣa.

Vā. 68. 33.

Varatri—a son of Śukra, and father of Rajata, Pṛthu— with flowers like kiṃśuka, karṇikāra, mañjau, and with raśmi, Vidvat, and Bṛhamgira, all sacrificial priests for Daityas; approached Manu with a view to ruin his sacrifice and when they approached the *Vedi*, they were burnt.

Br. III. 1. 78 and 84.

Varada—a name of Vighneśvara.

Br. IV. 44. 69.

Varadā—R. one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram.

Vā. 101. 243.

Varabhadṛā—R. one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram.

Vā. 101. 243.

Varamā—R. one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram.

Vā. 101. 243.

Varamūrtis—these are Urvīśa. Atithīśa Caṇḍīśa, Anugraheśvara, and Akrūra.

Br. IV. 44. 50.

Vararuci—the expert in the art of dancing (*Nāṭya-veda*) acted as milkman for the Gandharvas to milk the cow-earth.

M. 10. 25.

Varavarṇinī—R. one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram.

Vā. 101. 243.

Varastṛī—a sister of Bṛhaspati; wife of Prabhāsa (s.v.).

Vā. 66. 27-28.

Varasthira—a town sacred to Lalitāpīṭha.

Br. IV. 44. 94.

Varas—of the Dakṣināpatha.

Vā. 45. 126.

Varā—R. one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram.

Vā. 101. 243.

Varāṅga—a son of Manivara.

Vā. 69. 161.

Varānana—a daughter of the Gandharvas.

Vā. 69. 10.

Varāṅganā—a daughter of Ugrasena.

Vā. 96. 133.

Varāṅgī (1)—a wife of Divamjaya.

Br. II. 36. 101.

Varāṅgī (11)—a mind-born daughter of Brahmā given to Vajrāṅga, son of Diti and Kaśyapa; she performed penance with her husband when Indra disturbed her by assuming different fearful disguises. She represented this to her husband at the end of his penance, and was blessed with a son, Tāraka. When he vanquished Indra, she became pleased.

M. 146. 58; Ch. 147 (whole).

Varāmbārū—an Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 5.

Varārohā—the goddess enshrined at Someśvara.

M. 13. 43.

Varārhā—R. one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram.

Vā. 101. 243.

Varāha (1) (also *Vārāha*)—an incarnation of Hari; born out of Brahmā's nostrils; roaring, he entered the waters and rescued the earth above, after vanquishing the Asura who attacked him. Prayer to, by the sages.¹ Slew Hiranyākṣa in the Sumana hill of Plakṣadvīpa.² The third *avatār*.³ Killed Hiranyākṣa by cutting the ocean into two by his teeth;⁴ mother-earth taken to rasātaḷam, appealed to

Viṣṇu for protection; he took up the Varāha *avatār* and released the earth above the waters by raising her with his teeth;⁵ his next *avatār* was Vāmana;⁶ Icon of.⁷

¹ Bhā. III. 13. 18-45; X. 2. 40; Vi. V. 5. 15. ² Br. II. 19. 13; III. 30. 11; 72. 73-8. ³ M. 47. 43. ⁴ Ib. 47. 47. ⁵ Ib. Chh. 247 and 248; 102. 11. ⁶ Ib. 122. 16; 244. 6. ⁷ Ib. 259. 2; 260. 28-9; 285. 6.

Varāha (II)—Mt. in Varāhadvīpam;¹ a hill that entered the sea for fear of Indra.²

¹ Vā. 48. 38. ² Br. II. 18. 77; Vā. 42. 70; 47. 74.

Varāha (III)—the name of the 12th Kalpa when Saṇḍa and Marka were slain.¹ According to the *Vā. P.* it is seventh Kalpa where avyakta became turned into vyakta;² the present aeon?³

¹ Br. III. 72. 72; Vā. 97. 72. ² Ib. 23. 114; 109. 35. ³ Br. I. 4. 33; 6. 6; Vā. 5. 49; 21. 12, 23-4.

Varāha (IV)—the boar's flesh for śrāddha.

M. 17. 33.

Varāha (v)—a Dānava in the Tārakāmaya.

M. 173. 16; 177. 6.

Varāhatīrtham—Here Viṣṇu as Varāha worshipped Śiva; bath on the 12th day of the dark or bright half of the month leads to Viṣṇulokam.

M. 193. 73-74.

Varāhadvīpam—a Pradeśa in Jambūdvīpa;¹ of different *Mlecchas*; here is Varāha Mt. from which the R. Vārāhī flows; sacred to Viṣṇu who took the boar *avatār*.²

¹ Vā. 48. 14. ² Ib. 48. 36-40.

Varāhaśaila—sacred to Jayā.

M. 13. 32.

Varīṣṭā (also *Ariṣṭā*)—an Apsaras; brought forth eight children.

Vā. 69. 48.

Varīyāmsa—a son of Pulaha and Gatī.

Bhā. IV. 1. 38.

Varīyān—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu.

M. 9. 33.

Varuṇa (1)—(see *Mitrāvaruṇa*) King of the Asuras; when called upon to fight by Hiraṇyakaśipu, he said that his passion was in a subdued state, and asked him to meet Hari in battle;¹ Once Varuṇa is said to have conquered all the world and performed the Rājasūya compared to Yudhiṣṭhira's. Presented Pṛthu with a white umbrella: noted for much wealth. Protected Krauñcadvīpa. Bali was bound with his noose;² A son of Aditi: his wife was Carṣaṇī³ (Sunādevī-Vā. P.) propitiated by Hariścandra, Varuṇa gave him a son on condition that he offered him in a sacrifice to him. Though reminded a number of times, Hariścandra evaded fulfilling his promise and consequently got the disease, *mahodara*. But his son Rohita purchased Sunaśśepa as his substitute. Varuṇa was pleased and relieved him of his disease.⁴ Helped Ṛcika in securing a thousand white horses with black ears for his *śulka*.⁵ Ṛtumat in the Trikūṭa hill was his pleasure garden.⁶ Fought with Heti in the Devāsura war. In the Tārakāmaya, when Indra lost his fortune, Varuṇa conferred with the gods and Brahmā how to restore it.⁷ Offered sacrifice by Vasiṣṭha on behalf of Śrāddha deva; a Lokapāla. Description of the sacrifice.⁸ When Nanda took bath once at *Āsurīvela*, an asura took him to Varuṇa. Welcomed Kṛṣṇa, apologised for the capture of Nanda, and released him. Presented Kṛṣṇa, horses for his new city. Got back his umbrella taken by Naraka, from Kṛṣṇa who killed him;⁹ was sent against Kṛṣṇa taking pāri-

jāta from Indra's place but beaten by Garuḍa, went back; supplied Balarāma at Vraja with Vāruṇī. His city Sukhā on the west of Meru was visited by Arjuna who sojourned in search of the dead child of the Dvārakā Brāhmaṇa.¹¹ Identified with Hari.¹² Lord of waters, an Āditya, and a face of Śiva.¹³ Vanquished by Rāvaṇa; finding him unwilling to give audience, Paraśurāma took up Śiva's bow when Varuṇa appeared and begged to be excused; gave up Gokarṇa.¹⁴ Wife Stutā or Surā; gave Nāgapāśa as wedding present to Kāmeśvara; world of.¹⁵ Performed *Saubhāgya-śayanam*; made overtures of love to Ūrvaśī, already engaged to Mitra. She was cursed; became father of Agastya by letting fall *retas* collected in a pitcher.¹⁶ Makara as his riding animal; worship of in Gṛhabali and before commencement of palace building; chariot of;¹⁷ penance at Badarī; services of; in churning the ocean whence he received the umbrella;¹⁸ a lokapāla in the city of Sukhā;¹⁹ worshipped with *avabhṛtāgni*;²⁰ Icon of; gift of pearl oysters pleases Varuṇa.²¹

- ¹ Bhā. II. 1. 32; 7. 31; III. 17. 27-30. ² Ib. III. 17. 28; X. 74. 13; IV. 15. 14; 22. 59; V. 20. 19; 24. 23. ³ Ib. VI. 6.39; 18. 4; M. 6. 4; 171. 56; Vā. 66. 66; 84. 6. ⁴ Bhā. IX. 7. 8-22. ⁵ Ib. IX. 15. 7. ⁶ Ib. VIII. 2. 9. ⁷ Ib. VIII. 5. 17; 10. 28; 11. 42; M. 153. 179-83; 154. 487; 174. 15; 175. 22; 177. 49. ⁸ Bhā. IX. 1. 13; 13. 6; 14. 17; III. 6. 13; Br. III. 1. 16; 3. 67; M. 266. 23. ⁹ Bhā. X. 28. 2-10; 50. 56; 59. 22 [2 and 3]; Vi. V. 29. 10, 34; 30. 1. ¹⁰ Bhā. X. [65 (V) 43]; [66 (V) 21-26]; 65. 19; Vi. V. 25. 2. ¹¹ Bhā. X. 89. 44; Br. II. 21. 32. ¹² Bhā. XI. 16. 17. ¹³ Br. II. 23. 5, 103; 24. 33 and 37; 26. 41. III. 7. 254; 24. 4; 57. 35; M. 8. 3; 31. 12; Vā. 34. 89; 108. 31, 33; Vi. I. 15. 131; 22. 3. ¹⁴ Br. III. 8. 7; 57. 35-74; 58. 8-31. ¹⁵ Ib. III. 59. 6; IV. 15. 20; 20. 49; 33. 64-5. ¹⁶ M. 60 49; 61. 28-31; 201. 23-9. ¹⁷ Ib. 67. 13; 93. 22; 124. 23; 125. 41; 126. 6; 127. 23; 137. 32; 150. 127; 268. 16. ¹⁸ Ib. 201. 23; 249. 14; 251. 4. ¹⁹ Vā. 50. 89; Vi. II. 8. 9. ²⁰ Br. II. 12. 33. ²¹ M. 261. 17; 266. 64; 289. 6.

Varuṇa (II)—the name of the sun in the month of Śuci (Āṣāḍha).

Bhā. XII. 11. 36; Vā. 52. 6; Vi. II. 10. 8; 12. 32; V. 1. 58.

Varuṇa (III)—a Marut of the third gaṇa.

Br. III. 5. 95.

Varuṇa (iv)—a Mauneya Gandharva.

Br. III. 7. 1.

Varuṇa (v)—the hill on the west of the Kailāsa.

M. 121. 19.

Varuṇa (vi)—one of the eleven Vāsiṣṭha branches.

Vā. 70. 90.

Varuṇa (vii)—his wife was Śunādevī, the daughter of Samudra; his sons were Kali and Vaidya, and daughter Surasundarī (see *Varuṇa*).

Vā. 84. 6.

Varuṇatvam—the status of *Varuṇa* attained by Udaka, son of Araṇya.

Br. II. 36. 104.

Varuṇam—a Sāma.

Vā. 9. 48.

Varuṇavratam—leads to the world of *Varuṇa*.

M. 101. 74.

Varuṇeśam—a *tīrtha* of the Narmadā.

M. 191. 6.

Varūtri—one of the four sons of Śukra and father of four sons; all fit to partake of the sacrifices of the devas; approached Manu to destroy the *yajñas*; Indra interceded and told Manu that he could turn them to offerings; but they were adamant and hence were killed by Indra.

Vā. 65. 77-8, 82.

Varūtha—a son of Duṣyanta.

M. 48. 4.

Varūthā—an Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 11.

Varūthin—another name for Śiva.

Br. II. 25. 74.

Vareṇya—a name of Vighneśvara.

Br. IV. 44. 70.

Vareṇyā (I)—an Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 11.

Vareṇyā (II)—R. one of the seven rivers in Śivapuram.

Vā. 101. 243.

Vargamoca—a son of Gāndini.

Vā. 96. 111.

Varcas (I)—the Rākṣasa presiding over the month of Tapasya.

Bhā. XII. 11. 40.

Varcas (II)—a son of Soma by Rohiṇī, a Vasava.

Br. III. 3. 23; M. 5. 23; 203. 6. Vā. 66. 22; Vi. I. 15. 112.

Varcas (III)—a god of the Rohita Gaṇa.

Br. IV. 1. 85.

Varcasvī (I)—a god of Sutāra group.

Br. IV. 1. 89.

Varcasvī (II)—one of the ten branches of Supāra devas.

Vā. 100. 94.

Varcodhāman—a Satya god.

Br. II. 36. 35.

Varcovan—a lake on the slopes of the Hemakūṭa.

Br. II. 18. 66.

Varjabhūmi—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra.

M. 45. 33.

Varṇa—a Sudharmāna god.

Br. IV. 1. 60.

Varṇas—the origin of, from the limbs of Nārāyaṇa;¹ of Music; four-fold of Gītaka; *sthāyivārṇa*, *Prasamcāri*, *avarohanam*, *ārohanam*; every varṇa has one of four alamkāras—*sthāpani*, *kramarejina*, *pramādu* and *apramāda*.²

¹ Vā. 6. 77. ² Ib. 87. 6. 8-9.

Varṇadharmā—of the four varṇas; could take to other professions in extreme cases. The *āśrama* dharma; specific duties of the Vānaprastha and Sannyāsa.¹ First introduced in the Svāyambhuva epoch in five dvīpas of concentric islands of Hindu cosmos—Plakṣa, Śālmali, Kuśa, Krauñca and Śākadvīpas; its observance in Tretayuga, languishing in Dvāpara, completely ruined in the Kaliyuga; based on Śrauta and Smārta dharma.² Aurva narrates to Sagara the duties of all castes.³

¹ Bhā. VII. 11. 14-24; XI. 17. 13-58; ch. 18 (whole). Vā. 8. 168-75. ² Br. II. 14. 41; 29. 46; 30. 4; 31. 27-8. 107; 32. 33-44; 35. 195; III. 7. 407-8; 13. 132; 50. 4. IV. 3. 50; 43. 58. ³ Vi. III. 8. 20-40.

Varṇamālāgra—a kulaparvata of Bhadrāśva.

Vā. 43. 14.

Varṇaśaktis—names of.

Br. IV. 44. 57-62.

Varṇasamkara—the mixture of castes; Yayāti marrying Devayānī; wants exemption from Śukra who grants it.

M. 30. 33-4.

Varṇāśā—a R. from Pāriyātra hills in Bhāratavarṣa.

Br. II. 16. 28; Vā. 45. 97.

Varṇāśrama—social polity;¹ truth, charity and self-control are equal to *tīrthas* for homekeepers;² Yayāti speaks of four Varṇas born of one body and their respective duties of whom the Brāhmaṇa is superior;³ lost in a period of anarchy;⁴ in the Śākadvīpa;⁵ said by Manu;⁶ restrictions get loosened in Dvāpara;⁷ disappearance of, in Kali;⁸ (see Varṇa dharma). In Tretā Kṣatriyas followed the Brāhmaṇas, the Vaiśyas the Kṣatriyas and the Śūdras the Vaiśyas; there was thus peace everywhere and everything bore fruit;⁹ leads to enjoyment in heaven;¹⁰ no such system in Kṛtayuga.¹¹

¹ M. 2. 23; Vā. 61. 97. ² Br. II. 14. 41-2. M. 22. 80. ³ Ib. 30. 20. ⁴ Ib. 47. 257. ⁵ Ib. 122. 38. ⁶ Ib. 123. 23; 142. 42. ⁷ Ib. 142. 53; 143. 4; 144. 6 and 26. ⁸ Ib. 144. 96; 215. 63; 273. 32 and 46. VI. VI. 1. 10, 32-3. ⁹ Vā. 30. 294; 49. 117; 57. 52. ¹⁰ Ib. 59. 22 and 36; 99. 425; 101. 6, 137 and 174; 102. 70 and 96; 104. 21. ¹¹ Br. II. 7.55.

Varni—Vedavyāsa of the 14th Dvāpara.

Vi. III. 3. 14.

Vartivardhana—king, ruled for twenty years.

Vā. 99. 313.

Vartulākṣī—a Svaya Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 55.

Vardhana—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Mitravindā.

Bhā. X. 61. 16.

Vardhamāna (I)—a Mt. of Krauñcadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 21.

Vardhamāna (II)—a son of Upadevī and Vasudeva.

M. 46. 17; Vā. 96. 179.

Varddhamāna (I)—a Yakṣa, a son of Devayāni.

Br. III. 7. 129.

Varddhamāna (II)—a son of Vasudeva.

Br. III. 71. 182.

Varddhamāna (III)—a Kulaparvata in Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 4.

Varddhamāna (IV)—a son of Maṇivara.

Vā. 69. 160.

Vardhini—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 90.

Varmadevī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 37. 42.

Varman (I)—an appellation for Kṣatriya.

Vi. III. 10. 8-9.

Varman (II)—a son of Uśinara.

Vi. IV. 18. 9.

Varma Nārāyaṇātmakam—a Vaiṣṇavī vidyā, taught by Viśvarūpa to Indra. Here the various manifestations of Hari

including that of the Buddha are recalled. Once a certain Kauśikan practised this and gave up his life in a desert. When a Gandharva crossed the bones of this dead man, he fell down on the earth. Instructed by Vālahilyas, he collected the bones, and after throwing them into the Sarasvatī, and bathing there, returned to his place. Taught originally to Tvaṣṭri by Dadhyanga; Tvaṣṭri taught it to Viśvarūpa.

Bhā. VI. 8 (whole); 9.. 53.

Varmabhṛt—a son of Citraka.

Br. III. 71. 115.

Varya—the Rākṣasa presiding over the month of Nabha.

Bhā. XII. 11. 37.

Varṣa (I)—a god of Sutāra group.

Br. IV. 1. 89.

Varṣa (II)—the mind-born son of Brahmā in the 16th kalpa.

Vā. 21. 35.

Varṣa (III)—one of the ten branches of Supāra devas.

Vā. 100. 94.

Varṣaparvatas—six in Jambūdvīpa; Himavān, Hemakūṭa, Nisadha, Meru, Nila, and Śṛṅgavān; served by Siddhas and Cāraṇas; the inner viṣkambha is 9000.¹ in Kuśadvīpa.²

¹ M. 113. 10; Vā. 34. 13, 21. ² Ib. 49. 52-3.

Varṣaparvaṇi—see Śarmiṣṭhā.

Vi. IV. 10. 4.

Varṣayanti—a queen of Varṣa ṛtu.

Br. IV. 32. 29.

Varṣā—of the Dhruva Maṇḍala.

Vā. 51. 11.

Varṣina—heard the *Vāyu Purāṇa* from Antarikṣa.

Vā. 103. 63.

Varhayas—one of the 14 Gaṇas of Apsarasas born of Kuśavati.

Br. III. 7. 19.

Valabhīcchandaka—the round arch of a temple where the images of Gaurī and Vināyaka are enshrined.

M. 269. 35, 54-6.

Valīta—a son of Parāvṛt.

Vi. IV. 12. 11.

Valeyas—a class of Gandharvas originating from Vik-rānta; famous for valour and liberality; had three daughters, each an originator of a gaṇa.

Vā. 69. 18, 20. 22.

Valmīkajanmana (*Vālmīkī*)—due to his curse Lakṣmī (wealth) is not stationary.

Br. IV. 7. 19.

Vaśavartins—a group of gods of the epoch of Uttama Manu, 12 in number; also Vamśavartins.

Br. II. 36. 26-30; Vi. III. 1. 14.

Vaśita—a Siddhi devī.

Br. IV. 19. 4; 44. 140.

Vaśitvam—one of the eight attributes of yoga; controls all creatures; whatever he desires results.

Vā. 13. 4, 16.

Vaśin—a son of Kṛti; with him the Mithilā line came to an end.

Bhā. IX. 13. 26-27.

Vaśini—a Rahasya Yogini devī.

Br. IV. 19. 48; 37. 3.

Vaśyāśva—a Rṣika who became a sage by truth (satya).

Br. II. 32. 102.

Vaṣaṭkāra (I)—is Śiva.

Br. II. 26. 34; III. 1. 22.

Vaṣaṭkāra (II)—sacrifices (Vedic); neglect of, before Pṛthu's advent (see *Vaṣaṭkriyā*);¹ call to gods.²

¹ M. 10. 11. ² Vā. 65. 23.

Vaṣaṭkāra—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 20.

Vaṣaṭkriyā—a Vedic rite; not observed in Vena's reign (see *Vaṣaṭkāra*).

Br. II. 28. 42-53; 36. 130; M. 141. 47; Vā. 56. 48 and 52.

Vasas—a tribe to be conquered by Kalki.

Br. III. 73. 108.

Vasakarīṇi (*sarvādyā*)—a *Mudrā* Devī.

Br. IV. 44. 114.

Vasatī—(c) a kingdom of the west, watered by the Sindhu.

Br. II. 18. 48.

Vasanta (I)—(personified) a friend of Manmatha.

Br. IV. 30. 68; 32. 21-58.

Vasanta (II)—a mind-born son of Brahmā in the 16th kalpa.

Vā. 21. 35.

Vasanta (III)—the spring season of Citra and Vaikāśi; the Saptakas who reside in the sun are Dhāta and Aryamā, Pulastya and Pulaha, Vāsuki and Samkirṇāra snakes, Tumburu and Nārada Gandharvas, Kratastāli and Puñjikasthala Apsarasas, Rathakṛchra and Ūrja Grāmanis, Heti and Praheti Rākṣasas.

Vā. 50. 177 and 193; 52. 6; 53. 25.

Vasantamāsa—tṛtiya of the bright half recommended for commencing *Saubhāgyaśayanam*; then Satī married Śiva.

M. 60. 14-15.

Vasina (I)—(Vāsiṣṭha) a sage of the Rohita epoch.

Br. IV. 1. 63.

Vasina (II)—(known also as Cyavana) a son of Bhṛgu and Paulomi.

Vā. 65. 88.

Vasiṣṭha (I)—a sage who called on Bhīṣma lying on his death-bed; also called on Parikṣit practising *prāyopaveśa*,¹ was invited for Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājasūya;² came to see Kṛṣṇa at Syamantapañcaka;³ one of the sages who left for Piṇḍāraka.⁴

¹ Bhā. I. 9. 7; 19. 9. ² Ib. X. 74. 7. ³ Ib. X. 84. 4. ⁴ Ib. XI. 1. 12.

Vasiṣṭha (II)—a son of Brahmā, born of his breath; married Kardama's daughter, Arundhati. Father of seven sons, all Brahmarṣis; cursed the fires Pāvaka, Pavamāna and Śuci who were born sons of Vijitāśva;¹ when invited to be Nimi's *Ṛtvik*, he went away to Indra's *yajña* to which he had been called earlier and asked Nimi to wait till his return. On Nimi continuing his sacrifice with the help of other *Ṛtviks*, Vasiṣṭha cursed him and was in turn cursed to be born of Ūrvaśī and Mitrāvaruṇa.² A sage of the Kṛtayuga: Heard the Nilakanṭha legend from Kārtikeya; present at Rati's marriage;³ suggested to Diti the observance of the *Madanadvādaśivratam*.⁴

¹ Bhā. III. 12. 22-3; 24. 23; IV. 1. 40; 24. 4; 29. 43; Br. II. 32. 96 and 115; III. 8, 82; M. 187. 45. ² Bhā. VI. 18. 5; IX. 13. 1-6. ³ Br. II. 25. 15; 27. 103; IV. 40. 48; M. 201. 1, 14-6. ⁴ M. 3. 7 and 34; 7. 5, 9.

Vasiṣṭha (III)—a siddha;¹ the ācārya of Śrāddha deva. Finding no issue to him. Vasiṣṭha offered a sacrifice to Mitra and Varuṇa. At this time Śrāddhā,

the king's wife desired to have a daughter and expressed it to the Hotā who uttered the *mantra* in such a way as to get a daughter. Ilā was born; but Śrāddhadeva was not pleased. So Vasiṣṭha converted Ilā into a male by name Sudyumna;² was present at Ambariṣa's *asvamedha*;³ the ideal Purohita.⁴

¹ Bhā. VI. 15. 13. ² Ib. IX. 1. 13-22, 36-7; M. 245. 86.

³ Bhā. IX. 4. 22. ⁴ Ib. XI. 16. 22.

Vasiṣṭha (iv)—a sage of the Vaivasvata epoch; his sons Mānasa pitṛs; fought in the form of a bird for years a battle with Viśvāmitra concerning Hariścandra; acted as Sāmaga in his Puruṣamedha;² cursed Saudāsa to become a Rākṣasa; with the king's assent, Vasiṣṭha begot Aśmaka on Madayanti.³

¹ Bhā. VIII. 13. 5; 1. 24; M. 9. 27; 12. 4-5; 15. 12; Vi. III. 1. 32.

² Bhā. IX. 7. and 23. ³ Ib. IX. 9. 18-23, 38.

Vasiṣṭha (v)—the sage presiding over the months of Śuci (Āṣāḍha) and Śukra;¹ in the Viśvacakra.²

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 36; Br. II. 23. 6. ² M. 285. 6.

Vasiṣṭha (vi)—the eighth Veda Vyāsa. Heard the *Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa* from Indra and narrated it to Sārasvata;¹ āśrama of, on the Ūrjjanta hill.²

¹ Br. II. 35. 118; IV. 2. 47; 4. 60. ² Ib. III. 13. 53 and 74

Vasiṣṭha (vii)—born in the *Vāruṇi-yajña* from the centre of Vasu (sacrificial fire), and hence Vasumat; progenitor of Pitṛs, Sukātas.

Br. III. 1. 21 and 46; 10. 96; M. 195. 11; 200. 1.

Vasiṣṭha (viii)—cursed Haihaya to be ruined; of madhyama bhakti;¹ a maharṣi and a Brahmvādin.²

¹ Br. III. 30. 70; 34. 40. ² M. 145. 90 and 109; 171. 27.

Vasiṣṭha (ix)—a contemporary of Sagara; the kula-guru of the Ikṣvākus; narrated Paraśurāma's story to Sagara; blessed Sagara who enjoyed rule after world conquest; consoled him on the death of Sāgaras; agreed to anointing Amśumat as yuvarāja.¹ Gave Prathiṣṭhāna to Sudyumna.² Took Ikṣvāku to task for getting hare's flesh already tasted by Vikukṣi; was in charge of the kingdom when Trayyārūṇi went to the forest; met Kalmāṣapāda's queen for Aśmaka's birth;³ Purohita of Daśaratha and Rāma.⁴ Observed *Ādityaśayanavratam*.⁵

¹ Br. III. 31. 1; 47. 99; 48. 29; 49. 1 and 38; 54. 20-22. ² Ib. III. 60. 21. ³ Ib. III. 63. 15, 82-93, 177; 64. 4; 73. 91. ⁴ Ib. IV. 15. 40; 20. 103; 40. 48 and 89; M. 47. 245; Vi. IV. 4. 99. ⁵ M. 55. 32.

Vasiṣṭha (x)—another name for Āpava sage.

Br. III. 69. 44.

Vasiṣṭha (xi)—(Dvaipāyana) a sage of the first epoch of Sāvārṇa Manu;¹ father's father of Parāśara; on the evils of anger.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 11. ² Vi. I. 1. 12-16.

Vasiṣṭha (xii)—the younger brother of Agastya cursed Nimi to become bodyless, a purohita of Nimi.

M. 61. 19, 32-33; 201. 14-16.

Vasiṣṭha (xiii) the purohita of Dharmamūrti of Brhatkalpa;¹ praised Śiva out to burn Tripuram.²

¹ M. 92. 21; 102. 19; 126. 7. ² Ib. 133. 67.

Vasiṣṭha (xiv)—a master of the science of architecture.

M. 252. 2.

Vasiṣṭha (xv)—a son of Vāli the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 160.

Vasiṣṭha (xvi)—a resident of Brahmakṣetra.

Vā. 59. 105.

Vasiṣṭha (xvii)—(Hiraṇyanābha Kauśalya). a disciple of Jaimini who taught him 500 *samhitas*; he in his turn taught them to Yājñavalkya.

Vā. 88. 207; 98. 92.

Vasiṣṭha tīrtham—sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 68.

Vasiṣṭha putra—Ūrja.

Vā. 62. 16.

Vasiṣṭhas—see *Vāsiṣṭhas*; to them the Pravara is Ekār-
ṣeya.

M. 200. 2.

Vasu (i)—a son of Vastara and Svarvīthi.

Bhā. IV. 13. 12.

Vasu (ii)—a son of Hiranyaretas; also the name of a territorial division of Kuśadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 14.

Vasu (iii) (*Vāstu-Br. P.*)—a Vasu, wife Angirasī, and son Viśvakarman.

Bhā. VI. 6. 11 and 15.

Vasu (iv)—the son of Bhūtajyotis, and father of Pratikā.

Bhā. IX. 2. 17-18.

Vasu (v)—a daughter of Dakṣa and one of the ten wives of Dharma; gave birth to eight Vasus.

Bhā. VI. 6. 4, 10-11; Br. II. 9. 50, 61; III. 3. 2 and 20. M. 5. 15: Vi. I. 15. 105; Vā. 66. 2.

Vasu (vi)—one of the four sons of Kuśa.

Bhā. IX. 15. 4; Br. III. 66. 32; Vā. 91. 62; Vi. IV. 7. 8.

Vasu (vii)—a son of Mura (s.v.).

Bhā. X. 59. 12.

Vasu (viii)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Sāmbā.

Bhā. X. 61. 13.

Vasu (ix) (also *Vasudhāma*)—another name for Brahmajyoti Agni.

Br. II. 12. 43; Vā. 29. 21.

Vasu (x)—one of the ten sons of Kardama; attained heaven by *tapas*.

Br. II. 14. 9; 30. 39.

Vasu (xi)—is Soma.

Br. II. 24. 88.

Vasu (xii)—a son of Uttānapāda: Asked to arbitrate in the dispute involving animal sacrifice; said that *yajña* involved *himsa* and justified Vasu's action: cursed therefor

by sages to live in Rasātala (Pātāla-M.P.): attained heaven by *tapas*;¹ his daughter Acchodāmatsyagandhi married Parāśara and gave birth to Vyāsa,² a Rājaṛṣi.³

¹ Br. II. 30. 23-32, 39 and 47; 36. 89; M. 143. 18-25. Vā. 1. 111; 57. 101-11; 62. 76. ² M. 14. 14. ³ Vā. 57. 122.

Vasu (xiii)—a Prataṛdana god.

Br. II. 36. 30.

Vasu (xiv)—a god of Ādya group.

Br. II. 36. 69.

Vasu (xv)—a Yakṣa: a son of Puṇyajani and Maṇibhadra.

Br. III. 7. 123. Vā. 69. 154.

Vasu (xvi)—the great grand-son of Pṛthu and son of Kṛmi and equal to Indra: Cedipati,¹ father of Upamanyu from whom the Upamanyava clan sprang.²

¹ Br. III. 8. 98; 68. 27; M. 50. 25-6; Vā. 93. 26. ² Ib. 70. 89.

Vasu (xvii)—a devī attending on Soma.

Br. III. 65. 26.

Vasu (xviii)—a son of Devarakṣitā and Vasudeva, killed by Kamsa.

Br. III. 71. 181; Vā. 96. 178.

Vasu (xix)—(Kāśyapa), a sage of the Rohita epoch.

Br. IV. 1. 62; Vi. III. 2. 23.

Vasu (xx)—a son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī.

M. 24. 33.

Vasu (xxi)—one of the ten sons of Svāyambhuva Manu;¹ attained heaven by *tapas*.²

¹ M. 9. 5; Br. II. 13. 104; Vā. 31. 17. ² M. 143. 38.

Vasu (xxii)—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu.

M. 9. 33.

Vasu (xxiii)—left her consort, Māricakaśyapa for Soma.

M. 23. 25.

Vasu (xxiv)—a son of Bhṛgu; one of the ten Viśvedevas.

M. 195. 13; 203. 13.

Vasus—eight in number, and sons of Dharma and Vasu;¹ worshipped for wealth;² fought with Kāleyas in a Devāsura war; gods of the Vaivasvata epoch, who wait on Hari;³ came with other gods to Dvārakā to ask Kṛṣṇa to go to Vaikuṇṭha.⁴ Brothers of Sādhyas and cursed to experience birth by sexual union; vanquished by Rāvaṇa; their overlord was Agni;⁵ also Jyotiṣmantas and Vyāpakas;⁶ one of the seven classes of deities of the Vaivasvata epoch;⁷ eight in number considered as *aṁśā* of Vāsudeva;⁸ Piṭṛs said to be Vasus;⁹ Somapas.¹⁰

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 10; 7. 2; 10. 17; Br. II. 38. 2; IV. 15. 24. ² Bhā. II. 3. 3; IX. 24. 53; Vi. III. 1. 31. ³ Bhā. VIII. 10. 34; 13. 4; IX. 24. 52; X. 39. 54. ⁴ Ib. XI. 6. 2; 16. 13. ⁵ Br. II. 27. 24; III. 3. 20 and 80; 7. 254; 8. 5; M. 8. 4; Vi. I. 22. 3; V. 1. 17; 4. 5. ⁶ M. 5. 17; Vi. I. 9. 64 and 70; 15. 105. ⁷ M. 9. 29. ⁸ Ib. 5. 20-21; 25. 43; 36. 1; 52. 21; Vā. 10. 71; 39. 49; 30. 83, 99; 64. 2; 66. 19; 69. 44; 106. 59; 109. 22; Vi. I. 15. 109-10. ⁹ M. 19. 3. ¹⁰ Ib. 69. 62; 132. 3; 203. 3; 246. 60; 247. 11.

Vasuḷyeṣṭha—a son of Puṣyamitra, ruled for seven years.

M. 272. 28.

Vasuda (I)—a son of Bhṛgu; a deva.

Br. III. 1. 89; M. 195. 13.

Vasuda (II)—a son of Purukutsa and Lord of Narmadā.

M. 12. 36.

Vasudāna (I)—a son of Hiranyareta of Kuśadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 14; Vā. 62. 29.

Vasudāna (II)—a Śiva god.

Br. II. 36. 32.

Vasudāmā—a son of Bṛhadratha.

M. 50. 85.

Vasudāsa—a son of Bṛhadratha.

Vi. IV. 21. 13.

Vasudeva (I)—of the family of Yayāti; a son of Devamīḍha (also Śūra) and Mārīṣā. He had a surname Ānakadundubhi because at his birth anakas and dundubhis were sounded as a sign of receiving Hari's grace. Married the seven daughters of Devaka; six other wives of:¹ Father of Kṛṣṇa by Devakī; when marrying her he promised Kamsa, who drove the chariot and who heard a voice

from air that her eighth son would kill him, to give him all sons born of Devakī to be killed by him. Took her first son to Kamsa who spared him; was thrown in prison with Devakī by Kamsa. Vasudeva's prayer to the new born Kṛṣṇa; took the babe to Nandagopa's house and exchanged him for the daughter, born to Yaśoda at that time, without anybody knowing it. Released by Kamsa;² met Nanda who went to the capital for paying annual tribute and after enquiring of his welfare advised him to return home as he expected some trouble at the Vraja. Requested Garga to go to Vraja and perform *samskāras* to his sons.³ Visited by Nārada. Vasudeva enquired of *Bhāgavata dharma*; listened to the traditional account of the talk between the nine sons of R̥ṣabha and Nimi and was pleased along with Devakī;⁴ met by Kṛṣṇa at Sudharmā sabhā painted by Citralekhā;⁵ joined the Yadus in defeating Pauṇḍraka Māyā. Vasudeva cut off Sālva before Kṛṣṇa in battle. Welcomed Kṛṣṇa after the Kurukṣetra war; went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse; here he met the sages and asked them how to get rid of karma by karma. Nārada's praise of. The sages induced him to undertake a sacrifice; requested by Vasudeva to be his Ṛtviks for the *yajña* they agreed. At the end of the sacrifice, he had his *avabhṛta* with all his eighteen wives to the great satisfaction of Rāma and Kṛṣṇa, when all castes and even animals were fed; others were honoured with presents. At leave-taking Vasudeva took hold of Nanda's hands and showed that the tie of friendship was the greatest of all ties and wept in joy. Gave Nanda presents; praise of Kṛṣṇa and Rāma and his joy.⁶

Kamsa who heard from Nārada that Vasudeva had kept his sons Rāma and Kṛṣṇa under the safe custody of Nanda wanted to kill him. When he was persuaded not to do so, Kamsa imprisoned Vasudeva until Kṛṣṇa released him; celebrated his *upanayana*.⁷ Stationed to defend the eastern gate of Mathurā; consulted by Kṛṣṇa on the eve of attack on Jarāsandha. His part in the third campaign of Jarā; came with Devakī and Kṛṣṇa

to Rukmiṇī's residence where Pradyumna and Māyāvati had already arrived. His concern at Kṛṣṇa not returning for a long time from the cave of Jāmbavatī.⁸ In previous births Sutapa and Kaśyapa (see Devakī). Heard of Kṛṣṇa's decease and also of all the Vṛṣṇis⁹ and wept; gave his sons Saumi and Kauśika in adoption to his brother, Vṛka;¹⁰ nine brothers and four sisters;¹¹ chastised by Kamsa in the Yādava assembly;¹² praise of Kṛṣṇa by Vasudeva;¹³ entered fire after Kṛṣṇa's death.¹⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 24., 23-45; Br. III. 61. 23; 71. 146, 160-1, 174; M. 44. 72; Vā. 86. 28; 96. 144, 159-161, 198; 98. 94; Vi. IV. 14. 19.
² Bhā. I. 1. 12; 2. 7; 8. 33; III. 2. 25; X. 26. 17; 1. 23 to the end; ch. 3 (whole); 4. 14 and 24; Br. III. 71. 210-35; M. 46. 1-2; 47. 2-6; Vi. V. 1. 5; 3. 15-23. ³ Bhā. X. 5. 20-31; 8. 1. ⁴ Ib. XI. 2. 3; 31. 15-22. ⁵ Ib. X. [67(v)42, 47]; 62. 20. ⁶ Ib. X. 66.[2]; 77. 25-9; 80. [13]; 82. 5; chh. 84. and 85 (whole). ⁷ Ib. X. 36. 17-24, [29 and 31]; 44. 33 and 51; 45. 2-9. 26-9. ⁸ Ib. X. 50. 20 [2]; [50(v)8]; [51(v)26]; 55. 35; 56. 24. ⁹ Ib. XI. 31. 15 and 18. ¹⁰ Br. III. 71. 192, 73. 94. ¹¹ Vi. IV. 14. 27-31. ¹² Ib. V. 15. 4-5, 18. ¹³ Ib. V. 15. 20-28. ¹⁴ Ib. V. 38. 4.

Vasudeva (II)—a Kaṇva and a minister of the Śunga king Devabhūti; (M. and Br. P.-Devabhūmi); killed his master and became king. Father of Bhūmitra; ruled for five years; began the line of Kāṇvāyanas.

Bhā. XII. 1. 19-20; Br. II. 74. 156; M. 272. 32; Vi. IV. 24. 39-40.

Vasudeva (III)—a son of Cancu.

Vi. IV. 3. 25.

Vasudevā—a daughter of Gādinī.

Vā. 96. 111.

Vasudhā (I)—(also Vasundharā); ety. of.

Br. II. 37. 1; 36. 226; Vā. 63. 1.

Vasudhā (II)—the deity to be remembered in installing a new image; the presiding deity is Śarva.

M. 265. 38, 40.

Vasudhāra—a Mt. where there are eight temples to the Vasus.

Vā. 38. 23; 39. 44; 42. 30.

Vasundharā—from which the whole world springs and ends.

Vā. 62. 193.

Vasundharas—a class of people in Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 11.

Vasupradam—a *tīrtha* sacred to Pitṛs.

M. 22. 72.

Vasubhṛdyāna—one of the seven sons of Vasiṣṭha.

Bhā. IV. 1. 41.

Vasumata—a son of Haryaśva and Dṛṣadvatī.

Vā. 88. 76.

Vasumatī (I)—R. a river of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 27.

Vasumatī (II)—a daughter of the Vāleya Gandharvas; originator of Vasumatī Suta gaṇa.

Vā. 69. 21.

Vasumatī (III)—earth.

Vā. 97. 16.

Vasuman (I)—a son of Vaivasvata Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 3.

Vasuman (II)—a son of Śrutāyu.

Bhā. IX. 15. 2.

Vasuman (III)—a son of Jamadagni.

Bhā. IX. 15. 13.

Vasuman (IV)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Jāmbavatī.

Bhā. X. 61. 12.

Vasuman (v)—a son of Vasiṣṭha, and one of the seven sages of the Vaivasvata epoch.

Br. II. 38. 29; Vā. 64. 27, 30; 65. 46-7.

Vasuman (VI)—with Aṣṭaka, Pratardana and Śibi, all grandsons of Yayāti by his daughter, performed a sacrifice and in that hall Yayāti fallen from heaven, spoke with them and went back to heaven;¹ discourse of, with Yayāti on different things of heaven;² went to heaven with the above.³

¹ M. 35. 5. ² Ib. 38. 22; 41. 18; 42. 1 f. ³ Ib. 42. 14, 26 and 28.

Vasumitra—a son of Sujyeṣṭha (Vasujyeṣṭha-M. P.) and father of Bhadraka (Udanka-Vi. P.); ruled for ten years.

Bhā. XII. 1. 17; Br. III. 74. 152; M. 272. 28; Vā. 99. 339; Vi. IV. 24. 35.

Vasumoda—a son of Havya.

Vā. 33. 16.

Vasumodakam—a varṣa after his name.

Vā. 33. 19.

Vasuratna—a place of Rukmavat Agni.

Vā. 29. 40.

Vasuruci (I)—the milk-man of the Gandharvas on the earth; in his guise, Yakṣa enjoyed Kratusthalā.

Br. II. 36. 221; III. 7. 106; Vā. 69. 140.

Vasuruci (II)—an Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 11.

Vasurūpa—an Andhaka.

Br. III. 71. 143.

Vasuretas—one of the five deities to be propitiated in installing a new image; the presiding deity is Paśupa.

M. 265, 38, 40.

Vasurdhūman—another name for Brahmajyoti Agni.

Br. II. 12. 25.

Vasuvāha—a son of Jaigīṣavya, an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 139.

Vasuhamṣa—a son of Śrīdevā and Vasudeva.

Bhā. IX. 24. 51.

Vasūttama—a name of Bhīṣma.

Bhā. I. 9. 9.

Vasordhārā—a wife of Agni, a Vasu.

Bha. VI. 6. 13.

Vastāvani—being sonless, adopted the sons of Kṛṣṇa.

Vā. 96. 189.

Vastu—a son of Lomapāda.

Vā. 95. 37.

Vastrapadam—a place sacred to Śiva.

M. 181. 25.

Vasvananta — a son of Upagupta, and father of Yuyudha.

Bhā. IX. 13. 25.

Vasvokasārā—the city of Indra on the top of the Mānasa to the east of Meru; (see Vasvaukasārā).

Vā. 50. 87.

Vasvaukasā—a R. On its bank is the forest Surabhi.

Br. II. 18. 62.

Vasvaukasārā—the golden city of Indra, on the east of Meru (see Vasvokasārā).

Br. II. 21. 30.

Vahīnara (I)—a son of Durdamana (Śatānika-Bha. P.) and father of Daṇḍapāṇi.

Bhā. IX. 22. 43.

Vahīnara (II)—son of Udayana.

M. 50. 86.

Vahnisthāna—the place of eternal cosmic fire between Suvakṣa and Śikhi Mts. to the west.

Vā. 38. 36-41.

Vahvī—a son of Krodhā, and a Devagandharva.

Br. III. 6. 38.

Vāk—issued from Brahmā's mouth; loved by her own father.

Bhā. III. 12. 26; IV. 25. 28.

Vākaya—a sage.

M. 200. 10.

Vākā—a daughter of Mālyavān; one of the four wives of Viśravas; mother of Triśiras, Dūṣana and Vidyū(t)jjihva; Anupālikā (Asalikā-Vā. P.) was her daughter.

Br. III. 8. 39-56; Vā. 70. 34, 50.

Vāku—a Pārā god.

Br. IV. 1. 57.

Vākpati (I)—a Satya god.

Br. II. 36. 34.

Vākpati (II)—is Bṛhaspati, the most auspicious of all planets for the king starting on an expedition.

M. 243. 25; Vā. 62. 31.

Vāksiddhi—a yoga siddhi.

Br. IV. 36. 53.

Vāgīśa—also Vāgadhiśa and Vākpati; God of learning.

M. 22. 79; 23. 33, 46.

Vāgīśvari—a Śakti created by Nṛsimha from his tongue on behalf of Rudra.

M. 179. 63.

Vāgduṣṭa—one of the seven sons of Kauśika.
M. 20. 3.

Vāgbhūtakas—an Ātreya clan.
Br. III. 8. 85.

Vāgvali—a great yogin of the eighth dvāpara.
Vā. 23. 141.

Vāgvādinī—a Śakti.
Br. IV. 28. 41.

Vāṅgas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country.
Vā. 44. 15.

Vāṅgāyani—one of the Bhārgava gotrakāras.
M. 195. 28.

Vāca (I)—a Marut gaṇa.
M. 171. 53.

Vāca (II)—the name of Vyāsa of the 20th dvāpara; the *avatār* of the Lord Aṭṭahāsa.
Vā. 23. 189.

Vāca (III)—one of the nine sons of Sāvarṇi.
Vā. 100. 22.

Vāca (IV)—The Vedas go to Īśvara with mind and unable to attain Him return back (Upaniṣad); it is avyakta and parokṣa.

Vā. 103. 10.

Vācavrddhas—one of the five groups of devas of the 14th Manu Bhautā—the seers of Svāyambhuva Manu.

Vā. 100. 111, 113.

Vācaśravas—a son of Śikhaṇḍi, an *avatār* of the 18th dvāpara;¹ Vedavyāsa of 22nd dvāpara.²

¹ Vā. 23. 183. ² Vi. III. 3. 17.

Vācaspati (I)—Bṛhaspati (s.v.) who by means of propitiatory ceremonies to planets, etc., disillusioned Rājī's sons and won back the kingdom for Indra;¹ worship of.²

¹ M. 24. 44-9. ² Ib. 73. 7.

Vācaspati (II)—the name of Vyāsa of the 21st dvāpara; Dārūka *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 194.

Vācā—one of the ten branches of the Rohita group of devas.

Vā. 100. 90.

Vācāṅgas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 14.

Vācāvṛddhas—a gaṇa of the epoch of Bhautya Manu; they were the seven sages of the Svāyambhuva epoch.

Br. IV. 1. 107-9; Vi. III. 2. 43.

Vājapeya—a sacrifice;¹ represents the waist of the personified Veda;² produced by Brahmā and performed by Dakṣa.³

¹ Vā. 99. 372. ² Ib. 30. 292; 104. 83; 111. 33. ³ Bhā. III. 12. 40; IV. 3. 3; Br. III. 74. 185.

Vājaśravas—a Ṛṣika who became sage by practice of *satya*,¹ an Angīrasa and mantrakṛt; the 24th Vedavyāsa; heard the *Vāyu Purāṇa* from Niryantara and narrated it to Somaśuśman.²

¹ Br. II. 32. 102 and 110; Vā. 59. 94, 101. ² Br. II. 35. 122; IV. 4. 64; Vā. 103. 64.

Vājasaneyakam—of 1900 *Samhitas*.

Br. II. 35. 76; Vā. 99. 254.

Vajasaneyikas—the *Brāhmaṇas* established by Janamejaya.

Vā. 99. 250.

Vājasaneyika Brāhmaṇa—to be divided into four.

Vā. 61. 67.

Vajasanyastas—the *Yajus śākhās* imparted by the Sun god to Yājñavalkya. These were fifteen branches each comprising hundreds of *Yajus* (sentences). These were learnt by Kaṇva, Mādhyandina and others.

Bhā. XII. 6. 74.

Vājasṛk—a son of Arka Agni.

Br. II. 12. 43.

Vāji—one of the ten horses yoked to the chariot of the Moon.

Br. II. 23. 56.

Vājijit—a Marīci god.

Br. IV. 1. 58.

Vājin(a)s—the common name to the fifteen pupils of Yājñavalkya;¹ sons of Gāndharvī;² the Yajus granted to Yājñavalkya as horse by Sūrya.³

¹ Br. II. 35. 26, 30; Vā. 61. 24-6; Vi. III. 5. 29-30. ² Br. III. 3. 76. ³ Vā. 61. 22.

Vājinas—the sons of Bhadrā; of different colours and able to fly in the air; white, pink, red, black, green and grey for use by the devas.

Vā. 66. 73-4.

Vājipa—a Marīci god.

Br. IV. 1. 58.

Vājimedha—see *Aśvamedha*.

Br. III. 52. 36; 63. 142 and 48; Vā. 88. 144; Vi. III. 18. 85; VI. 8. 55.

Vājirūpa—the incarnation of Hayagrīva who restored the Angas, Vedas, Purāṇas, Dharmaśāstras, Nyāya and Mīmāṃsa when all the universe was burnt.

M. 53. 5.

Vājivaktra—see Hayagrīva.

Br. IV. 18. 13.

Vājivāsikās—a southern tribe.

M. 114. 47.

Vājiśravas—a Ṛṣika; a mantrakṛt.

M. 145. 96, 104.

Vājī—a horse of the Moon's chariot.

M. 126. 52.

Vāṭadhāna (c)—a northern kingdom, a tribe.

Br. II. 16. 46; M. 114. 40; Vā. 45. 115.

Vāḍava—a Marut gaṇa.

M. 171. 54.

Vāḍavas—the Brahmans of Vāyupura.

Vā. 60. 71.

Vāḍavavanhi—fire devouring the waters of the ocean.

Vi. V. 9. 30.

Vāḍāditya—the Sun God in Vāyupura.

Vā. 60. 75.

Vāṇī—a whisk bearer of Lalitā, became consort of Brahmā—also Sarasvatī and Bhārati.

Br. IV. 39. 67, 74; 43. 75 and 86.

Vāṇijyam—trade as the profession of the Vaiśyas.

Br. II. 7. 162; Vā. 79. 71; Vi. III. 8. 30; V. 10. 26 and 29.

Vāta (I)—the Rākṣasa presiding over the month of Tapas; with the śarat Sun.

Bhā. XII. 11. 39; Br. II. 23. 15; Vā. 52. 15; Vi. II. 10. 11.

Vāta (II)—a son of Yātudhāna, and father of Virodha who was death to the people.

Br. III. 7. 89 and 96.

Vāta (III)—a son of Śūra.

Br. III. 71. 138; Vā. 96. 136.

Vāta (IV)—a piśāca.

Vā. 69. 127.

Vāta (v)—one of the seven seers of the Svārociṣa epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 11.

Vātagaja—a son of Mṛga elephant.

Br. III. 7. 332.

Vātadyas—of Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 70.

Vātapati—a son of Satajit.

Br. III. 71. 55.

Vātamdhamā—(Mt.) a hill in India.

Br. II. 16. 21.

Vātaramhas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 20.

Vātaraśanas—a class of gods performing śrāddha.

Br. III. 10. 110; Vā. 73. 62.

Vātaskandha—There are seven Vātaskandhas each with a Marut gaṇa of seven. In the first the seven are Śakra-jyoti, Satya, Satyajyoti, Citrajyoti, Jyotiṣmān, Sutapas and Caitya; Ṛtajit, Satyajit, Suṣeṇa, Senajit, Sutamitra, Amitra and Suramitra are in the second; in the third Dhātu, Dhanada, Ugra, Bhīma, Varuṇa, Abhiyuktākṣika and Sāhvaya; in the fourth, the names of the gaṇa are omitted in the text; in the fifth Īdr̥k, Anyādr̥k, Sasariddrumavṛkṣakas, Mita and Samita; in the sixth, Īdr̥k Puruṣa, Nānyādr̥k, Samacetana, Sammita, Samavṛtti, and Pratiharta; in the seventh, the names not clear.

Br. III. 5. 78-80, 90-96.

Vātaskandhas—Paths of Vāyu through which the Marut gaṇas travel. Seven of them are said to have their stations in Pṛthvī (earth), Bhāskara (sun), Soma (moon) Constellation group, Planets, Saptarṣimaṇḍala and Dhruva, with their respective chiefs: Āvaha, Pravaha, Udvaha, Samvaha, Vivaha, Anuvaha and Parivaha.

Br. III. 5. 78-80; Vā. 67. 110-12.

Vātāpi (I)—a son of Hrāda, and Dhamanī: fought with the sons of Brahmā in the Devāsura war;¹ a Saimhikeya Asura.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 18. 15; VIII. 10. 32. ² Br. III. 6. 19; Vā. 68. 19.

Vātāpi (II)—a nephew of Hiranyakaśipu, eaten up by Agastya;¹ a son of Vipracitti.²

¹ M. 6. 26; 61. 51. ² Vi. I. 21. 11.

Vātāpitāpana—a name of Agastya.

Br. IV. 37. 9 and 19: 41. 83; 42. 9.

Vātārani—the Taijasa Prakṛti as a result of the *sabḍa guṇa* of Ākāśa commingling with the *sparśa guṇa* of Vāyu.

Vā. 2. 44.

Vātika—Śyāma Parāśara.

M. 201. 37.

Vātsya (I)—a pupil of (Vedamitra) Śākalya.

Bhā. XII. 6. 57; Vi. III. 4. 22.

Vātsya (II)—a gotrakāra (Bhārgava).

M. 195 17.

Vātsya (III)—a Vājin; son of Vatsa.

Vā. 61. 25; 92 73.

Vātsya (iv)—a son of Gārgya.

Vā. 92. 73.

Vātsyatarāyaṇas—Ārṣeya pravara (Angiras).

M. 196. 21.

Vātsyāyana mukhas—sages offered prayers to Nāgarāja for obtaining *jñāna*.

Br. III. 36. 6.

Vātsyāyanas—Kāśyapa gotrakāras.

M. 199. 6.

Vātsyāyani—a Tripravara.

M. 196. 33.

Vāda—an Amitābha god.

Br. II. 36. 54.

Vādi—a son of Pṛthu.

Vi. I. 14. 1.

Vāditroka—a mountain to the left of Śila, where Vidyā-dharas dance and sing with the Gandharvas and Apsarasas.

Vā. 108. 45.

Vādyas—names of musical instruments mentioned.

Br. IV. 16. 3-6; M. 7. 14; 105. 6.

Vādhnīṇasas—sons of Krauñca.

Br. III. 7. 456.

Vānadr̥ṣṭa—a Pṛthuka god.

Br. II. 36. 73.

Vānaprastha (I)—a sādhu: fit for Śrāddha feeding;¹ duties of: living on fruits and roots; clothing with skins and barks of trees; bathing morning and evening; performance of homa; life in forest;² the third order of life.³

¹ Br. II. 32. 26; III. 7. 317; 9. 70; 15. 16 and 35. ² Vā. 8. 176; Vi. III. 9. 18-23. M. 225. 3. ³ Vi. II. 1. 30.

Vānaprastha (II)—the third āśrama;¹ adopted by Yayāti after Pūru's coronation; living on fruits and roots and always in peace, having conquered his mind and anger, was engaged for 1,000 years in offering oblations to Pitṛs and Devas and in fire rites and entertaining guests; performed penance feeding on water alone for 3 years, on air for a year, in the midst of fire for another year and standing on one leg for six months; reached heaven.²

¹ Vā. 59. 25; 104. 23. ² M. 35. 1-2, 13-17; 40. 1, 4 and 7.

Vānaras—(also Haris)—born of Harī and Pulaha: eleven groups distinguished: Dvīpins, Śarabhas, Simhas Vyāghras, Nīlas, Salyakas, Ṛkṣas, Mārjāras, Lohāsas, Vānaras, and Māyavas. Vāli was their Lord: Belong to the line of Krodhavaśa;¹ should not see the Śrāddha food.²

¹ Br. III. 7. 176 and 320: 8. 71. ² Vi. III. 16. 12.

Vānnasīlā—a R. from the Vindhya.

Br. II. 16. 33.

Vāpī (I)—the construction of small ponds at the auspicious time; the same prescription for excavating *taḍāgas* (tanks).

M. 58. 1, 51.

Vāpī (II)—one of the ten pīṭhas for images with two mekhalas.

M. 262. 6, 8.

Vāma (I)—a name of Śiva.

Bhā. IV. 3. 8.

Vāma (II)—a son of Bhūta and Sarūpā: a Rudra.

Bhā. VI. 6. 17.

Vāma (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Bhadrā.

Bhā. X. 61. 17.

Vāmacūḍas—a southern tribe.

M. 163. 73.

Vāmadeva (I)—a name of Śiva; immortal;¹ with the trident created Brahmans from his face; Kṣatriyas from his arms, Vaiśyas from his thigh and Śūdras from his feet;² was not allowed to proceed with the creation of beings and hence got the name Sthāṇu;³ five faced Śiva grew angry at Soma's refusal to send back Tārā to Brhaspati and waged war with him.⁴

¹ Bhā. II. 6. 36; III. 12. 12; Br. II. 26. 33; III. 72. 182. ² M. 4. 27-30. ³ Ib. 4. 31. ⁴ Ib. 23. 36.

Vāmadeva (II)—a mountain of Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 10.

Vāmadeva (III)—a son of Hiranyareta of Kuśadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 14.

Vāmadeva (IV)—a sage who was invited for Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājasūya. Went with Kṛṣṇa to Mithilā, and came to Syamantapañcaka to see him. One of the sages who left for Piṇḍāraka;¹ a sage by *tapas*: an Angirasa and mantrakṛt;² a son of Surūpā and a gotrakāra;³ a Tripravara, not to marry with Angiras and Brhaduktas.⁴

¹ Bhā. X. 74. 8; 84. 5; 86. 18; XI. 1-12. ² Br. II. 32. 99 and 110; M. 145. 93, 104; Vā. 59. 90, 101. ³ M. 196. 4. ⁴ Ib. 196. 35-36.

Vāmadeva (v)—a son of Atharvan Angiras: visited Paraśurāma in penance;¹ a Ṛṣi by *tapas*;² father of Asija and Brhaduttha.³

¹ Br. III. 1. 105; 23. 4; IV. 39. 56. ² M. 145. 93. ³ Vā. 65. 100-2.

Vāmadeva (vi)—the third Kalpa.

M. 290. 3.

Vāmadeva (vii)—the contemplated being in the 30th Kalpa; also Śarva; Vāma Īśvara leads to Rudralokam.

Vā. 22. 25, 32 and 34.

Vāmadeva (viii)—the name of the Lord of the Lohita Kalpa.

Vā. 23. 70-3.

Vāmadeva (ix)—a son of Guhāvāsa of the 17th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 177.

Vāmadevas—a branch of Angiras.

Vā. 65. 106.

Vāmadevyam—a *Sūkta* of the *Sāma samhita* recited in tank ritual;¹ to be uttered in installing a new image.²

¹ M. 58. 37. ² Ib. 265. 27.

Vāmana (i)—(also *Vāmanaka*): the fifteenth incarnation of Hari to do good to Indra. Second of the *avatārs* (M.P.).¹ Son of Aditi and Kaśyapa: wife was Kīrti and son Brhatśloka: Born on the Vijaya dvādaśi of Bhādrapada (bright) fortnight under the star Śravaṇa at the *abhijit* hour. After manifesting his true form to Brahmā and Aditi, he changed it to a Brāhmaṇa Brahmacārin. At his initiation ceremony all the gods were present and gave him presents;² went to the sacrificial hall of Bali; after welcoming him,

Bali wanted to know what his desire was. He asked for three feet of ground, and commended him as a worthy descendant of Prahlāda. Notwithstanding Śukra dissuading him, Bali made the desired gift when Vāmana assumed the Viśvarūpa form, and measured the earth with one foot and the *svarga* with the other. The Gods washed the uplifted foot of Hari and celebrated a great festivity. This brought joy to Jāmbavān. The Asuras began to attack but were roughly handled by Hari's attendants. Finding Bali unable to keep his word, Vāmana said that he should go to hell;³ Praised by Bali, by Prahlāda, Vindyaṅgali, and Brahmā: blessed Bali and assured Prahlāda of future bliss: asked Śuka to complete the sacrifice started by Bali and bestowed the kingdom on his brother Indra: anointed Lord of all the worlds and became known as Upendra. Taken to Heaven in a celestial car when the universe was given to Indra;⁴ According to *Br. P.* this is the second *avatār*;⁵ Details of the *avatār*;⁶ Icon of: temple of, in Kurukṣetra.⁷

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 19; II. 7. 17-18; V. 24. 18 and 23; X. 40. 19; XI. 4. 20. M. 47. 42-46; Vi. III. 1. 42-3; V. 5. 17. ² Bhā. VIII. 13. 6; X. 3. 42; VI. 18. 8-9; VIII. 18. 5-17. ³ Ib. VIII. 18. 20-32; chh. 19-21 (whole); X. 62. 2; M. 47. 72. ⁴ Ib. VIII. chh. 22 and 23. (whole); Vā. 66. 137. 97. 73, 103; 98. 74-87. ⁵ Br. III. 37. 5; 72. 73, 77 and 105; 73. 77; IV. 34. 79. ⁶ M. chh. 244-6; 259. 2. ⁷ Ib. 244. 2-3; 285. 6.

Vāmana (II)—an elephant at one of the four cardinal points to maintain the balance of the worlds;¹ son of Irāvati.²

¹ Bhā. V. 20. 39; Vā. 69. 69. ² Br. III. 7. 292, 328 and 39.

Vāmana (III)—a Dānava;¹ a son of Danu.²

¹ Br. III. 6. 5. ² M. 6. 17.

Vāmana (IV)—a 1000 hooded snake.

M. 6. 41.

Vāmana (V)—a son of Bhadra, the elephant.

Vā. 69. 213.

Vāmana (vi)—a son of Vāmadeva; his wife was Angadā; two sons; Añjanaśyāma and Sāmna who were good looking animals fit for riding by men.

Vā. 69. 223-4; Br. III. 7. 339.

Vāmanaka—a mountain in Krauñcadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 67; Vā. 49. 61; Vi. II. 4. 50.

Vāmanagiri—a mountain sacred to Lalitāpīṭha.

Br. IV. 44. 99.

Vāmanaguhā—sacred for Śrāddha.

Br. III. 13. 92; Vā. 77. 82.

Vāmanapurāṇa—a *Mahāpurāṇa* comprising ten thousand ślokaś (a lac of ślokaś *Vā. P.*) (see *Vāmanam*).

Bhā. XII. 7. 24; 13. 7; Vā. 104. 6; Vi. III. 6. 23.

Vāmanam—the *Purāṇa* of 10000 verses, with the Māhātmya of Trivikrama and dealing with Trivarga in the Kūrma Kalpa; he who gives it in the *viṣu* of Śaraḍ attains Vaiṣṇavahood (see *Vāmanapurāṇa*).

M. 53. 45-6.

Vāmanavanam—on the west is the Utkala and on the east the country of the Āvedins; belongs to the son of Ekabhū.

Vā. 69. 240.

Vāmanasa—one of Danu's sons.

Vā. 68. 5.

Vāmarathyas—Ātreya gotrakāras; Putrikāputras of Atri.

M. 197. 3 and 9.

P. 25

Vāma—a horse of the moon's chariot;¹ sons of Kratu.²

¹ Vā. 52. 53. ² Ib. 62. 9.

Vāmā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 73; 44. 140.

Vāmākṣī—a name of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 13. 2.

Vāmodā—a R. of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 30.

Vāyava—a branch of Angiras.

Vā. 65. 107.

Vāyavi—a Varṇa Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 61.

Vāyavīyam—a *Purāṇa* narrated by Vāyu including the *māhātmyam* of Rudra dealing with Śvetakalpa; of 24000 ślokas; he who copies this and makes a gift of it on the Śrāvaṇa day of the Śrāvaṇa month attains the kingdom of Śiva: is *Vāyu Purāṇa*.

M. 53. 18.

Vāyavya (I)—(Vāyasa; Vā. P.) a Yāmadeva.

Br. II. 13. 93; Vā. 31. 7.

Vāyavya (II)—a *muhūrta* of the night.

Br. III. 3. 43; Vā. 66. 44.

Vāyavyā (I)—the region of Vāyu.

Bhā. X. 89. 44.

Vāyavyā (II)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 10.

Vāyasa (I)—to be fed with *srāddha* *piṇḍa* for long life;¹ the crow as belonging to Indra, Varuṇa, Yama and Nirṛti;² one of copper, as gift for the ceremonial connected with tank construction.³

¹ Br. III. 12. 33; IV. 2. 174. ² Vā. 101. 171; 108. 31; 111. 40.
³ M. 58. 19.

Vāyasa (II)—(see *Vāyavya*): a Yāmadeva.

Vā. 31. 7

Vāyu (I)—a God and father of Ilā;¹ and Mudā clan of Apsarasas: presented Pṛthu with *cāmaras*: worshipped through *Prāṇāyama* in Śākadvīpa;² A Lokapāla and father of Bhīma. Took part in the Devāsura wars and killed the Asuras. Deprived of his force by the Asuras;³ set out on a black antelope against Kṛṣṇa taking pārijāta, but returned afraid of him;⁴ his city was visited by Arjuna in search of the dead child of a Dvārakā Brāhmaṇa;⁵ Born of Ākāśa: the wind-god loved Añjanā and gave birth to Hanumān: overlord of the winds, formless creatures and of time. Presiding deity of Bhuvarloka and hence Bhuvaspati (also Mātariśva). Addressed by the sages engaged in sacrifice to speak on lokāloka;⁶ narrates the fourth pāda of the *Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa*,⁷ reported to Umā in penance of a lady in her chamber little knowing her to be Ādi in disguise;⁸ worship of;⁹ Icon of, mounted on a black deer,¹⁰ a *sthāna* of Rudra;¹¹ father of Manojava and Bhīma;¹² Kṛṣṇa's messenger to Indra.¹³

¹ Bhā. IV. 10. 2; 14. 26. ² Ib. V. 15. 15; 20. 27. ³ Ib. VIII. 5. 19; 10. 26; 11. 1 and 42; IX. 22. 27. M. 31. 12; 46. 9. 266. 24; Vā. 99. 244. ⁴ Bhā. X. [65 (v) 44]: [66 (v) 27-32]; M. 148. 60-61. ⁵ Ib. X. 89. 44; Br. IV. 33. 67. ⁶ Ib. II. 20. 1 and 7; 25. 5-14; III. 7. 23, 224-5, 296; 8. 12; IV. 2. 20; 195-7, 212, 245-6. ⁷ Ib. IV. 1. 227; 4. 44. ⁸ M. 156. 39. ⁹ Ib. 236. 5; 253. 24; 265. 39 and 41. 268. 12. ¹⁰ Ib. 261. 19; 289. 6. ¹¹ Vi. I. 8. 7. ¹² Ib. I. 8. 11; IV. 20. 40. ¹³ Ib. V. 21. 14-17; 37. 16-28.

Vāyu (II)—is a transformation of *ākāśa* with the two qualities of *śabda* and *sparsa*. Its subtle element is *sparsa* from which came *tejas*;¹ it is *Prāṇa*, *Apāna* and *Samāna*;² role of, in sustaining life.³

¹ M. 3. 24. ² Ib. 166. 5. ³ Vā. 31. 41-5.

Vāyu (III)—a Vasu: a son of Dharma and Sudevi.
M. 171. 47.

Vāyu (IV)—a son of Anuhrāda;¹ the lord of *śabda*, *ākāśa* and *bala*;² the appointed father of Vṛkodara;³ presented Skanda with the banners of the cuckoo and hen.⁴

¹ Vā. 63. 12; 67. 75. ² Ib. 70. 12. ³ Ib. 99. 244. ⁴ Ib. 72. 45.

Vāyu (v)—a *tirtha* sacred to, in the Sarasvatī.
Bhā. III. 1. 22.

Vāyu Purāṇa—contents of; originally narrated by Brahmā; or Pāśupata Yoga, origin of Linga, glorification of Nilakaṇṭha; one who does not know this *Purāṇa*, though learned in all the Vedas and other branches, will not be a man of culture; the whole *Purāṇa* is full of the greatness of Maheśvara;¹ narrator *Vāyu*;² (see *Vāyavīyam*).

¹ Vā. 1. 48-205. ² Ib. 26. 5.

Vāyuloka—burnt by the Pralaya fire.

Br. IV. 1. 153.

Vāyuskandha—the residence of Marut Gaṇas.

Vā. 1. 134.

Vārāṇa—the heavenly animal which came down for Haryanga's help.

M. 48. 98.

Vāranaśailendra—Śiva in Kāñcī.

Br. IV. 5. 7.

Vāraṇāvatam—the city of Hastināpura; Satyabhāmā goes there to complain to Kṛṣṇa often about the death of her father by Śatadhanvā;¹ here Kṛṣṇa went to perform the last obsequies to the Pāṇḍavas who were reported to have been burnt down.²

¹ Vā. 96. 61. ² Br. III. 71. 63; Vi. IV. 13. 70.

Vārā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 32. 17.

Vārāṇasī—Kāśī: sacred to Hari;¹ fit for Śrāddha offering, and sacred to Lalitā;² the capital of Divodāsa devastated by the Rākṣasa Kṣemaka, resulting in the change of capital to Gomatī. The abode of Śiva and Umā after their marriage, and hence the name Avimuktam Kṣetram;³ the goddess enshrined here is Viśālākṣī: a place of pilgrimage;⁴ capital of Rudraśreṇya of the Yadu race: city where Mārkaṇḍeya lived.⁵ Lord became Kṣetrapāla: the Yakṣa Harikeśa performed penance here;⁶ the place of Yogis and Siddhas: death here is release from rebirth;⁷ a siddha kṣetra where Śiva and His consort live all the three yugas and make Avimuktam gr̥ham in Kaliyuga;⁸ *avatār* of Lāṅgali at, in the 22nd dvāpara;⁹ cursed by Nikumbha to become deserted for 1,000 years;¹⁰ burnt down by Kṛṣṇa.¹¹

¹ Bhā. VII. 14. 31; X. 66. 40. ² Br. III. 13. 101; IV. 44. 93. ³ Ib. III. 67. 26-62. ⁴ M. 13. 26; 22.7. ⁵ Ib. 43. 11; 103. 13. ⁶ Ib. 180. 1-5, 15 and 54. ⁷ Ib. 180. 72-79. ⁸ Vā. 77. 93; 92. 27, 58-59; 99. 315. ⁹ Ib. 23. 198. ¹⁰ 92. 23-28. ¹¹ Vi. V. 34. 3, 39-41.

Vārāṇasī Māhātmyam—Śiva addresses Pārvatī on, in taking her out and showing the grandeur and majesty of the forest and garden round about Kāśī; the place of Vidyā-

dharas, Siddhas and Cāraṇas. Here Bhagavān Piṅgala became Gaṇeśvara and Kṣetrapāla and distributor of food to the residents in the city. He was originally a Yakṣa, son of Pūrṇabhadra. He devoted himself to severe austerities and was blessed by Śiva to be a Gaṇapati.¹ It is *Avimukta tīrtha* for here Śiva is omnipresent and is never absent from there. All sinners who die here become Rudras in time. Śiva stands here like a pillar, motionless till the deluge. Every part of the city is holy.² He who remains here for a month gets the benefit of observing the Pāśupata vow. By living permanently one gets true emancipation. By giving up life at the Maṇikarnikā ghat one secures the desired goal. Perpetual life in Kāśī leads one to union with Śiva.³ Kāśī's importance on account of its sacred stream, the Ganges; survives all deluge; Śiva addresses Pārvatī on the great glory of the kṣetram in terms of Parama-yoga, Paramagati and Paramamokṣa. It is a place where people of all *varṇas* attain immortality. Gifts of cow and other things in this city are always beneficial.⁴

It is the place where Śiva got rid of the curse of Brahmā to roam about with a skull for having cut off the fifth head of the creator. Through the grace of Hari, the skull fell down in Kāśī and broke into a thousand pieces.⁵ It is the burial ground of all the gods, the ground being the Avimukta temple. It is the seat of Brahmā. But it deludes non-devotees. Here Vedavyāsa resided for 12 years observing the vow of silence. At the end of the vow he felt hungry and asked for alms. None was able to feed him. When he was about to curse the city, Śiva and Pārvatī took the human form and entertained him to his satisfaction. Then Vyāsa knew of his guests who remarked that a man of choleric temper like himself should not live in that city. But he was permitted to visit it twice a fortnight on Aṣṭami and Caturdaśī days.⁶

¹ M. ch. 180. ² Ib. ch. 181. ³ Ib. ch. 182. ⁴ Ib. ch. 183. ⁵ Ib. ch. 184. ⁶ Ib. ch. 185.

Vārāha (I)—(Viṣṇu). An *avatār* of Hari who raised the earth from the waters, see *Varāha*, the form which Viṣṇu takes in the *Śvetakalpa* with four feet, four hands, etc., becomes *Samvatsara* and assumes the form of *Yajña*; the four *yugas* are four feet, the *kratus* are *aṅgas* or limbs, the four *Vedas* are the hands *ṛtu*, *sandhimukhas*, two *ayanas* are the faces and eyes, three *parvas* are the heads, etc.,¹ appropriate to water sports; description of;² helped by *Māyā*, wife (*Chāyā-Vā. P.*) out of the recovered earth came mountains and seven worlds; creation of human beings;³ where *Brahmā* is said to assume this form.⁴

¹ Bhā. XI. 4. 18; Vā. 23. 103-7; 48. 40; 49. 11; Vi. I. 4. 8, 26.

² Br. I. 5. 11, ff. ³ Ib. I. 5. 19. ⁴ Ib. II. 7. 7-9.

Vārāha (II)—a Mt. afraid of *Hiraṇyakaśipu*'s arms.
M. 163. 81.

Vārāha (III)—the 26th kalpa.
M. 290. 9.

Vārāha (IV)—the present kalpa; fourteen *Manus* beginning with *Svāyambhuva*; name and features explained.

Vā. 21. 12, 23, 26 f. Vi. I. 3. 28; II. 1. 43.

Vārāhas—a *Janapada* of the *Bhadrā* continent.
Vā. 43. 22.

Vārāha kalpa—in this aeon, Hari took the incarnation of a boar; see *Varāha*.

Bhā. III. 11. 36.

Vārāham—a *Mahāpurāṇa*, comprising 24,000 ślokas;¹ narrated by Viṣṇu to Kṣoṇi containing the *māhātmya* of

Mahāvārāha; he who gives it with a golden eagle on the Full Moon day of Madhu reaches oneness with Viṣṇu.²

¹ Bhā. XII. 7. 24; 13. 7; Vi. III. 6. 23. ² M. 53. 39-41.

Vārāhamukhī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 20. 37.

Vārāhi—a Pravara (Angiras).

M. 196. 12, 13.

Vārāhī (I)—a surname of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 17. 19.

Vārāhī (II)—a Śakti; a mind-born mother.¹ Icon of, with buffalo mount.²

¹ Br. IV. 19. 7; 20. 37; M. 179. 11. ² Ib. 261. 30.

Vārāhī (III)—a R. of the Varāhadvīpam.

Vā. 48. 39.

Vāri—a transformation of *tejas* or fire; has four qualities, sound, touch, form and taste (*rasa*).

M. 3. 25.

Vāridhāra—a Mt. in Bhārata varṣa.

Bhā. V. 19. 16.

Vāridhārā—a queen of Varṣa Ṛtu.

Br. IV. 32. 29.

Vārimūlas—a class of deities of the Cākṣuṣa epoch.

M. 9. 24.

Vārimejaya—a son of Akrūra.

M. 45. 29.

Vāriṣeṇa—a Kinnara with human face.

Vā. 69. 35.

Vārisāra—a son of Candragupta Maurya and father of Aśokavardhana.

Bhā. XII. 1. 13.

Vāruṇa (I)—one of the nine divisions of Bhārata varṣa.

Br. II. 16. 9; M. 114. 8; Vā. 45. 79. Vi. II. 3. 7.

Vāruṇa (II)—a *muhūrta* of the day;¹ offer of *piṇḍa* in the *śrāddha*.²

¹ Br. III. 3. 40; Vā. 66. 41. ² Ib. 111. 40.

Vāruṇakratu—Brahmā took the Vāruṇi body and offered his śukra (semen) to Agni to beget sons; hence eight sons who are ṛṣis; Bhṛgu, Angiras, Marīci, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Atri, and Vasiṣṭha; all devas and yajñaṅgas in the shape of human forms were present; also Vedas as well as lakṣaṇa, svara, sthopa, nirukta, devakanyas, deva-patnis, devamātaras, all in human form.

Vā. 65. 18-30.

Vāruṇa nakṣatram—fit for *śrāddha* offering.

Vā. 82. 13. Br. III. 18. 12.

Vāruṇa Bhṛgus—descendants of Bhṛgu adopted by Varuṇa from Yajña.

Vā. 65. 39.

Vāruṇa mantras—used for ceremonials of digging tanks;¹ for planting trees and shrubs;² to ward off the evils of the state.³

¹ M. 58. 25. ² Ib. 59. 12. ³ Ib. 234. 6.

Vāruṇam padam—the region of God Varuṇa, attained by one who gives the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* in Āṣāḍha;¹ attained by one who performs the Dṛḍhavrata.²

¹ M. 53. 17. ² Ib. 101. 44.

Vāruṇam vratam—of kings; to punish sinners.

M. 226. 5.

Vāruṇahomam—in the course of the gift of Sapta sāgara.

M. 287. 10.

Vāruṇi (I)—a siddha.

Bhā. VI. 15. [14].

Vāruṇi (II)—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 234.

Vāruṇī (*devī*) (I)—came out of the churning of the Kṣīroda and was appropriated by the Asuras;¹ Devas cherished her and became suras;² the goddess attending on Śeṣa.³ presented liquor to Baladeva in the Brindāvana.⁴

¹ Bhā. VIII. 8. 30; Vi. I. 9. 94. ² Br. IV. 9. 67-8. ³ Vi. II. 5. 18. ⁴ Ib. V. 25. 2.

Vāruṇī (*madirā*) (II)—drunk by Balarāma and gopīs, being sent by Varuṇa;¹ drunk by the Yadus who became intoxicated and killed one another. Stupefied by it, all the Yādava tribes fought with one another and killed themselves;² came out of the churning of the ocean.³

¹ Bhā. X. 65. 19. ² Ib. I. 15. 23; III. 4. 1-2. ³ M. 249. 61.

Vāruṇī (III)—the region sacred to Varuṇa.

Bhā. X. 89. 44.

Vāruṇī (IV)—(also known as Puṣkariṇī) a daughter of Araṇya Prajāpati; a wife of Cakṣuṣa, and mother of Cākṣuṣa Manu; sister of Udaka who attained Varuṇahood.

Br. II. 36. 102-4; Vā. 62. 89.

Vāruṇī (v)—a Varṇa Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 61.

Vāruṇī (VI)—a mind-born mother; on the fish with the serpent with *pāśa* or noose.

M. 179. 10; 286. 9.

Vāruṇīm tanum—composed mostly of water; Brahmā took it in Vāruṇi kratu;¹ celebrated at the first Tretāyuga.²

¹ Vā. 65. 26. ² Br. II. 13. 84.

Vārṅṣam—one of the six kinds of forts.

M. 217. 7.

Vārṅṣī—the daughter of trees, given in marriage to the ten Pracetas as. Dakṣa was their son.

Bhā. VI. 4. 15-17.

Vārtā—produced by Brahmā; according to Prahlāda, should be a means to realise Hari; profession of Vaiśyas. Fourfold—*kr̥ṣi*, *vāṇijyam*, *go-rakṣa*, and *kuśīda* (usury).¹ Began in the Tretāyuga and disappears towards the close of the Kali; not known in Puṣkaradvīpa.² Origin of commerce; came into being after the beginning of the Tretāyuga

when the grāmāraṇya corns were not enough and when people wanted something more to live on; with vārtā came maryādā and conventions of society;³ symbolical of Devī;⁴ a vidyā.⁵

¹ Bhā. III. 12. 44; VII. 6. 26; 11. 16; X. 24. 21. Br. I. 1. 92; Vā. 49. 117; 57. 89; 58. 25; 59. 36; 61. 160 and 166. ² Br. II. 19. 121. 30. 3 and 8; 32. 40; 35. 187 and 195; III. 74. 210-2. Vi. II. 4. 83. ³ Vā. 8. 159, 202; Br. II. 7. 151. Vi. I. 6. 20 and 22. ⁴ Ib. I. 9. 121. ⁵ Ib. V. 10. 27-28.

Vārtākam—brinjal, not fit for śrāddha.

Vā. 78. 48.

Vārtāli—a name of Lalitā; a Śakti.

Br. IV. 17. 19; 20. 34 and 37.

Vārttas—one of the three Rākṣasa clans, moving about in day time as opposed to Niśācaras.

Br. III. 8. 61.

Vārtra—the name of the tenth battle between the Devas and Asuras (*Vārta-Vā. P.*).

Br. III. 72. 75; Vā. 97. 76.

Vārdhuṣi—a money-lender, unfit for *pankti* feeding and for śrāddha.

Br. III. 15. 53; 19. 30.

Vārṣaparvanī (I)—Śarmiṣṭhā (s.v.).

Vā. 68. 23.

Vārṣaparvanī (II)—a daughter of Svarbhānu.

Vi. I. 21. 7.

Vārṣavratam—leads to the world of Śiva; consists of dedication of a bull in the month of Kārtika.

M. 101. 65.

Vārṣāyaṇi—a seer.

Vā. 34. 63.

Vārṣṭaka—(Dhārṣṭaka) the line of Dhṛṣṭa.

Vi. IV. 2. 4.

Vārṣṇāyanās—Dhūmra Parāśaras.

M. 201. 38.

Vāḷakhilya—the name of a *Samhitā* imparted by Bāṣkali to Bālāyani and others.

Bhā. XII. 6. 59.

Vāḷakhilyas—a class of seers, 60,000 in number, born of Kratu:¹ advised Citraratha, who fell to the ground to gather Kauśika's bones to throw them into the Sarasvatī and get redemption:² They go in front of the Sun from his rise to his setting, singing his glory;³ live on air; sages by *tapas*; authors of certain *Samhitas*; live in Brahmaloka;⁴ Ṛṣis by *tapas*.⁵ Of the category of Sāvarna,⁶ were born out of kuśa grass and endowed with all powers in *Vāruṇi yajña*;⁷ Puṇyā and Sumatī are younger sisters of.⁸

¹ Bhā. III. 12. 43; IV. 1. 39; V. 21. 17; Br. I. 2. 27; Vi. I. 10. 11; II. 10. 22. ² Bhā. VI. 8. 40. ³ Ib. XII. 11. 49; Br. II. 11. 37; 21. 115; 23. 28 and 49, M. 126. 28; Vā. 2. 27; 23. 159; 28. 31; 50. 168; 52. 26 and 49; 54. 8; 55. 41; 59. 91. ⁴ Br. II. 25. 4; 26. 43; 32. 99; 35. 71 and 94; III. 1. 55; 15. 16; IV. 2. 216. ⁵ M. 126. 45; 145. 93; 200. 8. ⁶ Vā. 61. 62, 84. ⁷ Ib. 65. 55; 101-213. ⁸ Ib. 28. 33.

Vālā—a R. from the Vindhya.

Br. II. 16. 33.

Vālāgram—eight times the measurement of Trasa-reṇu (s.v.).

M. 258. 17.

Vāli (I)—a son of Virajā (the daughter of Ṛkṣa) and Mahendra. Crowned king of Kiṣkinda and ruled with Sugrīva; wife Tārā and son Angada: crossed the seas, vanquished Rāvaṇa at Puṣkara, and agreed to be his ally on his request; performed Vedic *yajñas*, learned in the Vedic lore; applauded by Nārada;¹ killed by Rāma.²

¹ Br. III. 7. 214-48. ² Bhā. IX. 10. 12; Vi. IV. 4. 96.

Vāli (II)—an Asura in the sabhā of Hiraṇyakaśipu.

M. 161. 81.

Vāli (III)—an *avatār* of the Lord in the 13th dvāpara in the Vālakhilyāśrama of the Gandhamādana with *tapasvin* sons.

Vā. 23. 159.

Vālukeśvara—a name of Śiva.

Vā. 60. 69.

Vāluvāhinī—a R. of the Bhārata varṣa.

Vā. 45. 100.

Vālmīka (c)—noted for horses.

Br. IV. 16. 17.

Vālmīki (I)—originally born out of an ant-hill, born again of Carṣaṇi and Varuṇa. In his *āśrama*, Śītā was left when pregnant. There she gave birth to two sons whom the sage brought up;¹ author of Rāma's story; of the family of Bhārgava;² heard it from Nārada who got it from Brahmā.³ Vedavyāsa of the 26th dvāpara;⁴ present at Rāma's *abhiṣeka*.⁵

¹ Bhā. VI. 18. 5; IX. 11. 10-11, 15; Br. III. 36. 6. ² M. 12. 51.
³ Ib. 53. 71-2. ⁴ Vi. III. 3. 18. ⁵ Ib. IV. 4. 100.

Vālmīki (II)—the father of Rohiṇi and Panavi.

Vā. 96. 161.

Vāsiṣṭhī—R. a mahānadi sacred to Pitṛs.

Vā. 108. 79.

Vāsacūrṇinī—a Mother Goddess.

M. 179. 28.

Vāsanā—a wife of Arka, a Vasu.

Bhā. VI. 6. 13.

Vāsava (I)—is Indra (s.v.) protects gems in the Kakudmān hill in Śālmalidvīpa: draws water for rain from Jaladhāra mountain in Śākadvīpa;¹ overlord of the Maruts: killed the pupils of Sukarman for learning the *saṃhitā* on forbidden days: set up Vāyu to lead off Sagara's horse to Rasātala;² son of Aditi, protects Prayāgā;³ gave by a *vara* two good disciples to Sukarma (s.v.) to pacify his anger at the loss of his pupils.⁴

¹ Br. II. 18. 44; 19. 42 and 86; M. 37. 2 and 7; Vi. I. 22. 6; V. 30. 46. ² Br. II. 35. 36; III. 8. 5; 28. 72; 53. 1; IV. 9. 5 and 19; 13. 30; 20. 49; Vā. 70. 5. ³ M. 104. 9; 134. 6; 244. 38. ⁴ Vā. 61. 32.

Vāsava (II)—a *muhūrta* of the after-noon;¹ a deva of the Auttama Manu.²

¹ Br. III. 3. 39. ² Vā. 62. 32; 66. 40.

Vāsavi—(Satyavati): the mind-born daughter of Pitṛs; became Matsyayoni; wife of Parāśara; from her was born Vyāsa as fire from Araṇi.

Bhā. I. 4. 14; 6. 38; Vā. 1. 40.

Vāsavī Purī—the city of Vāsava on the east of the Mānasottara hill, south of Yama, west of Varuṇa and north of Soma—also Vasvaukasārā.

Vi. II. 8. 8-9.

Vāsāśva—a Vaiśya mantrakṛt.

M. 145. 116.

Vāsikhyas—a tribe.

M. 114. 50.

Vāsiruci—an expert in divine music.

Vā. 69. 46.

Vāsiṣṭhas (I)—a deva gaṇa of eleven groups.

Br. II. 35. 64; III. 1. 50; 8. 100; IV. 39. 55.

Vāsiṣṭhas (II)—had seven sons by Urjā: they are Raja, Putra, Ardhabāhu, Savana, Ādhana, Sutapa and Śukla; also daughter Puṇḍarikā; according to the *Br. P.* the seven are Rakṣa, Garta, Urdhvabāhu, Savana, Pavana, Sutapa and Śamku.

Vā. 28. 34-6; Br. II. 11. 41-2.

Vāsuki (I)—a son of Kadru: a chieftain of the Nāga-loka. He was used as the rope in the *amṛtamathana*. Identified with Hari.¹ A friend of Indra: the milkman of the Nāgas for milking the earth: moving with the sun for two months;² in the Vaidūrya śālā of Lalitā;³ his aid to Tripurārī;⁴ an ear ornament of Śiva: shaken by Hiraṇyakaśipu: sports in Amarakaṇṭaka;⁵ heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from Dhṛtarāṣṭra the Nāga and narrated it to Vatsa.⁶

¹ Bhā. V. 24. 31; VIII. 6. 22 and ch. 7 (whole); XI. 16. 18; Br. III. 7. 32 and 444; 8. 13; 36. 15; IV. 9. 51, 56-9; M. 6. 39; 8. 7; Vi. I. 9. 77 and 84; 21. 21. ² Br. II. 17. 34; 20. 41; 23. 3; 36. 213; Vi. II. 10. 3. ³ Br. IV. 20. 53; 33. 36. ⁴ M. 114. 83; 126. 3; 133. 25 and 42. ⁵ Ib. 154. 444; 163. 56; 188. 92; 193. 35; 249. 64. ⁶ Vi. VI. 8. 46.

Vāsuki (II)—the Nāga presiding over the month of Madhu.

Bhā. XII. 11. 33.

Vāsuki (III)—a son of Surasā and Kaśyapa and a King of the Nāgas; the hundred headed snake in Sutalam;¹ with the sun in the spring.²

¹Vā. 50. 39; 70. 12. ²Ib. 52. 3.

Vāsuki (IV)—a Nāga living in the Niṣadha hill.

Vā. 46. 34; 62. 180; 69. 69.

Vāsukihrada—a place near Prayāgā; nearby are Kambala, Aśvatara and Bahumūlaka reptiles.

M. 104. 5.

Vāsudeva (I)—another name for Kṛṣṇa (s.v.) equal to Nārāyaṇa in qualities: value of *bhakti* towards: His immanence in the Universe: worshipped in the Kaliyuga by the righteous;¹ Manu takes the fish to be;² requested by the gods to vanquish Hiranyaśipu: created Śuṣkarevatī to vanquish the Asuras;³ the presiding deity of planets;⁴ as a son of Aditi;⁵ Icon of: gifts pleasing to;⁶ eternal and real;⁷ numerous sons of;⁸ got the divine chariot.⁹

¹Bhā. X. 8. 14 and 19; I. 2. 7-34; XII. 2. 22 and 38. Br. I. 2. 37; Vā. 1. 148; 23. 218; VI. II. 12. 44-7; 15. 35; IV. 13. 105; V. 17. 15; 18. 58; 37. 28; 38. 9. VI. 3. 41; 5. 76, 80. ²M. 1. 26; 2. 16; 45. 18; 52. 20-22; 69. 7; VI. I. 2. 12; 4. 18; 11. 55; 19. 24. ³M. 161. 29-31; 179. 35-6. ⁴M. 230. 9; 242. 16. ⁵Ib. 244. 35-42; 245. 20-36; 248. 46. ⁶Ib. 258. 9; 274. 5; 285. 16. ⁷VI. III. 8. 24, 32; IV. 4. 80; VI. 7. 56. ⁸M. 47. 20-21; Vā. 96. 45, 244; 111. 21. ⁹Ib. 93. 27.

Vāsudeva (II)—an author on architecture.

M. 252. 3.

Vāsudeva (III)—a Vamśavīra.

Vā. 97. 1.

Vāsṛjavān—a son of Arkāgni.

Vā. 29. 40.

Vāstu—Rules of Śilpaśāstra. According to these Kṛṣṇa built a city (Dvārakā) in the sea.

Bhā. X. 50. 50-51.

Vāstukīrti—a maṇṭapa with 44 pillars.

M. 270. 4, 10.

Vāstukṛt—a master builder; Viśvakarma made airships to devas.

Vā. 84. 17-18.

Vāstukaśikās—Trayārṣeyas.

M. 198. 5.

Vāstupūjanam—the worship of household deities by garbhiniṣ.

M. 7. 45.

Vāstubali—the worship of Vāstu before building anything: measurements of garbha, walls, doorways detailed.

M. ch 268 (whole) and 269. 1.

Vāstuyajña—bali offered to Vāstu immediately before meals; observance leads to one's peace, while its non-observance deprives him of his food.¹ Five-fold.²

¹ M. 252. 17-19. ² Ib. 256. 11.

Vāstuvāhinī—a R. from the Ṛkṣa hill.

Br. II. 16. 31.

Vāstuvidyā—is architecture see Vāstuśāstra.

M. 215. 40.

Vāstuśāstra—architectural regulations in connection with buildings of palaces and houses: authors of the science, origin and worship of Vāstu detailed: the halls and types of pillars as also types of wood to be used.

M. chh. 252-57; 265. 4.

Vāhana—a pupil of Kṛta.

Br. II. 35. 51.

Vāhanas—different riding animals used by warriors in the battlefield described.

Br. IV. 22. 15-18.

Vāhanapa—of the Parāśara family (white).

M. 201. 33.

Vāhā—a R. of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 20.

Vāhās—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 13.

Vāhinīpati—Ārṣeya pravara.

M. 196. 8.

Vāhnikas—a dynasty of three kings who ruled after the Vindhyakas.

Vā. 99. 373.

Vāhyakās—the two daughters of Sṛñjaya who married Bhajamāna, son of Śātvata; had sons, Nimi, Kṛmila and Vṛṣṇi,¹ Ekārṣeyas.²

¹ M. 44. 49-50. ² Ib. 200. 3.

Vāhyamayās—nīla (blue) Parāśaras.

M. 201. 34.

Vāhyayana—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 24.

Vāhyā—a R. from the Sahya hills.

M. 114. 29.

Vāhyās—a tribe.

M. 114. 35.

Vikaṅka—a Mt. to the east of Aruṇoda.

Vā. 36. 18.

Vikaca—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 233.

Vikacā—a daughter of Nīla, wife of Virūpaka, the Nairṛta Rākṣasa: mother of Bhūmirākṣasas, ugly in shape; bald headed and slow to move.

Br. III. 7. 232 and 238.

Vikaṭa (I)—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 232 and 238.

Vikaṭa (II)—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 78.

Vikaṭā—a śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 73.

Vikaṭānana—a brother of Balāhaka and a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 78; 24. 9 and 50.

Vikaṭodara—a follower of Śiva.

Br. III. 41. 26.

Vikampana—a Rākṣasa killed in the Lankā war.

Bhā. IX. 10. 18.

Vikarṇa (I)—an ally of Yudhiṣṭhira: took active part in his Rājasūya.

Bhā. X. 75. 6.

Vikarṇa (II)—a brother of Balāhaka and a commander of Bhaṇḍa: Bheruṇḍa was his riding animal.

Br. IV. 24. 9 and 49.

Vikarṇa (III)—the first of the two sons of Khaṣā (s.v.); the most terrible and terror striking; with four hands, four feet and two ways of moving, etc.

Vā. 69. 76-79.

Vikarṇabhrukutī—a śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 74.

Vikarṇās—a tribe.

M. 121. 54.

Vikārās—derivatives from Prakṛti of which there are sixteen (eleven organs and five elements): Sāṅkhya philosophy.

M. 3. 17; Vā. 102. 113; 104. 99.

Vikira—a ritual of the śrāddha.

Vā. 76. 42.

Vikīrṇa—a R. of the Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 17.

Vikukṣi—the eldest of the 100 sons of Ikṣvāku; Asked by his father to secure some *māmsa* for his *aṣṭaka* ritual, he went to the forest, secured some by killing a thousand animals, and feeling hungry, he ate of a portion of the hare's flesh. When this was found out the father abandoned him. He wandered about the land as Śaśāda. But on his father's demise, he was enthroned at Ayodhyā and came to be known as Śaśāda. He pleased Hari by sacrifices. Father of Puramjaya:¹ Father of 500

sons beginning with Śakuni: Brother of Nimi: went to hell;² had 15 sons who were kings of countries north of Meru and 148 others ruling south of it; the eldest of the latter was Kakustha.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 6. 6-12; Vā. 1. 141; 88. 9-20; 89. 1. Vi. IV. 2. 12-20.
² Br. III. 63. 9-23; 64. 1. ³ M. 12. 26-8.

Vikunṭha—a name of Hari.

Bhā. III. 16. 6.

Vikunṭhas—Vṛṣabettā, Jaya, Bhīma, Śuci, Dānta, Yaśa, Dama, Nātha, Vidvān, Ajeya, Kṛṣa, Gaura and Dhruva.

Vā. 62. 50.

Vikunṭhā—the mother of the gods called the Vaikuṇṭhas;¹ mother of Vaikuṇṭha, the great god in the Cākṣuṣa² epoch.

¹ Br. III. 4. 31. ² Vi. III. 1. 41.

Vikunḍha—the wife of Śubhra.

Bhā. VIII. 5. 4.

Vikūṭa—a place sacred to Bhadrāsundarī.

M. 13. 36.

Vikṛta—a son of Pauruṣeya Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 93.

Vikṛtānanā—a śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 56.

Vikṛti—a son of Jimūta, and father of Bhīmaratha.

Bhā. IX. 24. 4; Br. III. 70. 42; Vā. 95. 41. Vi. IV. 12. 41.

Vikeśa—a son of Damana, an *avatār* of the Lord in the third dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 124.

Vikeśī—the mother of the planet *Āṅgāraka* and the wife of *Agni* (*Śarva-Vā. P.*).

Br. II. 10. 78; 24. 91; Vā. 27. 51; Vi. I. 8. 8.

Vikrama—a god of the ten branches of the *Sukarmāṇa* group of *devas*.

Br. IV. 1. 88; Vā. 100. 93.

Vikramitra—a *Bhāgavata*; ruled for three years.

Vā. 99. 341.

Vikrānta (I)—a *Prajāpati*;¹ famous for originating the *Vāleya Gandharvas*.²

¹ Br. III. 1. 53. Vā. 65. 53. ² Ib. 69. 18.

Vikrānta (II)—a son of *Dama*: a king who increased the welfare of his kingdom; father of *Sudhṛti*.

Vā. 86. 13.

Vikrānta (III)—a son of *Bheda*.

Vā. 99. 196.

Vikrānta (IV)—(*Satyahita*): a son of *Puṣpavān*.

Vā. 99. 224.

Vikrāntās—one of the *Vidyādharma gaṇas*.

Vā. 69. 29.

Vikṣobha—a *Dānava*.

Br. III. 6. 6.

Vikṣobhya—one of *Danu's* sons.

Vā. 68. 6.

Vighna (I)—a son of the Rākṣasa Vadha.

Br. III. 7. 94; Vā. 69. 130.

Vighna (II)—a son of Kali: a cannibal. Had no head: Ayomukhī was his wife.

Br. III. 59. 10; Vā. 84. 10, 11, 13.

Vighnakartā (*kṛt*)—a Vināyaka.

Br. IV. 27. 82; 44. 65.

Vighnadevī—is Stambinī.

Br. IV. 26, 39.

Vighnanāśa—a name of Vināyaka.

Br. III. 42. 38.

Vighnarāṅgaṇanāyaka—is Vighneśa.

Br. IV. 44. 65.

Vighnarāja—a name of Vighneśa.

Br. IV. 44. 65.

Vighnahantā—another name for Vighneśa.

Br. IV. 44. 65.

Vighneśa—the God of boundless powers and energy: is said to have created obstacles to the gods and the Asuras in the *Amṛtamathana*; worship of;¹ a list of 51 names of;² in the shape of the elephant sits on the belly of the Śilā.³

¹ Bhā. VIII. 7. 8; XI. 27. 29. ² Br. IV. 44. 63-6. ³ Vā. 108. 65.

Vighneśānī—a śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 73.

Vicakṣuṣa—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 200. 15.

Vicāra—the importance of good consultation and its success—the words of Viṣaṅga to Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 50-51.

Vicāru—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī.

Bhā. X. 61. 9.

Vicitta—a son of Utadhya.

Vā. 65. 101.

Vicitti—a Jayādeva.

Vā. 66. 6.

Vicitra (I)—a son of Raucya Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 104; Vā. 100. 108; Vi. III. 2. 41.

Vicitra (II)—a son of Devasāvarṇi.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 30.

Vicitraratha—a son of Uṣṇa and father of Śuciratha.

Vi. IV. 21. 10-11.

Vicitrarūpā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 21.

Vicitravīrya—a Kṣetraja son of Matsyagandhi;¹ a son of Śantanu and Dāsai: married the two daughters of the Kāśī king—Ambikā and Ambālikā, gained in *svayamvara* by Bhīṣma. Being too much attached to them he took ill and died.² By his appointment Kṛṣṇadvaipāyana gave two sons

Dhṛtarāṣṭra, and Pāṇḍu to Ambikā and Vidura to Ambālikā, his queens.³

¹ M. 14. 17; Vi. IV. 20. 34. ² Bhā. IX. 22. 21-4; X. 49. 17; Br. III. 10. 70; Vā. 73. 18; 99. 240; Vi. IV. 20. 36-7. ³ M. 50. 45-7.

Vicetas—a Bhavya god.

Br. II. 36. 72.

Vijaya (I)—a name of Arjuna;¹ put the Kālakeyas to the sword.²

¹ Bhā. I. 9. 33; III. 1. 36; M. 6. 25. ² Ib. 247. 7.

Vijaya (II)—an attendant on Hari in Vaikuṇṭha: cursed by Sanaka and others to be born an Asura: Viṣṇu confirmed the curse and consoled him and Jaya. His fall.¹ Attacked the Asura followers of Bali.²

¹ Bhā. III. 16. 2, 26, 29-37; X. 47. 14. ² Ib. VIII. 21. 16.

Vijaya (III)—a son of Sudeva and father of Bharuka.

Bhā. IX. 8. 1-2.

Vijaya (IV)—a son of Jaya and father of Ṛta (Kratu-Br. P.), (Jaya-Vā. P.), (Kṛta-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 13. 25; Br. III. 64. 22; 68. 8; Vā. 89. 21; 93. 8; Vi. IV. 5. 31; 9. 26.

Vijaya (V)—a son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī. Father of Bhīma.

Bhā. IX. 15. 1-3.

Vijaya (VI)—a son of Jayadratha, and father of Dhṛti.

Bhā. IX. 23. 12; Vi. IV. 18. 23-4.

Vijaya (VII)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Jāmbavatī.

Bhā. X. 61. 12; Br. III. 71. 182.

Vijaya (VIII) —a son of Yajñaśrī and father of Candra-vijña: ruled for 6 years.

Bhā. XII. 1. 27; Br. III. 74. 168. M. 273. 15; Vā. 99. 356.

Vijaya (IX)—a Bhavya god.

Br. II. 36. 71.

Vijaya (X)—a Prthuka god.

Br. II. 36. 73.

Vijaya (XI)—a Yakṣa: a son of Devajānī.

Br. III. 7. 130.

Vijaya (XII)—a son of Kali and grandson of Varuṇa.

Br. III. 59. 7; Vā. 84. 7.

Vijaya (XIII)—the birth-muhūrta of Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 206; Vā. 96. 201.

Vijaya (XIV)—a Marīci god.

Br. IV. 1. 58.

Vijaya (XV)—the name of Bhaṇḍa's bow.

Br. IV. 12. 10.

Vijaya (XVI)—one of Bhaṇḍa's eight men.

Br. IV. 12. 12.

Vijaya (XVII)—a son of Upadevī(vā) (Vā. P.) and Vasudeva.

M. 46. 17; Vā. 96. 179.

Vijaya (XVIII)—a maṇṭapa with 46 pillars.

M. 270. 4, 10.

Vijaya (xix)—Manu from the sixth face of God; of Kapila colour.

Vā. 26. 38.

Vijaya (xx)—a son of Maṇivara.

Vā. 69. 161.

Vijaya (xxi)—a son of Cañcu; a conqueror of all Kṣatriyas.¹ Father of Ruruka.²

¹ Vā. 88. 120. ² Vi. IV. 3. 25.

Vijaya (xxii)—a son of Satyā.

Vā. 99. 116.

Vijayas—sons of Sampāti, having two faces.

Br. III. 7. 447.

Vijayam—a *tīrtha* sacred to the pitṛs.

M. 22. 73.

Vijayaśrīsamṛddhidā—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 13. 4.

Vijayasthalas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 19.

Vijayā (i)—the *dvādaśi* day when Hari was born.

Bhā. VIII. 18. 6.

Vijayā (ii)—a daughter of Parvata: wife of Sahadeva, and mother of Suhotra.

Bhā. IX. 22. 31; Vā. 99. 248; Vi. IV. 20. 47.

Vijayā (III)—a name of Yogamāyā;¹ a companion of Pārvatī;² the waiting woman of Umā; she was sent to fetch Viraka who became the adopted son of Umā;³ image of, as attending on Umāmaheśvara.⁴

¹ Bhā. X. 2. 11. ² Br. IV. 40. 33. ³ M. 154. 549. ⁴ Ib. 260. 19.

Vijayā (IV)—born of Kṣīroda; Bhairava embraced her.

Br. IV. 9. 73.

Vijayā (v)—an attendant on Lalitā and an Akṣaradevī killed Jṛmbhaṇa, a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 18. 4; 19. 59; 25. 98; 37. 34.

Vijayā (VI)—a queen of Kṛṣṇa.

M. 47. 14.

Vijayā (VII)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 13.

Vijayākāmkṣi—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 236.

Vijigīṣu—the conquering king.

M. 223. 12; 228. 3.

Vijitāśva—a son of Prthu and Arcis. When he ascended the throne, he divided the kingdom among his brothers. He earned the surname of Antardhāna having obtained from Indra the power of going about incognito. Through his queen Śikhaṇḍinī he had three sons. Father of Havirdhāna through another wife Nabhasvatī. Thinking that king's

duties involved cruelty, he launched on a prolonged sacrifice by setting his mind on *ātman*.

Bhā. IV. 19. 18; 22. 54; 24. 1-7.

Vijñāta (I)—a Jayādeva.

Br. III. 3. 7; 4. 3; Vā. 66. 7.

Vijñāta (II)—the mind-born son of Vijñāti.

Vā. 21. 58.

Vijñāta (III)—a son of Brahmā with *mantraśarīra*.

Vā. 67. 6.

Vijñātaḥṛdayā—the name of Śatadhanva's mare going at the rate of śatayojana.

Vā. 96. 70.

Vijñāti (I)—the twenty-fifth Kalpa.

Vā. 21. 57.

Vijñāti (II)—a son of Brahmā with *mantraśarīra*.

Vā. 67. 6.

Vijñāpanā—a chief door-keeper in Geyacakraratha.

Br. IV. 19. 88.

Vijvara—a son of Anāyusa (also Vijara): Father of two sons, Kālaka and Khara.

Br. III. 6. 31.

Viḍambinī—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 19.

Viḍālavratam—sham observance of vows; such men are disqualified to receive gifts.

M. 74. 14.

Vidbhujā—the heinous hell for those who eat poisonous food in a row.

Vā. 101. 167.

Viṇmūtrabhojana—a hell.

Vi. III. 11. 119.

Vitatha (I)—a name for Bharadvāja, after his adoption by Bharata: father of Manyu.

M. 49. 32; Vā. 99. 156; Vi. IV. 19. 19. Bhā. IX. 21. 1.

Vitatha (II)—a god to be worshipped in house building;¹ before building a palace.²

¹ M. 253. 25. ² Ib. 255. 8; 268. 13.

Vitala—a thigh of the personified Lord: an under-world Here Śiva resides with Pārvatī under the name of Hāta-keśvara. The place is noted for hātaka gold with which the asura ladies of the place make ornaments.

Bhā. II. 1. 27; 5. 40; V. 24. 7 and 17.

Vitalam—red earth; here are cities of Prahlaḍa. Anuh-lāda. etc.¹ a region of Pātāla.²

¹ Vā. 50. 11. 15. 25-30 ² Vi. II. 5. 2-3.

Vitastā (I)—a R. in Bhārata varṣa from the Himālayas;¹ sacred to the pitṛs.²

¹ Bhā. V. 19. 18; Br. II. 12. 15; 16. 25; Vā. 45. 90; M. 114. 21.

² Ib. 22. 36.

Vitastā (II)—one of the sixteen wives of Havyavāhana;¹ in the chariot of Tripurāri.²

¹ M. 51. 13; Vā. 29. 13. ² M. 133. 23.

Vitasti—a measurement by the little finger, 12 aṅgulas;¹ in connection with gṛhabalikuṇḍam.²

¹ M. 58. 8; Vā. 8. 104; 101. 122; Br. II. 7. 98. ² M. 93. 7.

Vitāna—a Sādhya.

M. 171. 44.

Vitānā—the mother of Bṛhadbhānu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 35.

Vitr̥ṣṇā (I)—a R. of the Śālmalidvīpa.

Vā. 49. 42; Vi. II. 4. 28.

Vitr̥ṣṇā (II)—same as the R. Pavitrā.

M. 122. 72.

Vitta (I)—a pupil of Kuśumi.

Br. II. 35. 43.

Vitta (II)—a Pratardana god.

Br. II. 36. 31.

Vitta (III)—a Sukha god.

Br. IV. 1. 18.

Vitta (IV)—a mukhya gaṇa.

Vā. 100. 18.

Vittam—wealth is wealth to the extent it is useful: to be divided among five: dharma, celebrity, productive purposes, pleasure, and relatives.

Bhā. VIII. 19. 27 and 37.

Vittavān—a son of Raivata Manu.

M. 9. 21.

Vitti—a Jayādeva god:¹ son of Brahmā with *mantra-śarīra*.²

¹ Br. III. 3. 6; ² Vā. 67. 6.

Vida (I)—a *mantrakṛt*—a *madhya mādhvaryu*.

Br. II. 32. 105; Vā. 59. 96.

Vida (II)—a mukhya gaṇa.

Vā. 100. 18.

Vidas—a Bhārgava branch.

Br. III. 1. 100.

Vidarbha (I) (c)—a kingdom to which the Yadus migrated.¹ Its capital Kuṇḍina, visited by Kṛṣṇa.² Its king went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse.³

¹ Bhā. IV. 28. 28; X. 2. 3; Br. III. 49. 1. ² Bhā. X. 53. 6-7; Vi. V. 26. 1 ³ Bhā. X. 82. 13.

Vidarbha (II)—a son of Ṛṣabha.

Bhā. V. 4. 10.

Vidarbha (III)—(Vaiśa) son of Jyāmagha and Śaibyā: married the young Bhoja girl (Snuṣā-Vā. P.) got in war and

already appointed as his wife before his birth by his parents. Father of three sons of whom Romapāda (Lomapāda-M. P.) was the most famous; the others were Krathu and Kauśika, all of them warriors.

Bhā. IX. 23. 39; 24. 1; Br. III. 70. 36-8. M. 44. 36; Vā. 95. 35; Vi. IV. 12. 35-38.

Vidarbha (iv)—an ally of Kārtavīrya, killed by Paraśurāma.

Br. III. 39. 2.

Vidarbha (v)—the wife of, taken away by Satyavrata.
Vā. 88. 78, 155.

Vidarbhas—the people of Vidarbha: these took part in the festivities connected with the marriage of Rukmīṇī and Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 54. 58; 84. 55.

Vidiksthānam—the place where Śrāddha is performed; generally south west; three holes to be made and three pieces of khādira (*acacia catechu*) measuring the length of a cubit (*aratni*) to be placed; then is the *śodhana* or purification of *agni* by milk and ghee.

Vā. 74. 7-11.

Vidigdha—a Vājīn.

Vā. 61. 25.

Vidiśa—a particular locality between the Cakra (Candra-Vā. P.) and Maināka hills towards the south. Here is Samvartaka fire swallowing waters as also Aurva and Vaḍavāmukha.

Br. II. 18. 79; Vā. 47. 75-6.

Vidiśā (I)—R. from the Pariyātra hill in Bhāratavarṣa.
Br. II. 16. 28; Vā. 45. 98.

Vidiśā (II)—a city.

Vi. III. 18. 65.

Vidiśyas—a caste equal to the Vaiśyas in Plakṣadvīpa.
Vi. II. 4. 17.

Vidura—a Kṣetrajña son of Vicitravīrya (through the female servants of the queens of Vicitravīrya-Vi. P.); a son of Kṛṣṇadvaipāyana (Vyāsa) and a brother of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. Yudhiṣṭhira narrated the services done by Vidura to the Pāṇḍavas from the beginning and asked about the welfare of Kṛṣṇa and others when Vidura spent some-time at Hāstinapura. Persuaded Dhṛtarāṣṭra to leave the capital secretly to the Himālayas for penance, Gāndhārī following him.¹ Insulted by Duryodhana, Karṇa, and Śakuni and ordered to be banished. Left Hāstinapura and wandered through the holy places and reaching Prabhāsā, heard of the establishment of rule by Yudhiṣṭhira. Hearing of the death of his kinsmen he went back to the Sarasvatī and performed ablutions at eleven different places sacred to Trita, Uśanas, etc. Passing through the flourishing Surāṣṭra, Sauvīra and other countries, he reached the Yamunā and met Uddhava. Asked him about the welfare of his kinsmen including Ugrasena and sons of Kṛṣṇa. Entertained by him and having heard of the last days of Kṛṣṇa and the Yādavas and of the fact that Maitreya had been ordered by Kṛṣṇa to be his preceptor, Vidura left Yamunā for the Ganges where he met Maitreya.² Being addressed, Maitreya said that Vidura was god Yama incarnate, and gave him a brief description of the creations and of the knowledge of one god, and that Hari was the goal. Listened to the story of Uttānapāda and his line, and the discourse on Ātman.³ Left for Hāstinapura; having abandoned his relatives came back to

them. Welcomed by Yudhiṣṭhira and others. Invited for Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājasūya in which he took an active part, and approved of the anointment of Yudhiṣṭhira. Went to Syaman-tapañcaka for the solar eclipse, and left it after it was over.⁴ Seen by Ākrūra, met by Kṛtavarman, Rāma and Kṛṣṇa.⁵ After the death of Dhṛtarāṣṭra and his wife, Vidura went on a pilgrimage and cast off his body at Prabhāsā. Had realised the Yoga power of Hari.⁶

¹ M. 50. 47; Bhā. IX. 22. 25; I. 13. 8-29. Vā. 99. 242; ² Bhā. III. 1. (whole) chh. 2 and 3; 4. 33-6; 5. 1. ³ Ib. III. chh. 5 and 7 (whole); I. 13. 1-7; II. 10. 48-50; IV. 31. 30. ⁴ Ib. 13. 1-7; X. 74. 10; 75. 6; 80. [5]; 82. 24; 84. 69[1]; XII. 12. 8. ⁵ Ib. X. 49. 1 and 6; 52. [56 (v) 4 and 12]; 57. 2. ⁶ Ib. I. 13. 57-58; 15. 49; II. 7. 45.

Viduṣa—a son of Ghṛta.

M. 48. 8.

Viduṣā—a R. from Ṛṣyavān.

M. 114. 24.

Vidūratha (I)—a son of Suratha, and father of Sārva-bhauma.

Bhā. IX. 22. 10; Vā. 99. 230; Vi. IV. 20. 3-4.

Vidūratha (II)—a son of Citraratha, and of Vṛṣṇi tribe. Father of Śūra.

Bhā. IX. 24. 18 and 26; Vi. IV. 14. 23.

Vidūratha (III)—a brother of Dantavakra: Heard of his brother's death and attacked Kṛṣṇa who cut off his head.¹ Stationed by Jarāsandha on the eastern gate of Mathurā: arrived at Kuṇḍina.²

¹ Bhā. X. 78. 11-12; II. 7. 34. ² Ib. X. 50. 11[2]; 53. 17.

Vidūratha (IV)—(Vidūra-Vā. P.)—a son of Bhajamāna, a skilled charioteer.

Br. III. 71. 136; Vā. 96. 135.

Vidūratha (v)—a son of the IV R̥tu (Vā. P.) Sāvarṇi Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 94; Vā. 100. 98.

Vidūratha (vi)—a son of Nirvṛti and father of Daśārha.
M. 44. 40.

Vidūrapatis—(Vaidūrapatis)—contemporaries of seven Andhras and seven Kauśalas.

Bhā. XII. 1. 35.

Videśakas—a Yakṣa gaṇa.

Vā. 69. 39.

Videha (i)—(c) kingdom to which the Yadus migrated. Its king was stationed by Jarāsandha on the western gate during the siege of Gomanta. The capital went by the same name, and here lived a prostitute Piṅgalā (s.v.) by name.¹ An eastern country;² Parigha and Hari viceroys over.³

¹ Bhā. X. 2. 3; 52. 11[11]; 57. 24; 86. 14; XI. 8. 22; Vā. 45. 123.

² Br. II. 16. 54; M. 114. 45. ³ Vā. 95. 28.

Videha (ii)—a name of Janaka. He had realised the Yoga power of Hari.

Bhā. XI. 2. 14; II. 7. 44.

Videha (iii)—a name of Nimi.

Vi. IV. 5. 8.

Videhas—an eastern tribe;¹ the kingdom of Janaka.²

¹ M. 163. 67. ² Vi. III. 18. 90.

Videhajā—is Sītā.

Br. III. 37. 32.

Videhapurī—the capital of King Janaka; Balarāma spent sometime there teaching mace warfare to Duryodhana.

Vi. IV. 13. 102, 106.

Vidyā (I)—leads to happiness: Role of teacher and pupil. A means to attain final beatitude;¹ of 18 groups—also 14 groups;² survive antarkṣaya.³

¹ Bhā. XI. 10. 12; 11. 4-7; VI. 16. 27. ² Br. II. 35. 88-9; III. 15. 29; IV. 12. 57; 18. 46; 34. 69. ³ M. 2. 13.

Vidyā (II)—a śakti.

Br. IV. 35. 98; 44. 57, 140.

Vidyās (I)—not to have marital alliances with Viśvāmitras, Khili Khilis, etc.

M. 198. 21.

Vidyās (II)—14 including Mimāmsa, Nyāya, Purāṇa, Dharmaśāstra,—18 in number,—also includes Āyurveda, Dhanurveda, Gāndharva, and Arthaśāstra;¹ four Anvikṣikī, Trayī, Vārta and Daṇḍanīti;² another division—Parā and Aparā.³

¹ Vi. III. 6. 27-8; ² Ib. V. 10. 27. ³ Ib. V. 1. 35.

Vidyācaṇḍa—a son of Sudaridra (s.v.) a poor Brahman of Pāñcaladeśa.

M. 21. 3.

Vidyādhara—identified with Bhagavān.

Bhā. VIII. 20. 31.

Vidyādharas—semi celestial beings: their creation;¹ adore Indra;² Citraketu (Citraratha-M. P.) their chief;³ came to Dvārakā to see Kṛṣṇa;⁴ Sudarśana, a chief of;⁵

country of, watered by Nalinī;⁶ the path of.⁷ The performer of *Saubhāgyaśayanam* is born as a Vidyādhara.⁸

¹ Bhā. II. 1. 36; 6. 14; III. 20. 44; Br. III. 10. 38; 31. 23; IV. 20. 49; 39. 56. ² Bhā. VI. 7. 4. ³ Ib. VI. 17. 1 and 3; VII. 8. 37; X. 3. 6; 34. 9; 62. 19; 85. 4; M. 4. 20; 8. 6; 80. 13. ⁴ Bhā. XI. 6. 3; 12. 4; 14. 5; 31. 2. ⁵ Ib. XI. 16. 29. ⁶ Br. II. 18. 60; M. 121. 48; Vā. 47. 47. ⁷ Br. IV. 6. 13 and 22. ⁸ M. 60. 48.

Vidyādharaṇas—three: Śaiveyas, Vikrāntas and Saumanasas.

Vā. 30. 88; 38. 5; 69. 29.

Vidyādharapati—is Pulomā.

Vā. 38. 16.

Vidyādharapuram—the city of the Vidyādharas; in the region between the Tāmravarṇa lake and the Patanga hills; there dwells Pulomā, king of the Vidyādharas.

M. 66. 18; 78. 11; Vā. 38. 8-16.

Vidyādharādhipati—a title got by Citraketu when he mastered the Vidyā imparted to him by Nārada.

Bhā. VI. 16. 27-8.

Vidyādharādhipatyam—the over-lordship of the Vidyādharas to be attained by Kāma.

M. 4. 20.

Vidyādhari—a Vanacāriṇī.

Vi. I. 9. 3.

Vidyādharīs—the women of the Vidyādharas.

Bhā. III. 23. 37-8; Br. III. 50. 40.

Vidyāpīṭha—sacred to Lalitā.

Br. IV. 37. 47.

Vidyāyoga—employed by Sunīthā in protecting the corpse of her son.

Bhā. IV. 14. 35.

Vidyāvati—a daughter of the Gandharvas.

Vā. 69. 10.

Vidyu—a R. from Kuśadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 62.

Vidyucchatru—the Rākṣasa presiding over the month, Saha.

Bhā. XII. 11. 41.

Vidyujjihva (I)—a Rākṣasa of the fifth tala or Mahā-tala: a son of Vākā having his city in Arvāktalam.

Vā. 50. 35; 70. 50; Br. II. 20. 36; III. 8. 56;

Vidyujjihva (II)—a Rākṣasa; son of Khaśā.

Vā. 69. 195.

Vidyut (I)—a son of Yātudhāna: father of Rasana.

Br. III. 7. 89 and 95.

Vidyut (II)—a R. of the Kuśadvīpa.

M. 122. 73.

Vidyut (III)—a Rākṣasa, residing in the *mārgaśīrṣa* in the sun's chariot.

Vi. II. 10. 13.

Vidyuta—a unit of time; also Vidyuti (Vā. P.)

Br. II. 21. 126; Vā. 50. 180.

Vidyutpatāka—one of the seven Pralaya clouds.

M. 2. 8.

Vidyutparṇā—an Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 6.

Vidyutsphūrja—a Rākṣasa with the Hemanta sun.

Br. II. 23. 19.

Vidyudambā—a R. of Kuśadvīpa.

Vi. II. 4. 43.

Vidyudvarṇā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 5.

Vidyunmālīnī—a śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 75.

Vidyunmālī (I)—one of Bhaṇḍa's eight councillors.

Br. IV. 12. 12.

Vidyunmālī (II)—the Asura of great penance who took a glorious part in the Tārakāmaya war;¹ on the side of Maya; he received a deadly wound from Nandi and fell dead; restored to life by Maya with the medicinal waters of the tank;² his battle with Nandi and death.³

¹ M. 129. 5. ² Ib. 131. 22. ³ Ib. 136. 16 f; 138. 47; 140. 18-36.

Vidyēśvarī—Lalitā.

Br. IV. 13. 28.

Vidyota—a son of Lambā and Dharma. Father of Stanayitnus (clouds).

Bhā. VI. 6. 5.

Vidyoparicara—a Vasu: a son of Kṛta, the learned friend of Indra, and a warrior.

Vā. 99. 220.

Vidrāvaṇa—a son of Danu.

M. 6. 18.

Vidrāvinī—a Mudrā devī.

Br. IV. 42. 5.

Vidruma—a Mt. of Kuśadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 54; Vi. II. 4. 41.

Vidrumoccaya—a Mt. of Kuśadvīpa.

M. 122. 52; Vā. 49. 49.

Vidvān (I)—a Vaikuṇṭha god.

Br. II. 36. 57.

Vidvān (II)—Bṛhangiras and a son of Varūtri.

Br. III. 1. 79; Vā. 65. 78.

Vidvānagni—(Manyumān): a son of Hṛcchaya and Jāṭharāgni and father of Samvartaka.

Br. II. 12. 34; Vā. 29. 32.

Vidhama—a son of Kali, with one leg: wife Revatī; father of a number of sons; a cannibal.

Br. III. 59. 10; Vā. 84. 11-12.

Vidhātā (I)—Brahmā.

Br. III. 23. 75; IV. 9. 44; 15. 14.

Vidhātā (II)—one of the names in the third Marut gaṇa.

Vā. 67. 126.

Vidhātri (I)—a son of Khyāti and Bhṛgu, married Niyatī, (Āyatī-Vā. P.) a daughter of Meru. His place in the Siśumāra; father of Pāṇḍu.

Bhā. IV. 1. 43-4; V. 23. 5; Br. II. 13. 37; 11. 6; Vā. 28. 1; 30. 34.

Vidhātri (II)—a son of Aditi.

Bhā. VI. 6. 39.

Vidhātri (III)—a name of Brahmā.

Bhā. X. 39. 19; Vā. 62. 193; Vi. V. 18. 56.

Vidhātri (IV)—a son of Mr̥kaṇḍu.

Vi. I. 8. 15; 10. 2, 3.

Vidhāna (I)—a Sukhā god.

Br. IV. 1. 19.

Vidhāna (II)—a Sādhyā.

M. 171. 44.

Vidhāna (III)—a mukhya gaṇa.

Vā. 100. 19.

Vidhārya—one of the names in the third Marut gaṇa.

Vā. 67. 126.

Vidhi (I)—a god of the ten branches of the Rohita gaṇa.

Br. IV. 1. 86; Vā. 100. 91.

Vidhi (II)—a name of Brahmā.

Br. IV. 28. 89.

Vidhi (III)—Prescriptions in the Śāstras; they are two-fold, one with *mantra*, and the other without *mantra*.

M. 183. 44.

Vidhi (IV)—(*ety*) one of the ten *lakṣaṇas* of the *Brāhmaṇa*.

Vā. 59. 136.

Vidhi (V)—an Ajitadeva.

Vā. 67. 34.

Vidhi (VI)—the araṇi from which to get sacred fire.

Vā. 112. 50.

Vidhivākya viśārada—a skilled interpreter of injunctions, eligible for Pārvaṇa śrāddha.

M. 16. 8.

Vidhisāra—a son of Kṣetrajña, and the father of Ajātaśatru: ruled for 38 years.

Bhā. XII. 1. 6; Br. III. 74. 130; Vi. IV. 24. 13-14.

Vidhu—a name of the moon; shone in ten directions having got the over-lordship of the seven worlds by *tapas*.

M. 23. 28-31.

Vidhūtarajas—a class of celestials born with Viṣṇu in the Vaikuṇṭha.

Br. III. 3. 117.

Vidhṛti (I)—the father of Vaidhṛtis, a group of gods.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 29.

Vidhṛti (II)—a son of Khagaṇa, and father of Hiranya-nābha.

Bhā. IX. 12. 3.

Vidhṛti (III)—a god of Ābhūtaraya group.

Br. II. 36. 55.

Vidhṛti (IV)—a name of Satyavatī.

Vā. 91. 68.

Vidhmavāha—a Brahmiṣṭha.

Br. II. 32. 119.

Vidhya—a Rākṣasa with the sun in Hemanta..

Vā. 52. 19.

Vinata (I)—a Vānara chief and son of Śveta.

Br. III. 7. 180.

Vinata (II)—a son of Sudyumna: Lord of Western Kingdom.

Br. III. 60. 18.

Vinatā (I)—a daughter of Dakṣa and one of the wives of Taikṣya, (Kaśyapa-M. P., Vā. P., Vi. P.), begot Garuḍa and Aruṇa (see also Suparṇā);¹ known for flying in the air;² had

two sons and thirtysix daughters; they comprised the *Gāyatrī* and other *chandās* and birds like *Suparnā*.³

¹ Br. III. 3. 56; 7. 29 and 468; 61. 42; Bhā. III. 15. 40; VI. 6. 21-2; M. 6. 2, 33-4; 146. 18 and 22; 171. 29 and 62; Vā. 66. 54; Vi. I. 15. 125.
² Vā. 69. 83. ³ Ib. 69. 66-7.

Vinatā (II)—a mother goddess.

M. 179. 19.

Vinatāśva—a son of Sudyumna, became the lord of western territories.

Vā. 85. 19.

Vinaya (I)—a son of Lajjā.

Br. II. 9. 61; Vā. 10. 36.

Vinaya (II)—a son of Cancu.

Br. III. 63. 118.

Vinaya (III)—the discipline of mind and body important to a king; ill-disciplined kings have lost their empires; while disciplined kings leading a forest life attained kingdom through *vinaya*;¹ of a Prince.²

¹ M. 215. 52. ² Ib. 220. 4-7; 225. 7.

Vinayalakṣaṇas—Kaśyapa gotrakāras.

M. 199. 2.

Vinaśana (I)—another name of Kurukṣetra.

Bhā. I. 9. 1.

Vinaśana (II)—the place where the Sarasvatī disappears: on the way from Dvārakā to Hāstinapura.

Bhā. X. 71. 21; 79. 23.

Vināyaka (I)—a name of Vighneśvara or Vighneśa (s.v.)¹ in charge of Kailāsa hill² a graha.³ Asked Paraśurāma not to enter Śiva's abode as he was with Umā. When he forced entry, Vināyaka made him wander all the seven worlds. Paraśurāma knocked his teeth with his axe to the enragement of Pārvatī. Śiva thought of Kṛṣṇa who appeared on the scene with Rādhā. Kṛṣṇa said that Vināyaka should be remembered on all auspicious and other occasions to bring out the desired results. The Śaiva Gaṇeśa became Vaiṣṇava:⁴ worshipped in all ceremonials as preliminary, in the Bhīṣma dvādaśī, in grahabali,⁵ when Umā made out of earth an elephant-faced doll and threw it in the Ganges, it became a huge figure, adopted as son both by Umā and Gangā; came to be known as Gāngeya and Gajānana; invested with overlordship of all Vināyakas.⁶ Icon of, with mūṣika mount Rddhi and Buddhi on either side; worship of;⁷ elephant shaped.⁸

¹ Bhā. XI. 27. 29. ² Br. II. 25. 30. ³ Ib. III. 7. 161. ⁴ Ib. III. 41. 17-32, ch. 42, 44. 23. ⁵ M. 58. 26. 69. 27; 93. 16. ⁶ Ib. 154. 505; 230. 8. ⁷ Ib. 260. 19, 52-5; 261. 38; 266, 42; 269. 56; 274; 15; 289. 7. ⁸ Vā. 30. 311; 54. 35; 106. 57; 109. 23.

Vināyaka (II)—a *tīrtha* sacred to Umā.

M. 13. 41.

Vināyakās (I)—a variety of evil spirits;¹ a group of Bhūtas, followers of Śiva²

¹ Bhā. II. 10. 38; VI. 8. 24; X. 2. 33; 6. 27. ² Br. II. 25. 114; III. 10. 52.

Vināyakās (II)—different gaṇas like Kūṣmāṇḍa, Gajatuṇḍa and Jayanta; described as having faces of lion and tiger, short and crooked, etc.¹ a devagaṇa.²

¹ M. 183. 63-4. ² Vā. 72. 50.

Vinīta (I)—a son of Uttama Manu.

Br. II. 36. 40.

Vinīta (II)—the third son of Prīti and Pulastya.

Vā. 28. 22.

Vineyu—a son of Bhadrāśva.

M. 49. 5.

Vinda—a prince of Avanti, a son of Rājādhīdevī and brother of Anuvinda;¹ under the influence of Duryodhana (as also Anuvinda) the brothers wanted to give their sister in marriage to Duryodhana, and not to Kṛṣṇa whom she loved: stationed by Jarāsandha at the southern gate of Mathurā and Gomanta during their respective sieges.²

¹ Vā. 96. 157; Vi. IV. 14. 43. ² Bhā. X. 58. 30; 50. 11[3]; 52. 11[9]; Br. III. 71. 158.

Vindāvana—sacred to Rādhā.

M. 13. 38.

Vindhya (I)—a Mt. (Kulaparvata- Vā. P.) in Bhārata varṣa. Here Dakṣa performed tapas;¹ a Kulaparvata sacred for Śrāddha offerings.² Here Haihaya came for hunting: Kṛṣṇa went there in search of Prasena;³ sacred to Vindyādhi-vāsini and the Pitṛs;⁴ caused by Agastya to bow down and not to rise in height;⁵ joining with the Ganges is more sacred than Kurukṣetra;⁶ rivers originating from;⁷ obstructed by it the Gaṅgā enters the sea;⁸ Goddess of night was asked to seek shelter in the Vindhyas after she left Umā's body.⁹

¹ Bhā. V. 19. 16; VI. 4. 20; Vi. II. 3.3. ² Br. II. 16. 19; III. 7. 356; 13. 34; M. 114. 18; Vā. 45. 89; 58. 81; 69. 239; 77. 34; 88. 199; 96. 38. ³ Br. III. 26. 25; 71.39. ⁴ M. 13. 39; 22. 66. ⁵ Ib. 61. 51. ⁶ Ib. 106. 49. ⁷ Ib. 114. 27-8; Vā. 45. 103. ⁸ M. 121. 51; Vā. 47. 50. ⁹ M. 157, 17, 19.

Vindhya (II)—a son of Raivata Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 5. 2.

Vindhyakas—the tribes of the Vindhya region.

Br. III. 74. 186; M. 114. 51 and 54.

Vindhyacūlikas—(c) a northern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 48.

Vindhyamathana (*niṣūdana*) and (*mardana*)—is Agastya.

Br. IV. 10. 76; 32. 28 and 48.

Vindhyamūlikas—of the Dakṣiṇāpatha.

Vā. 45. 126.

Vindhyamaulīyas—(c) a southern country.

Br. II. 16. 58.

Vindhyaśakti—a son of Kilakila (Kainkila Yavana-Vi. P.) succeeded by Vaidīśaka kings;¹ ruled for 96 years;² father of Purañjaya.³

¹ Br. III. 74. 178. ² Vā. 99. 365. ³ Vi. IV. 24. 56.

Vindhyasena—a son of Kṣemajit, ruled for 28 years.

M. 272. 8.

Vindhyādhivāsini—the Goddess enshrined in the Vindhyas.

M. 13. 39.

Vindhyānilayas—a tribe on the border of the Vindhyas.

Vā. 62. 124.

Vindhyāparānti(ta)kas—(c) people bordering the Vindhyas on the western side.

Br. III. 73. 107; Vā. 98. 106.

Vindhyāre—one of the sixteen śaktis of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 35. 99.

Vindhyāvali—the queen of Bali, who participated in his gift to Vāmana. Seeing Bali bound with cords, she appealed to Hari;¹ mother-in-law of Anaupamyā wife of Bāṇa; had a daughter called Kumbhīnasī; both of them ill-treated Bāṇa's wife.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. 20. 17; 22. 19-20. ² M. 187. 40.

Vindhyāśva—a son of Indrasena and father of twins by Menakā.

M. 50. 6-7.

Vipakva—a Marīci god.

Br. IV. 1. 58.

Vipaṇa—a companion of Puramjana, allegorically the organ of speech (see Mukhyā).

Bhā. IV. 25. 49; 29. 11.

Vipaści—Devendra of Svārociṣa epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 10.

Vipaścita—a god of the ten branches of the Sukarmāṇa group of devas.

Br. IV. 1. 88; Vā. 100. 92.

Vipāda—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 4.

Vipāda(ka)s—a class of Piśācas: nude and drinkers of blood in the field of battle.

Br. III. 7. 377 and 399.

Vipādāṅgārikas—a Piśāca gaṇa, drink the blood shed in wars.

Br. III. 7. 382 and 399; Vā. 69. 263.

Vipādī—a group of Piśācas.

Br. III. 7. 377.

Vipāpmā—a son of Āyu.

M. 24. 35.

Vipāśā (I)—visited by Balarāma;¹ R. of the Plakṣadvipa,² from the Himālayas,³ in Bhāratavarṣa;⁴ sacred to Amoghākṣī and the pitṛs.⁵

¹ Bhā. X. 79. 11. ² Br. II. 19. 19; Vi. II. 4. 11; III. 14. 18. ³ Br. II. 16. 25. ⁴ Ib. II. 12. 15; Vā. 45. 96, 99. ⁵ M. 13. 35; 22. 23.

Vipāśā (II)—one of the 16 wives of Havyavāhana;¹ in the chariot of Tripurāri.²

¹ M. 51. 14; Vā. 29. 14. ² M. 133. 23.

Vipuram—ety. one who is void of *dvandva*, happiness and misery, cold and heat, etc.

Vā. 4. 28.

Vipula (I)—a son of Vasudeva and Rohiṇī.

Bhā. IX. 24. 46.

Vipula (II)—a Mt. sacred to Vipulā; a Viṣkambhaparvata,¹ to the west of Ilāvṛta.²

¹ M. 13. 36; Vā. 35. 16. ² Vi. II. 2. 18.

Vipula (III)—a son of Maṇivara.

Vā. 69. 159.

Vipulā (I)—the Goddess enshrined at Vipula.

M. 13. 36.

Vipulā (II)—the sabhā of Kubera; description of; here is Puṣpaka, the Vimāna; around are the ten cities of the Gandharvas in the east, thirty cities of the Yakṣas in the west, and a hundred cities of the Kinnaras in the south.

Vā. 41. 5-11, 20, 24, 27-8.

Vipr̥thu (I)—a son of Citraka;¹ stationed by Kṛṣṇa at the northern gate of Mathurā for defence against Jarāsandha; was on the right detachment of Kṛṣṇa's army;² killed in the Yādava contest at Prabhāsā.³

¹ Br. III. 71. 114; Vā. 96. 113; Vi. IV. 14. 11. ² Bhā. X. 50. 20 [3]; [50 (v) 12]. ³ Vi. V. 37. 46.

Vipr̥thu (II)—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra.

M. 45. 32.

Vipr̥ṣṭha—a son of Vasudeva and Dhṛtadevā.

Bhā. IX. 24. 50.

Vipra (I)—a son of Sṛtamjaya, and father of Śuci.

Bhā. IX. 22. 47; Vi. IV. 23. 5.

Vipra (II)—a son of Śiṣṭi and Succhāyā.

Vi. I. 13. 2.

Vipracit (*Vipracitti*)—chief among the 100 sons of Danu, married Simhikā who bore one hundred and one sons collectively called Simhikeyas. Father of Rāhu; a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra. Took part in the Devāsura

war between Bali and Indra, but was asked by Bali to refrain from battle;¹ in the sabhā of Hiraṇyakaśipu;² in the churning of the ocean;³ in the guise of a standard killed by Mahendra in Kolāhalā war;⁴ the overlord of the Dānavas; the brother of Dhvaja who was killed by Indra; had his aim in the *dhvaja* or standard.⁵

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 31 and 37; 18. 13; 10. 19 and 31; VII. 2. 5; VIII. 10. 19; 21. 19; M. 6. 16, 25; Vi. I. 9. 107; 15. 141; 21. 6, 10-12. ² M. 161. 79. ³ Ib. 245. 31; 249. 67. ⁴ Ib. 47. 52. ⁵ Br. III. 5. 13; 6. 1 and 18; 8. 7: 72. 85; Vā. 67. 60; 70. 7; 97. 85.

Vipracitti (I)—an Apsaras with the sun in Hemanta.

Vā. 52. 18.

Vipracitti (II)—a servant of Hiraṇyakaśipu.

Vi. I. 19. 52.

Vibudha—a son of Devamīdha (ṭha, Vā. P.); father of Mahādhṛti.

Br. III. 64. 12; Vā. 89. 12; Vi. IV. 5. 27.

Vibhava—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 232.

Vibhāva—a deva.

Br. II. 13. 95; Vā. 31. 9.

Vibhā (*varī*) (I)—the city of Varuṇa, entered by Hiraṇyakaśipu;¹ sun sets here when it is mid-day in Amarāvati, and rises when it is mid-day in Saumyakam.²

¹ Bhā. III. 17. 26. ² Br. II. 21. 33-9.

Vibhāvarī (II)—the city of Soma in the Mānasa on the north of Meru.

Bhā. V. 21. 7; Br. II. 21. 33; Vā. 50. 90; Vi. II. 8. 9; M. 124. 24.

Vibhāvarī (III)—same as Puṇḍra; a R. of Kuśadvīpa.
M. 122. 73.

Vibhāvarī (IV)—the Goddess of Night: invoked by Brahmā to enter into Umā's body until she should be able to beget Guha. By so doing, the Night could get an *amśa* of the Devī and will be praised as Devī. She went to Menā, entered her eyes when the latter gave birth to Umā early in the morning; then entered Umā after her penance; hence dark in colour; Brahmā asked the goddess to go with the lion to the Vindhya and reside there.

M. 154. 57-96; 426-588: chh. 155-6.

Vibhāvasu (I)—a Vasu worshipped for tejas;¹ wife Uṣā who bore three sons, Vyuṣṭha, Rociṣa and Ātapa;² fought with Mahiṣa in the Devāsura war.³

¹ Bhā. II. 3. 3; XI. 26. 3. ² Ib. VI. 6. 11 and 16. ³ Ib. VIII. 10. 32.

Vibhāvasu (II)—a son of Danu; a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra.

Bhā. VI 6. 30; 10 [20].

Vibhāvasu (III)—a son of Mura (s.v.).

Bhā. X. 59. 12.

Vibhāvasu (IV)—a name of Sūrya.

Br. II. 21. 83.

Vibhāvasu (V)—a Pratardana god.

Br. II. 36. 30.

Vibhāvasu (VI)—was abandoned by his wife Dyuti for Soma;¹ Yayāti of Kuruvamśa compared to.²

¹ M. 23. 24. ² Ib. 35. 8.

Vibhāvasu (VII)—the king of elephants.

Vā. 69. 237.

Vibhāsa (I)—a Yāmadeva.

Br. II. 13. 92; Vā. 31. 6.

Vibhāsa (II)—a Vamśavartin god.

Br. II. 36. 30.

Vibhāsa (III)—one of the twenty Amitābha gaṇas.

Br. IV. 1. 16; Vā. 100. 16.

Vibhīṣaṇa (I)—one of Bhaṇḍa's eight councillors.

Br. IV. 12. 12.

Vibhīṣaṇa (II)—a son of Viśravas and Kaikaśi, and a friend of Rāma. On the advice of Rāma, performed funeral rites to his kith and kin, according to established conventions. Was made king of Lankā by Rāma. Held the *cāmara* when Bharata carried *pādukā* of Rāma;¹ knew the yoga power of Hari and attained salvation by *satsaṅga*; of superior bhakti;² a brother of Rāvaṇa;³ was present at Rāma's *abhiṣeka*.⁴

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 37; IX. 10. 16, 29 and 43. ² Ib. II. 7. 45; XI. 12. 5; Br. III. 34. 39. ³ Ib. III. 8. 47. ⁴ Vi. IV. 4. 99.

Vibhu (I)—a name of Hari.

Bhā. III. 9. 16.

Vibhu (II)—a son of Dakṣiṇā and a Tuṣita god.

Bhā. IV. 1. 7-8.

Vibhu (III)—a name of Śiva.

Bhā. IV. 4. 9.

Vibhu (IV)—a son of Prastāva(i); wife Ratī, and son Pr̥thusena.

Bhā. V. 15. 6; Br. II. 14. 67.

Vibhu (v)—a son of Bhaga and Siddhi.

Bhā. VI. 18. 2.

Vibhu (VI)—a son of Vedaśiras and Tuṣitā. From him 88,000 sages learnt celibate life.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 21-22.

Vibhu (VII)—the Indra of the Raivata epoch.

Bhā. VIII. 5. 3; Br. II. 36. 61; Vi. III. 1. 20.

Vibhu (VIII)—a name of Brahmā.

Bhā. IX. 3. 29; X. 1. 18.

Vibhu (IX)—*agni* (Dhiṣṇi).

Br. II. 12. 20.

Vibhu (x)—a deva.

Br. II. 13. 95; Vā. 31. 8.

Vibhu (XI)—a sādhyā god.

Br. III. 3. 17; Vā. 66. 16.

Vibhu (XII)—the son of Satyaketu; father of Suvibhu.

Br. III. 67. 75; Vā. 92. 71. Vi. IV. 8. 20.

Vibhu (XIII)—one of the twenty Amitābha gods.

Br. IV. 1. 16; Vā. 100. 16.

Vibhu (xiv)—a son of Pratyūṣa, a Vasava;¹ a Sādhya.²

¹ M. 5. 27. ² Ib. 203. 12.

Vibhu (xv)—a son of Śrutamjaya, ruled for 28 years.
M. 271. 24.

Vibhu (xvi)—(Vasu) a grandson of Svāyambhuva.
Vā. 31. 17; 33. 9.

Vibhu (xvii)—a son of Pratāvi (Prāstāvi-Vi. P.).
Vā. 33. 57; Vi. II. 1. 37.

Vibhūti—a name of Śrī (Lakṣmī). Her abode in the chest of the Lord; wife of Hari.

Bhā. I. 18. 20; III. 16. 20; 28. 26; V. 20. 40; VI. 16. 25; 19. 8.

Vibhūtidhāri—is Śiva with the sacred ash smeared all over his body.

Br. III. 32. 13; Vā. 55. 45.

Vibhūtidvādaśī—in honour of Viṣṇu; in the months of Kārtika, Caitra, Vaiśākha, Mārgaśīrṣa, Phālguna and Āṣāḍha; gift of a gold fish recommended; the end of the year must close with *Lavana parvata dāna*; the ten *avatārs* of Hari with Dattātreyā and Vyāsa to be worshipped;¹ was observed by the courtesan Anangavati who became the queen of God of Love;² doing it on the banks of the Ganges gives one *nirvāṇa*.³

¹ M. 99. 1-21. ² Ib. 100. 18-32. ³ Ib. 100. 33.

*Vibhūti*s—of Hari; Indra among gods, Viṣṇu among Ādityas, Bhṛgu among Brahmarṣis and so on.

Bhā. XI. 16. 9-40; Vā. 101. 329.

Vibhr̥ta (I)—a son of Svārociṣa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 19.

Vibhr̥ta (II)—a god of Sukarmāṇa group.

Br. IV. 1. 88.

Vibhrama—a Brahmavādin.

Vā. 59. 103.

Vibhrāja (I)—the father of Brahmadatta, the king of Pāñcāla; his name was Anagha; he had no son and so he performed austerities; and was blessed by Nārāyaṇa with Brahmadatta.

M. 20. 23; 21. 11-16.

Vibhrāja (II)—the son of Sukṛta (ti-Vā. P.), and father of Aṇuha.

M. 49. 56; Vā. 99. 178; Vi. IV. 19. 42-3.

Vibhrāja (III)—the hill of Sākadvīpa; here there is resplendent fire.

M. 122. 17-8.

Vibhrājās—the pitṛs in the Barhiṣada worlds.

M. 15. 1.

Vibhrājita—the kingdom to which Puramjana went through the gates, Khadyota and Āvirmukhi, with his friend Dyumat; allegorically bright colour.

Bhā. IV. 25. 47; 29. 10.

Vibhrānta—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 238.

Vimanuṣyā—an Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 5.

Vimala (I)—a son of Sudyumna and a Lord of Dakṣi-
ṇāpatha.

Bhā. IX. 1. 41.

Vimala (II)—a son of Devayānī and a Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 128.

Vimala (III)—the son of Jimūta and father of Bhīma-
ratha.

M. 44. 41.

Vimalā (I)—a Rahasyayoginī Devī.

Br. IV. 19. 48.

Vimalā (II)—the goddess enshrined at Puruṣottama

M. 13. 35.

Vimalā (III)—a R. from R̥ṣyavān.

M. 114. 26.

Vimalānana—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 243.

Vimaleśvaram—a *tīrtha* on the Narmadā sacred to the
Pitṛs;¹ Lord Vimaleśvara is enshrined here;² here a devaśilā
was established by Rudra and death on it takes one to
Rudraloka.³

¹ M. 22. 8. ² Ib. 190. 14. ³ Ib. 194. 39.

Vimāna—a temple with eight floors and a number of
towers; the *torāṇa* is of 34 *hastas*.

M. 269. 28, 32, 47.

Vimānam—Indra took Diti and the Maruts in it to heaven;¹ Vivasvān took Samjñā with him.²

¹ M. 7. 64. ² Ib. 11. 37.

Vimānas—vehicles of gods;¹ built by Viśvakarma.²

¹ Vā. 30. 96. ² Br. III. 10. 119; 16. 14 and 51; 59. 18; IV. 17. 16; Vā. 66. 30.

Vimocanā (nī)—R. a main stream of Sālmalidvīpa.

Vi. II. 4. 28; Vā. 49. 42; Br. II. 19. 46.

Vimoha (na)—(Vimocana-Vā. P.) the name of a hell. He who transgresses boundary limits goes to this as also thieves.

Br. IV. 2. 147 and 159; Vā. 101. 146, 157.

Vimśa (I) (*Vivimśa*)—the father of a son Kalyāṇa by name.

Vā. 86. 6.

Vimśa (II)—a son of Cakṣuṣa and father of Vivimśaka.

Vi. IV. 1. 26.

Vimśaja—the fourth king of Vidiśa.

Vā. 99. 368.

Viya (yā) *ti*—a son of Nahuṣa.

Bhā. IX. 18. 1; Br. III. 68. 12; Vi. IV. 10. 1.

Virakṣa—a son of Danāyuṣa and father of two sons Kālaka and Vara.

Vā. 68. 30, 33.

Viraja (I)—a son of Pūrṇiman.

Bhā. IV. 1. 14.

Viraja (II)—one of the seven sons of Vasiṣṭha—sage of the Cākṣuṣa epoch;¹ attained heaven by tapas.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 41; Br. II. 36. 77; M. 9. 22. ² Ib. 143. 38.

Viraja (III)—a son of Tvaṣṭri, wife Viṣūci: father of a hundred sons—Śatajit and others, besides a daughter; raised the status of Priyavrata line as Hari did for the greatness of gods.

Bhā. V. 15. 15-16; Br. II. 14. 70; Vi. II. 1. 40.

Viraja (IV)—a pupil of Jātūkarṇya.

Bhā. XII. 6. 58.

Viraja (v)—a Prajāpati who offered his daughter Virajā to Ṛkṣa; father of Sudhanvan and Vairājas—pitṛs living by yoga;¹ father of Naḍvalā, the queen of Cākṣuṣa Manu; a Rājaṛṣi and a tapassiddha.²

¹ Br. III. 7. 212; 8. 17; 10. 4. ² Ib. II. 30. 40; 36. 105; Vā. 57. 122.

Viraja (vi)—a son of Sṛñjaya, brother of Vasudeva.

Br. III. 71. 193.

Viraja (vii)—one of the four sons in the 30th kalpa of Śarva—red in colour, attire, etc.

Vā. 22. 30.

Viraja (viii)—a disciple of Lokākṣi, an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 135.

Viraja (ix)—a son of Vāli, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 160.

Viraja (x)—a son of Pūrṇamāsa and Sarasvatī; his wife was Gaurī; son, Sudhāmā.

Br. II. 11. 13; Vā. 28. 10-12; Vi. I. 10. 6.

Viraja (xI)—the name of a Lekha.

Vā. 62. 66.

Viraja (xII)—the adopted son of Vastāvana.

Vā. 96. 190.

Viraja (xIII)—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 19.

Virajaska—a son of Manu Sāvarṇi.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 11.

Virajā (I)—a daughter of progenitor, Viraja; wife of Rkṣa; loved by Mahendra, became mother of Vāli; loved by Sūrya, became mother of Sugrīva.

Br. III. 7. 212-15.

Virajā (II)—the mind-born daughter of Ājyapa pitṛs; queen of Nahuṣa and mother of Yayāti; belonging to the Vaiśya gaṇa.

Br. III. 10. 95; Vā. 73. 45; 93. 12.

Virajā (III)—a svara śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 55 and 96.

Virajā (IV)—a sacred place near Nābhikūpa in Gayā;¹ no fasting or shaving here.²

¹ Vā. 106. 85. ² Ib. 105. 25.

Virajās—the gods of the Sāvarṇi epoch;¹ Agniṣvāta—pitṛs.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. 13. 12. ² Br. III. 10. 75-6; IV. 1. 22.

Virañci—introduced *paśu himsa* in sacrifices.

Br. II. 30. 21.

Viratha—a son of Nṛpamjaya.

M. 49. 79.

Virāga—a son of Vāta.

Vā. 69. 130.

Virāj (*Virāt-Puruṣa*)—the form of the Lord during the period of creation, just emerged from Anḍa.¹ To rouse him to activity gods were created; but he was not roused until the Kṣetrajña along with citta entered the heart and roused the Puruṣa from waters;² is Hari who is described as Mahā-Puruṣa;³ son of Nara;⁴ Antarikṣa so called.⁵

¹ Bhā. II. 1. 25; III. 6. 6-34; 7. 22-25; 26. 51. ² Ib. III. 36. 54-70; X. 3. 15; XI. 3. 11-12; 17. 13. ³ Ib. XII. 11. 5-26. ⁴ Br. II. 14. 68. ⁵ Ib. II. 16. 17; III. 43. 9.

Virāja (I)—a son of Śamika.

M. 46. 27.

Virāja (II)—a Marut gaṇa.

M. 171. 53.

Virāja (III)—(*Virāṭpuruṣa*; also Samrāt and Manu)¹ married Śatarūpā; sons Priyavrata and Uttānapāda and two daughters, Ākūti and Prasūti; the latter was given to Dakṣa and the former to Ruci to whom twins, Yajña and Dakṣiṇa were born.²

¹ Vā. 10. 15. ² Br. II. 9. 39.

Virāja (IV)—a Mt. north of the Mahābhadrā lake.

Vā. 36. 33.

Virājasa—a Vamśavartin god.

Br. II. 36. 29.

Virāt (I)—a Sutapa god.

Br. IV. 1. 14.

Virāt (II)—is a name of Svāyambhuva Manu.

M. 3. 45.

Virāt (III)—the son of Nara;¹ a Pratardana god.²

¹ Vā. 30. 260; 33. 58; Vi. II. 1. 38. ² Vā. 62. 26.

Virāt (IV)—one of the twenty Sutapa gaṇas.

Vā. 100. 15.

Virāṭa—the father of Uttarā: the Matsya king; as a friend of Jarāsandha, besieged the southern gate of Mathurā, and the eastern gate of Gomanta.¹ But he joined the Pāṇḍavas against the Kurus, and went to Syamanta-pancaka for the solar eclipse;² in charge of Dakṣiṇāpatha.³

¹ Bhā. I. 8. 14; 10. 9; X. 50 11 [3]; 52. 11 [7]. ² Ib. X. 78 [95 (v) 9]; 82. 25. ³ Br. III. 63. 11.

Virāṭpuruṣa—Virāja created by Brahmā; Vairāja Manu, his son by Śatarūpā.

Vā. 10. 15; Br. II. 9. 39.

Virādapa—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 196. 43.

Virādha—a Rākṣasa of the Vitalam.

Vā. 50. 28.

Virāva—an Amitābha god.

Br. II. 36. 53.

Viriñca—(*Virañcya-Bhā. P.*): also *Viriñci*, a name of *Brahmā*.

Bhā. X. 9. 20; M. 154. 17-54.

Viriñcibhavanam—the abode of *Brahmā*.

Br. III. 52. 9; 58. 9; IV. 39. 66.

Viruddhas—the gods of the epoch of the Tenth Manu;¹ a gaṇa of the Second Sāvarṇa Manu.²

¹ *Bhā. VIII. 13. 22.* ² *Br. IV. 1. 67.*

Virūpa (I)—a son of *Ambarīṣa*, and father of *Prṣadaśva*.

Bhā. IX. 6. 1; Br. III. 63. 6; Vā. 88. 6. Vi. IV. 2. 7-8.

Virūpa (II)—a son of *Kṛṣṇa*.

Bhā. X. 90. 34.

Virūpa (III)—a *mantrakṛt* of the *Angirasa* branch.

M. 145. 103; Vā. 59. 100.

Virūpa (IV)—not to have matrimonial connections with *Angiras* and *Rathītaras*.

M. 196. 38.

Virūpa (v)—the formless form attained by a *mukta*.

Vā. 102. 77.

Virūpaka—the leader of the *Rākṣasa* clan—*Nairṛtas*, followers of *Trayambaka*: married *Vikacā*, daughter of *Nilā*: their issues were the awkward, disfigured and short figures known as *Bhūmirākṣasas*.

Br. III. 7. 143; Vā. 69. 174.

Virūpā—came out of the face of Mahādeva.

Vā. 23. 5.

Virūpākṣa (I)—a son of Danu, and a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra.

Bhā. VI. 10. [20]; Br. III. 6. 11; Vā. 68. 11.

Virūpākṣa (II)—another name for Śiva having the sun, moon and fire for eyes.

Br. II. 25. 64.

Virūpākṣa (III)—a Śiva gaṇa.

Br. III. 41. 27.

Virūpākṣa (IV)—one of the 11 Rudras; as a lokapāla.

M. 5. 29; 153. 19; 194. 19; 266. 27.

Virūpākṣa (v)—a Bhārgava gotrakartā.

M. 195. 19.

Virūpākṣa (VI)—the lord of the south-west direction.

Vā. 34. 87.

Virūpāśva—an Angirasa and *mantrakṛt*.

Br. II. 32. 109.

Virocana (I)—a son of Prāhlāda, and father of Bali. Took part in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra, and fought with Savitā,¹ the Daitya king residing in the fifth talam: served as calf for the Asuras to milk the earth: killed by Indra in the Tārakāmaya war.² Laughed at by Śukra: in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu.³

¹ Bhā. V. 24. 18; VI. 18. 16; VIII. 10. 20 and 29; M. 6. 10; Vi. I. 21. 1. ² Br. II. 20. 35; 36. 210; III. 5. 41; 72. 79 and 105; M. 10. 21; 47. 48 and 72; 172. 14; 178. 67; 245. 12 and 45. ³ Ib. 61. 4-5; 72. 6-10; 161. 78

Virocana (II)—an Asura of the Mahātalam.

Vā. 50. 34.

Virocanakula—the family of Bali sent to Pātāla by Vāmana.

Vā. 98. 86.

Virocanā—the queen of Tvaṣṭri, and mother of Viraja.

Bhā. V. 15. 15; Vā. 84. 19.

Virodha (I)—a son of Vāta, the Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 96.

Virodha (II)—a son of Bāṣkala.

Vā. 67. 79.

Viloman—a son of Vanhi, and father of Kapotaroman.
(Br. and Vi. P. make him a son of Kapotaroman).

Bhā. IX. 24. 19-20; Br. III. 71. 117; Vi. IV. 14. 13.

Vilohita (I)—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 243.

Vilohita (II)—one of the 11 Rudras.

M. 153. 19.

Vilohita (III)—the second son of Kṣhā (s.v.) with three heads, three feet, three hands, black eyes, etc.

Vā. 69. 76, 80-3.

Vilohita (*Viloha*) (IV)—a hell, to which go the thieves and those who transgress established rules.

Vi. II. 6. 2 and 14.

Vivakṣu—a son of Adhisomakṛṣṇa; when Nāgasāhvaya was washed away by floods, he made Kauśāmbī his capital; father of eight powerful sons.

M. 50. 78-9.

Vivarna—a kingdom of the east watered by Hlādinī.

Br. II. 18. 55; Vā. 47. 52.

Vivasvat (I)—see Sūrya.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 8; Vā. 63. 55.

Vivasvat (II)—the name of the sun in the month of Nabhasya (Bhādrapada).

Bhā. XII. 11. 38; Br. II. 23. 9; Vi. II. 10. 10. M. 126. 10.

Vivasvat (III)—a son of Aditi: Āditya of the month Śrāvaṇa: a Prajāpati: born of Kaśyapa and Dākṣāyaṇī—see Sūrya;¹ worship in buildings;² father of Manu.³

¹ Br. II. 24. 34, 88, 129; III. 1. 6 and 54; 3. 68; 71. 23; M. 6. 4; 11. 2-8; Vā. 52. 91. 65. 53. ² M. 253. 43; 268. 21. ³ Vi. IV. 1. 6.

Vivasvat (IV)—a sage of the Cākṣuṣa Manu.

M. 9. 23.

Vivasvat (V)—an Āditya.

Vā. 3. 3; 66. 66; Vi. I. 15. 131.

Vivaha—the chief of the fifth Vātaskandha, situated between the Nakṣatras (Ṛkṣa- Vā. P.) and the planets;¹ one of the seven Maruts.²

¹ Br. III. 5. 86; Vā. 67. 118. ² M. 163. 32.

Vivāha—one of the four sons in the 30th Kalpa of Śarva, red in colour, attire, etc.

Vā. 22. 30.

Vivāhas—eight-fold: Brāhma, Daiva, Ārṣa, Prājāpatya, Āsura, Saindhava, Rākṣasa, and Paiśāca;¹ Kṛṣṇa married Rukmiṇī by the Rākṣasa form;² the marriage day fit for meru-dāna: gr̥habali recommended in.³

¹ Vi. III. 10. 24; ² Ib. V. 26. 11. ³ M. 83. 8; 93. 83.

Vivikta—(*Viviktanāman-Bhā. P.*)—a son of Hiraṇyaretas of Kuśadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 14.

Vivici—(*Vividha- Br. P.*): a son of Adbhuta Agni.

Vā. 29. 39.

Vivitti—a Jayādeva.

Br. III. 3. 6.

Vivida—a dānava.

Br. III. 6. 6.

Vividha—(*Vivici- Vā. P.*) son of Adbhuta Agni, tutelary deity of expiatory penances (*prāyaścitta*): Father of Arka.

Br. II. 12. 41; Vā. 29. 39.

Vivimśa(ka)—a son of Vimśaputra (*Vimśa-Vi. P.*) and father of Khaninetra.

Vā. 86. 6; Vi. IV. 1. 27.

Vivimśati—a son of Cākṣuṣa, and father of Rambha.

Bhā. IX. 2. 24-25.

Vivisāra—ruled for 28 years.

Vā. 99. 318.

Vivṛtta—by the passage of time Kṣetrajña becomes vivṛtta by a single reason; it is likened to a light of Khadyota in extreme darkness; he returns from *Avyakta*; he is a *śarīri* and a *mahān*.

Vā. 59. 70-2.

Viś(d)—see *Vaiśya*.

Bhā. VIII. 5. 41.

Viśa—a Rṣi.

Vā. 62. 22.

Viśaṭha—a son of Revatī and Baladeva.

Vi. IV. 15. 20.

Viśata—a Yāmadeva.

Vā. 31. 6.

Viśada—a son of Jayadratha, and father of Senajit.

Bhā. IX. 21. 23.

Viśamsana—a hell, intended for makers of kāṇḍa, carpenters, potters, and robbers of gold, physicians, those that burn gardens.

Br. IV. 2. 147 and 162; Vā. 101. 147 and 160.

Viśalyakaraṇi—a medicinal herb in Droṇa hill of Śālmalidvīpa; has the power to bring the dead back to life.

Br. II. 19. 39; M. 122. 56; Vā. 49. 35.

Viśalyakaraṇi—R. in Kalingadeśa near the Amara-kaṇṭaka hills, also Viśalya,¹ a great and holy river serving the Narmadā.²

¹ Br. III. 13. 12; Vā. 77. 12. ² M. 186. 43.

Viśalyātīrtham—in the Daṇḍaka forest.

Br. III. 13. 107.

Viśasa (na)—one of the twenty-eight hells—a slaughter house for hypocritical sacrificers of animals; makers of lances, swords and other implements.

Bhā. V. 26. 7 and 25; Vi. II. 6. 2 and 17.

Viśākha (I)—a son (brother *Vā. P.*, *Vi. P.*) of Skanda: an *amśa* of Skanda- *Vā. P.* [a son of Agni (*Br.* and *M.P.*)];¹ from him originated the planet *Sūrya*;² an epithet of *Kumāra*;³ commander.⁴

¹ Br. III. 3. 25; M. 5. 26. *Vā.* 53. 104; 66. 24; 101. 280. *Vi. I.* 15. 115. ² Br. II. 24. 129. ³ M. 159. 3. ⁴ *Ib.* 230. 7.

Viśākha (II)—a Mt. on the south of the *Mānasa*;¹ temple of *Guha* at.²

¹ *Vā.* 36. 23; ² *Ib.* 39. 55.

Viśākha (III)—when the sun is in *Viśākha*, fourth *amśa*, the moon is then at the head of *Kṛttikā*.

Vā. 50. 196; Br. II. 21. 145; *Vi. II.* 8. 76-7.

Viśākha (IV)—is Skanda.

Bhā. VI. 6. 14.

Viśākhayūpa (I)—a son of *Pālaka* and father of *Rājaka*: ruled for 50 years (53 years *M. P.*).

Bhā. XII. 1. 3; Br. III. 74. 125; M. 272. 4; *Vā.* 99. 312.

Viśākhayūpa (II)—a son of *Balāka* and father of *Janaka*.

Vi. IV. 24. 4-5.

Viśākhā—a constellation: Śrāddha performance on that day leads to birth of sons.

Br. III. 18. 8; Vā. 66. 50; 82. 9.

Viśāpa—a son of Damana, an *avatār* of the lord in the third dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 124.

Viśāla (I)—a son of Tṛṇabindu and father of Hemacandra. Founder of Vaiśālī.

Bhā. IX. 2. 33-34; Br. III. 61. 12.

Viśāla (II)—a playmate of Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 22. 31.

Viśāla (III)—a *tīrtha* visited by Balarāma.

Bhā. X. 78. 19.

Viśāla (IV)—A Kulaparvata of Ketumālā.

Vā. 44. 4.

Viśāla (V)—a nāga of the Vitalam.

Vā. 50. 29.

Viśāla (VI)—a very righteous king, a son of Viśravas (Tṛṇabindu- Vi. P.) and Ālambuṣa, the Apsaras; father of Hemacandra; built the city of Viśālā,¹ having no sons, consulted the Brahmans who advised him to give Piṇḍa in Gayā; he did so and got a son; once he saw three men white, red and black in colour in the clouds and asked them who they were; the white man said that he was his father coming from Indraloka, the red was his father who had slain Brahmans and the black was his grand-father who had slain a number of sages; the latter two were in Avicinaraka and now got

released by the Gayāpiṇḍa of Viśāla; then blessed him with a long life of prosperous reign, sacrifices and attainment of Viṣṇuloka² in the end.

¹ Vā. 86. 16-7; Vi. IV. 1. 49-50. ² Vā. 112. 7-14.

Viśālaka—a maṇṭapa with 38 pillars.

M. 270. 4, 11.

Viśāladamṣṭriṇī—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 17.

Viśālā (I)—(Badarikāśrama). To this Dhruva went for meditation in the evening of his life. Similarly Nābhi and Merudevī spent their last years here.

Bhā. IV. 12. 16; V. 4. 5; XI. 29. 47.

Viśālā (II)—a R. from the Ṛkṣa hill.

Br. II. 16. 31.

Viśālā (III)—(Viśālayā) city founded by Viśāla, son of Tṛṇabindu;¹ no shaving or Upavāsa, at.²

¹ Br. III. 61. 12; Vā. 86. 17; 112. 7; Vi. IV. 1. 49. ² Vā. 105. 25.

Viśālā (IV)—the wife of Urukṣava(ya): had three sons.

M. 49. 39; Vā. 99. 162.

Viśālā (V)—a R. issuing from the Himālayas.

M. 114. 21.

Viśālā (VI)—a R. of the Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 21.

Viśālā (VII)—a daughter of Suyasā: the most beautiful

Vā. 69. 14.

Viśālākṣa (I)—the king of Mithilā: went to Syamanta-
pañcaka for the solar eclipse.

Bhā. X. 82. 26.

Viśālākṣa (II)—a Nāga in the third Talam.

Br. II. 20. 30.

Viśālākṣa (III)—the name of a Śiva gaṇa.

Br. III. 41. 27.

Viśālākṣa (IV)—a Mt. the abode of the Nāgas.

M. 163. 79.

Viśālākṣa (V)—one of the 18 authors on architecture.

M. 252. 2.

Viśālākṣī—the Goddess at Benares.

M. 13. 26; 185. 38.

Viśikha—a son of Śukī and Garuḍa.

Br. III. 7. 450.

Viśikhā—a gem.

M. 218. 35.

Viśukra—a younger brother of Bhaṇḍa spoke of Devas
as Pāmaras (uncivilised) and of the invasion of a woman.¹
His battle with the Śaktis.²

¹ Br. IV. 10. 80; 21. 25. ² Ib. IV. 27. 10-56; 28. 3-106.

Viśuddhagāndhārī—a special rāga; presiding deity, Gandharva.

Vā. 86. 65-6.

Viśuddhās—a group of gods of the X epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 25.

Viśeṣas—Mahat and others; from them came the aṇḍa or universe; all water; from this came the fish (Puruṣa) with body. Hiranyagarbha with four faces.

Vā. 4. 75-8.

Viśoka (I)—a son of Trivakrā by Kṛṣṇa, and devoted to him; the author of Sātvata Tantra for the good women, Sūdras and slaves. A disciple of Nārada.

Bhā. X. 90. 34 [1-2].

Viśoka (II)—one of the four sons in the 30th kalpa of Śarva, red in colour, attire, etc.

Vā. 22. 30.

Viśoka (III)—a son of Damana, an *avatār* of the Lord in the 3rd dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 124.

Viśokadvādaśivratam—removes one's difficulties and prepares the way for the final bliss; performed in honour of Keśava or Lakṣmī in the month of Āśvayuja: gift of bed with guḍadhenu after the pūja and other observances in the prescribed manner; the gift of guḍa-dhenu on the beginning day of the ayana or days of Viṣu or eclipse, attended by music and dancing; the gift of a sugar cow.

M. chh. 81 and 82.

Viśokam—a divine forest in the Lohita hill; a garden of the gods.

Br. II. 18. 12; III. 7, 102.

Viśokasaptamī—to be observed on the sixth day of the white half of Māgha month.

M. 74. 2; 75. 1-2.

Viśokā—a mind-born mother

M. 179. 25.

Viśravas (I)—a son of Pulastya and Iḍivilā and of great *tapas*. Father of Kubera through Iḍaviḍā (Iḍivilā) one of his four wives. By another wife he had sons—Rāvaṇa, Kumbhakarṇa and Vibhīṣaṇa. Ceḍaviḍā was the name of one of his wives.¹ Son of Ilavilā (Iḍaviḍā, Iḍivilā) and a sage by *tapas*. Married Brhaspati's daughter.² Wives of: Devavarṇanī, Puṣpotkaṭā, Vākā and Kaikasī; the first brought Vaiśravaṇa whom the father named Kubera; Kaikasī gave birth to Rāvaṇa, Kumbhakarṇa, Śūrpanakhā and Vibhīṣaṇa; Puṣpotkaṭā's sons—Mahodara, Prahasta, Mahāpāmsū, Khara; daughter, Kumbhīṇasī; Vākā's sons Trīśiras, Dūṣaṇa, Vidhyutjihva; daughter Asalikā.³

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 36-37; VII. 1. 43; IX. 2. 32; 10. 15. ² Br. II. 32. 99; III. 8. 38; 61. 11; M. 145. 93. ³ Vā. 70. 32-35, 41, 49, 50.

Viśravas (II)—a Ṛṣi by *tapas*.

M. 145. 93; Vā. 59. 91.

Viśravas (III)—a son of Draviḍā; had a son Viśāla.

Vā. 86. 16.

Viśravas (IV)—the father of two gaṇas, Śiva and Sumanas.

Vā. 69. 28.

Viśrāntakavapu—a son of Viśveśā.

M. 171. 50.

Viśruta (I)—(*Viśruti-Br. P.*): a Yāmadeva.

Br. II. 13. 92. Vā. 62. 12.

Viśruta (II)—one of the twenty Amitābha gaṇas.

Vā. 100. 17.

Viśrutavat—a son of Sahasvat, and father of Bṛhad-bala; a king.

Br. III. 63. 212; Vā. 88. 212.

Viśva (I)—a name of Hari.

Bhā. XII. 11. 22.

Viśva (II)—the Gandharva presiding over the month, Tapasya.

Bhā. XII. 11. 40.

Viśva (III)—a branch of the Bhārgava gotra.

Vā. 65. 96.

Viśva (IV)—a son of Upamadgu.

Vi. IV. 14. 9.

Viśva (V)—a Satya god.

Br. II. 36. 34.

Viśvakarmā (I)—a Prajāpati. His daughter Barhiṣ-matī was the wife of Priyavrata.¹ A son of Vāstu and Ān-girasī; wife was Kṛti (*Akṛti-Bhā. P.*). Father of Manu Cāk-ṣuṣa.² The divine architect skilled in making weapons.

Made vajra of Dadhīci's body and built Indra's abode and erected Sutalam.³ Fought with Maya in Devāsura war. Two more daughters of his were Samjñā and Chāyā who were married to the Sun god.⁴ Was ordered by Kṛṣṇa to build a city for the Pāṇḍavas;⁵ built Garuḍa's abode;⁶ an author on architecture;⁷ father of four sons; originator of all śilpas, arts and crafts;⁸ presented Śrī with jewels.⁹

¹ Bhā. V. 1. 24. ² Ib. VI. 6. 15. ³ Ib. VI. 9. 54: 10. 13. VII. 4. 8; VIII. 15. 15; 22. 32. M. 5. 27-8; 58. 33. ⁴ Bhā. VIII. 10. 29; 13. 8. Vi. III. 2. 2, 8, 10-12. ⁵ Bhā. X. 58. 24. ⁶ M. 163. 68: 203. 7. ⁷ Ib. 252. 2; Br. IV. 31. 6-7. ⁸ Vi. I. 15. 119-20; III. 2. 11. ⁹ Ib. I. 9. 104; Br. IV. 9. 81; 14. 4; 15. 20; 20. 46; 29. 84.

Viśvakarmā (II)—a son of Tvaṣṭā and Yaśodharā; father of Maya, and his daughter was Sureṇu; originator of arts and crafts.

Br. I. 2. 19; 5. 27. III. 1. 87. 7. 195: 32. 7: 59. 17-21: Vā. 65. 85.

Viśvakarmā (III)—divided the earth into seven islands, oceans and hills, *Bhūh* and other worlds; created the people as in the previous kalpas; but the whole was clouded in smoke, in five forms like a light enveloped by a pot; finding no light and all in their place (*Nyāsa*) was pondering over when a cross current passed that way and resulted in a second universe.

Vā. 6. 33-45. 109. 4.

Viśvakarmā (IV)—one of the seven important rays of the sun on the south; helps the growth of the Budha planet.

Br. II. 24. 66-69.

Viśvakarmā (V)—a Vamśavartin god; a son of Prabhāta and Bhuvanā; Lord of Prajāpatīs.

Br. II. 36. 29.: III. 3. 29.

Viśvakāyā—the goddess enshrined at Ambarā.

M. 13. 27.

Viśvakjyoti—the first of the 100 sons of Śatajit.

Vi. II. 1. 41.

Viśvaga (I)—a son of Pūrṇiman.

Bhā. IV. 1. 14.

Viśvaga (II)—a son of Pr̥thu and grandson of Suyodana.

M. 12. 29.

Viśvacakram—a gift; a wheel of the world in gold (20 palas to 1000) with Jalaśāyi Viṣṇu and His *avatārs*, the sages, the four Vedas, the Pañca Bhutās, the Rudras and the Lokapālās placed thereon; to be given as a gift on an auspicious day; daily worship of the *cakra* yields one plenty of wealth and long life.

M. 274. 9: 285. 1-23.

Viśvajit (I)—a sacrifice performed by Bali with the aid of Bhṛgu Brāhmaṇas.

Bhā. VIII. 15. 4.

Viśvajit (II)—a son of Satyajit, and father of Ripunjaya; a link in the line.¹ A Bṛhadratha king who ruled for 25 years.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 22. 49; Vi. IV. 23. 11-12. ² Br. III. 74. 120.

Viśvajit (III)—one of Danu's sons.

Vā. 68. 6.

Viśvajit (IV)—Janamejaya: a son of Dṛdhharatha.

Vā. 99. 111.

Viśvajit (v)—a son of Bṛhadratha.

Vā. 99. 172.

Viśvajit (vi)—a son of Jayadratha; father of Senajit.

Vi. IV. 19. 34-5.

Viśvadeva (I)—a Pārāvatā god.

Br. II. 13. 95; 36. 13.

Viśvadeva (II)—the Agni at Brahmasthānam.

Vā. 29. 28.

Viśvadevadyam—a Śukradeva.

Vā. 31. 8.

Viśvadevas—see Viśvedevas.

Vā. 62. 12.

Viśvadha—a Vamśavartin god.

Br. II. 36. 29; Vā. 62. 26.

Visvadhāra—a son of Medhātithi of Śākadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 25.

Viśvananda—a disciple of Brahmā.

Vā. 22. 16.

Viśvapadam—sacred to the pitṛs.

M. 22. 35.

Viśvabhava—a son of Sahasvān and father of Bṛhad-bala.

Vi. IV. 4. 111-12.

Viśvabhāvana—one of the four sons in the 30th kalpa of Śarva, red in colour, attire, etc.

Vā. 22. 30.

Viśvabhuk—Indra of Śukra devas whose cognates are Asuras.

Vā. 31. 11; 57. 91 and 102.

Viśvabhṛta—a group of nādis of the sun pouring out heat.

Br. II. 24. 29; Vā. 53. 22.

Viśvam—false; like a serpent in rope, and water in the desert, etc.

Vā. 104. 39.

Viśvamaha—a son of Kṛtaśarma.

Vā. 88. 181.

Viśvamahat—a son of Viśvaśarma; his wife, Yasodā, the *mānasī kanyā* of the Pitṛs.

Vā. 73. 40.

Viśvamālā—a R. from the Vindhya.

M. 114. 27.

Viśvamukhī—the Goddess enshrined at Jālandhara.

M. 13. 46.

Viśvamohinī—the form which Viṣṇu assumed, and embraced by Śiva, resulting in the birth of Mahāśāsta.

Br. IV. 10. 77.

Viśvambharā—the earth which covers the whole universe, etc. Its manifestations are Dhṛti, Sthiti, Kṣamā, Kṣoṇi, Pṛthvī, Vasumatī and Rasā.

M. 284. 16.

Viśvayoṣā—an Apsaras.

Br. II. 33. 18.

Viśvaratha—another name for Viśvāmitra.

Br. III. 66. 65; Vā. 91. 93.

Viśvarandhi—(Viṣvagandhi)—son of Pṛthu and father of Candra.

Bhā. IX. 6. 20.

Viśvarūpa (I)—a son of Tvaṣṭri and Rocanā (Yaśodharā- Br. P.) adopted by Suragaṇas when their guru Angiras left them. At first he did not agree as Paurodhasa was not a coveted profession. Finally he accepted and initiated Indra into a *mantra* known as *Varma Nārāyaṇāt-makam*; with this Indra enjoyed once more the Trailokya-lakṣmī: Father of Pañcajanī.¹ Viśvarūpa had three heads Somapiṭha, Surāpiṭha, and Annāda. Finding the ācārya giving a part of his sacrificial offerings to Asuras, Indra cut off his heads which became Kapiñjala, Kalavinka and Tittiri birds. His *vadha*,² in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu.³

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 44-5; ch. 7-8 (whole); V. 7. 1; Br. III. 1. 86.
² Bhā. VI. 9. 1-5; 13. 5. ³ M. 161. 80.

Viśvarūpa (II)—a Śukradeva (ajita).

Br. II. 13. 94; Vā. 31. 7.

Viśvarūpa (III)—a son of Rūpavatī, and devoted to Nārāyaṇa: elected Purohita in the absence of Bṛhaspati who went to the earth due to a curse by sages: Indra quarrelled with him, and the latter repaired to spend his life in penance. Sages cursed Indra for this.

Br. IV. 9 4-8.

Viśvarūpa (IV)—a name of Triśiras, a son of Tvaṣṭa.

Vā. 65. 85.

Viśvarūpā (I)—in the 33rd Kalpa Sarasvatī became Viśvarūpā with four hands, four feet, four teeth, four eyes, etc. Brahmā prayed to Viśveśa who explained the nature of Sarasvatī as Prakṛti and made aṭṭahāsa when Jati, Muṇḍi and other sons came; after performing austerities for 1000 years they attained Rudrahood.

Vā. 23. 36-61.

Viśvarūpā (II)—wife of Dharma and mother of Dharmavratā.

Vā. 107. 2.

Viśvavyaca—the agni in Brahmasthāna.

Br. II. 12. 24.

Viśvavratam—performer of, becomes Brahmāṇḍādhipati.

M. 101. 83.

Viśvaśarma—the father of Viśvamahat.

Vā. 73. 40.

Viśvaśravas—one of the seven important rays of the Sun; helps the growth of the planet, Śukra.

Br. II. 24. 66; Vā. 53. 45, 48.

Viśvasaha (I)—a son of Aidaviḍa (Ilivila- Vi. P.) and father of Khaṭvāṅga.

Bhā. IX. 9. 41; Vi. IV. 4. 75-6.

Viśvasaha (II)—a son of Vyūṣitāśva, (Yūṣitāśva-Vi. P.), (Dhyūṣitāśva-Vā. P.), and father of Hirāṇyanābha Kauśalya: a king.

Br. III. 63. 206-7; Vā. 88. 206; Vi. IV. 4. 106-7.

Viśvasahasra—His daughter married Iḍaviḍa.

Br. III. 63. 181.

Viśvasāhvan—a son of Mahasvat and father of Prasena-jit.

Bhā. IX. 12. 7-8.

Viśvasṛja—another name for Viśvakarmā.

Bhā. X. 75. 32.

Viśvasṛjas—the sacrifice of creation; continued for thousands of years in the Naimiṣa region (see for a description Yajurveda Brāhmaṇa).

Vā. 2. 5-7.

Viśvasṛjām satra—the sacrifice of the Prajāpatīs. Here Dakṣa insulted Śiva. The sacrifice lasted for a thousand years. The *avabhṛta* was at the confluence of the Gangā and the Yamunā.

Bhā. IV. ch. 2 (whole); 3. 24.

Viśvasphātika—the king of Magadha who introduced new *varṇas* for Kṣatriyas and also kingship.

Vi. IV. 24. 61.

Viśvasphāni—a Māgadha king equal to Hari in battle: cut at the root of the Kṣatriya order and established his own castes: viz. Kaivartas, Madrakas, Pulindas, Brāhmaṇas, and Pañcakas; said to be an eunuch; offerings of, to devas, pitṛs, and Brahmans; died on the banks of the Ganges as an ascetic and went to Indraloka.

Br. III. 74. 190-3. Vā. 99. 377-82.

Viśvasphūrji—a king of Magadha.

Bhā. XII. 1. 36.

Viśvasya—the place of Samudra agni.

Vā. 29. 22.

Viśvā (I)—a R. in Bhāratavarṣa.

Bhā. V. 19. 18.

Viśvā (II)—a daughter of Dakṣa and one of the ten wives of Dharma married by Brāhma form; her sons were Viśvedevas.

Bhā. VI. 6. 4. and 7; Br. III. 3. 3 and 30. M. 5. 16-17; 203. 12; Vā. 66. 3, 31; 76. 3; Vi. I. 15. 105.

Viśvā (III)—one of the 13 wives of Kaśyapa; mother of Yakṣas and Rākṣasas.

M. 6. 2; 146. 18.

Viśvā (IV)—the Goddess enshrined at Viśveśvara.

M. 13. 29.

Viśvāci—an Apsaras, coupled with Pūrvaciti: with her Yayāti enjoyed in Vaibhrāja nandana: : Danced at the appearance of Śrī from the milk-ocean; went with Māyā to counteract Bhaṇḍa's imperialism;¹ with the Śarat sun;² in

the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu;³ resides in the sun's chariot in Kārtika.⁴

¹ Br. III. 7. 15; 68. 70; IV. 9. 78; 12. 25; 33. 19; Vā. 69. 49. 93. 69. Vi. IV. 10. 20. ² Br. II. 23. 13. ³ M. 161. 74. ⁴ Vi. II. 10. 12.

Viśvāmitra (I)—A sage of the Vaivasvata epoch;¹ was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira;² came to see Kṛṣṇa at Syamantapañcaka³ and Parikṣit practising *prāyopaveśa*.⁴ Acted as Purohita at Kṛṣṇa's sacrifice in Kurukṣetra, left Dvārakā for Piṇḍāraka;⁵ Purohita of Jamadagni; the 6th incarnation of Viṣṇu to do away with the Kṣatriyas; became a Brāhmaṇa by tapas.⁶

¹ Bhā. VIII. 13. 5. M. 9. 27. ² Bhā. X. 74. 8. ³ Ib. X. 84. 3; ⁴ Ib. I. 19. 9. ⁵ Ib. XI. 1. 12; X. 90. 46 [2]. ⁶ M. 47. 244; 198. 2 and 3.

Viśvāmitra (II)—(Viśvaratha- Vā. P.): a son of Gādhi and Kuśika (Kucika gotra- Vā. P.). Though born a Kṣatriya, by his tapas he obtained brahmanhood. He had 101 sons. The middle one was known Madhucchandas and hence all sons bore that common name. He asked his sons to regard Śunaśśepa as their eldest brother. The first fifty refused and were cursed to become mlecchas. Madhucchandas and the younger fifty agreed to adopt Śunaśśepa. Visvāmitra blessed them. He had eight other sons like Aṣṭaka. Owing to divisions among his sons, the Kauśika family became different from the Viśvāmitras. There was a change of pravara since adoption was introduced. Father of Śakuntalā through Ūrvaśī.¹ Helped Triśanku to go to heaven with the mortal body and secured for him a place in the sky. Fought Vasiṣṭha in the guise of a bird concerning Hariścandra, son of Triśanku. Acted as *hotri* to Hariścandra and was pleased with the fervour of the king and his queen;² when he performed a Yajña, Rāma, son of Daśaratha killed Rākṣasas who disturbed it;³ officiated as *hota* in Paraśurāma's *aśvamedha*;⁴ a Kṣatriyadvija — sons and family of.⁵ Performed *tapas* near the sea; his wife had her son bound

to her neck and sold him for a hundred cows; Satyavrata released the son to earn the goodwill of Viśvāmitra: Helped by Satyavrata—Triśanku during the 12 years famine, he took him bodily to heaven for it;⁶ in Dāruvana;⁷ a Brahmiṣṭa.⁸

¹ Bhā. IX. 16. 28-37; Br. I. 2. 11; II. 32. 117; 38. 26; III. 66. 58; Vā. 1. 177; 64. 25; 91. 87, 93, 95-6. ² Bhā. IX. 7. 5-26. ³ Ib. IX. 10. 5. ⁴ Br. III. 47. 46; 73. 91. ⁵ Ib. III. 66. 86; 63. 85-90. ⁶ Vā. 88. 86-8; Br. III. 63. 112. ⁷ Ib. I. 1. 149; II. 27. 103. ⁸ M. 145. 111.

Viśvāmitra (III)—the sage presiding over the month of Ūrja;¹ with the Śīśira Sun;² with the sun in Phālguna.³

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 44. ² Br. II. 23-20. ³ Vi. II. 10. 18.

Viśvāmitras—(also Kauśikas): Brahmarākṣasas; one of the four clans moving about in the night;¹ against Vedas and Yajñas.²

¹ Br. III. 8. 59-61; Vā. 69. 195. ² Ib. 70. 53.

Viśvāndevas—see Viśvedevas.

Bhā. II. 3. 4.

Viśvāyu (I)—a Vamśavartin god.

Br. II. 36. 29.

Viśvāyu (II)—one of the six sons of Purūravas.

Vā. 91. 52.

Viśvāvasu (I)—a Gandharva got infatuated at the sight of Devahūti playing on the terrace of her house: served as calf for Gandharvas and Apsarasas to milk Gandharva-Madhu from earth;¹ praised Hiraṇyakaśipu, the over lord of all worlds: sang the glory of Indra defeating Namuci.²

¹ Bhā. III. 20. 39; 22. 17; IV. 18. 17. Br. III. 7. 12. IV. 14. 4. ² Bhā. VII. 4. 14; VIII. 11. 41; XI. 16. 33.

Viśvāvasu (II)—the Gandharva presiding over the month of Nabha; in the sun's chariot, with the sun in Āvaṇi and Puratṭāśi, (śarat season);² in the sun's chariot during the month of Kārtika.³

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 37; Br. II. 23. 10; Vi. II. 10. 9. ² Vā. 52. 10, 13; 62. 188. ³ Vi. II. 10. 12.

Viśvāvasu (III)—a son of Krodhā and a Deva-gandharva.

Br. III. 6. 39.

Viśvāvasu (IV)—a son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśi;¹ the Gandharva who brought back Ūrvaśi to heaven from earth.²

¹ Br. III. 66. 23; IV. 20. 48 and 101; Vi. IV. 7. 1. ² Br. III. 66. 16.

Viśvāvasu (V)—a Sādhya.

M. 171. 43.

Viśvāvasu (VI)—a Vasu, a son of Dharma and Sudevī.

M. 171. 46.

Viśvāvasu (VII)—a Gandharva and the best of speakers; deprived Ūrvaśi and Purūravas of the two sheep.

Vā. 91. 16-22; Vi. I. 9. 102; IV. 6. 51.

Viśvāvasu (VIII)—a Gandharva;¹ an expert in divine music.²

¹ Vā. 30. 86. ² Ib. 69. 47.

Viśvāvasus—a class of musicians who sang the Sāma Veda.

Br. III. 1. 25.

Viśvāvasumati—a Marut gaṇa.

M. 171. 53.

Viśvās (I)—the sons of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

Bhā. VI. 6. 15.

Viśvās (II)—the ten sons of Dharma and Viśvā. As a result of their penance in the Himālayas, they were blessed to enjoy a part of the Śrāddha offerings: Their duty was to protect the Śrāddha and be its guests. (see Viśvā).

Br. III. 3. 80; 12. 3-14.

Viśvās (III)—residents of Bhuvanloka.

Vā. 64. 2; 73. 61; 101. 30.

Viśvedevas—Dharmaputras: (see Viśvāndevas). Ten sons of Viśvā and Dharma: these are childless gods: wait on Indra; worshipped for gain of a kingdom.¹ Fought with Paulomas in Devāsura war: gods of Vaivasvata epoch.² Formed the *Sadas* of Marutta's yajñas: blessed Jyāmagha with a son: *sūktas* sacred to;³ came with other gods to Dvārakā to ask Kṛṣṇa to go back to Vaikuṇṭha;⁴ Kratu, Dakṣa, Śrava, Satya, Kāla, Kāma, Muni, Purūravas, Ādravasa, and Rocamāna are their names, live in Bhuvanloka;⁵ see Viśvas, ten in number, were Camasādhvaryavas for Soma's rājasūya;⁶ performed austerities in the Himālayas, and Piṭṛs pleased with them blessed them; Brahmā gave them the first place of honour in the Śrāddha and the second to devas.⁷

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 7; 7. 3; 10. 17; II. 3. 4; M. 171. 48; 217. 48; 246. 54; 247. 10; 5. 17; Vā. 21. 23; 66. 31, 32; VI. I. 15. 105; Br. II. 38. 2-3; III. 3. 30; 8. 4; 10. 109; 15. 35. ² Bhā. VIII. 10. 34; 13. 4; M. 9. 29. ³ Bhā. IX. 2. 28; 23. 39. 4. 4. ⁴ Ib. XI. 6. 2. ⁵ Br. IV. 2. 28; 20. 46. ⁶ M. 17. 14 and 52; 23. 22; 203. 12. ⁷ Vā. 76. 3, 12-14; 106. 59.

Viśveśa—description of: *nirindriya*, *alingi*, *nirguṇa*, *cetana*, etc. Cf. Gītā.

Vā. 14. 6-11, 13.

Viśveśā (I)—a mind-born daughter of Brahmā.

M. 171. 32.

Viśveśā (II)—her sons by Dharma.

M. 171. 48 and 51.

Viśveśānandakānanam—Benares.

M. 185. 68.

Viśveśvara (I)—sacred to Goddess Viśvā.

M. 13. 29.

Viśveśvara (II)—the God enshrined at Benares.

M. 184. 69.

Viśveśvara (III)—a name of Hari.

Bhā. II. 2. 14; Br. III. 41. 42.

Viśveśvarī—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 13. 28.

Viśve sādhyas—the sons of Cākṣuṣa Manu (s.v.).

Bhā. VI. 6. 15.

Viṣa (I)—a Śiva god.

Br. II. 36. 32.

Viṣa (II)—an Asura, attacked by Nakulī Devī.

Br. IV. 28. 39.

Viṣa (III)—a son of Danāyuṣa; father of four sons all bent on doing cruelty.

Vā. 68. 30, 33.

Viṣaghnāni—details of preparations of antedotes to poisons to ward off evils in the palace.

M. 218. 1-38.

Viṣaṅga—a younger brother of Bhaṇḍa well read in *nīti* treatises, advised that even a woman should not be neglected and war to be embarked upon after proper consultation.¹ His fight; took to *kūṭayuddha* and fled for life.²

¹ Br. IV. 20. 30; 21. 25; 27. 10; 28. 3 and 37. ² Ib. IV. 28. 106 and 114; 25. 14 and 33, 104.

Viṣadhāra—a Mt. south of the *Mānasa*.

Vā. 36. 23.

Viṣam—produced by the churning of the ocean by the Devas and Asuras.

Vā. 54. 49; 62. 180.

Viṣaya—a kingdom in general; qualities of a good one;¹ gift of.²

¹ M. 217. 1-5. ² Ib. 275. 25.

Viṣayāviṣayatvam—*Viṣaya* is *Brahmā* and *aviṣaya* is *kṣetra*.

Vā. 102. 36.

Viṣuvatta—*Brahmam* attained through *Suṣumnā* situated between *Iḍa* and *Piṅgala*.

Bhā. II. 2. 24 [2]

Viṣu(vam)—see *Vaivasvatagati*; equinox, distance of; fit time for making gifts;¹ occurs between the spring and winter.²

¹ Br. II. 21. 68, 72-3; M. 124. 93; 187. 37; 274. 19; Vā. 50. 125; Vi. II. 8. 74 and 78. ² M. 17. 2; 82. 25; 83. 7; 98. 2. 124. 47.

Viṣūci—queen of *Viraja*, and mother of a hundred sons and one daughter.¹ Mother of *Viṣvaksena*.²

¹ Bhā. V. 15. 15. ² Ib. VIII. 13. 23.

Viṣeṇa—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 84.

Viṣkambha—a son of Viśveśā.

M. 171. 50.

Viṣkambhaparvatas—hills round about Meru; these are Mandara, Gandhamādhana, Tilācala, (Vipula) and Supārśva.

M. 83. 11, 19, 36; 113. 45.

Viṣṭarāśva—a son of Pṛthu; and father of Cāndra-yuvanaśva.

Vi. IV. 2. 35-6.

Viṣṭākīrṇa—also Viḍbhuk—a hell.

Br. IV. 2. 148 and 170.

Viṣṭi (I)—a daughter of Vivasvān and Chāyā; became Kāla of cruel deeds.

M. 11. 9, 39.

Viṣṭi (II)—a yugādi for śrāddha.

M. 17. 3.

Viṣṇu (I)—the name of the sun in the month of Ūrja (Kārtika);¹ an Āditya and Lord of Ādityas;² in the sun's chariot in Phālguna.³

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 44; Br. II. 23. 20; Vā. 66. 61, 66. ² Br. II. 24. 34; III. 3. 68; M. 6. 4; 171. 56. Vi. I. 15. 130. ³ Ib. I. 22. 3; II. 10. 18.

Viṣṇu (II)—a god of Ābhūtaraya group.

Br. II. 36. 56.

Viṣṇu (III)—(Uttamaśloka) worshipped for dharma. His abode above the position of seven sages, where is found the great Dhruva with others;¹ different forms of; as Trivikrama broke aṇḍakaṭāha and let the Ganges in; as Sankar-

šana, worshipped by Śiva in Ilāvṛta; as Hayagrīva in Bhadrāśva country; as Nṛsimha in Harivarṣa; as Kāmadeva in Ketumālā; as Matsya in Ramyaka; as Kūrma in Hiraṇmaya; also Sāṅkhyanidaršana; as Varāha in Uttara Kuru country; also in the form of both Yajña and Kratu; as Sītārāma in Kimpuruṣa; as Naranārāyaṇa in Bhāratavarṣa; as Sūrya in Plakṣadvīpa; as Soma in Śālmali; as Agni in Kuśadvīpa; as a form of water in Krauñcadvīpa; as Vāyu in Śākadvīpa; as Brahmā in Puṣkaradvīpa.²

Propitiated by Dakṣa after his reconciliation with Śiva, Viṣṇu came to receive offerings in person in the form of yajña and was praised by all present including Brahmā and Śiva. He told Dakṣa that he was not different from Śiva or Brahmā.³ presented Pṛthu with Sudaršana and addressed him to befriend Indra, to be devoted to Him and to conduct himself righteously.⁴ His residence near Kṣīroda where he sleeps in yoga: vanquisher of Bali; saw a *linga* of effulgence and with Brahmā went down and up to know its origin and end, but could not get at that. Śiva's remark that his right and left arms were Brahmā and Viṣṇu. This is Mahāyāgam and Māheśvaram balam;⁵ cursed by Bhṛgu to take 10 (7 M.P.) incarnations on the earth; called Puruṣa and Yajña.⁶ In Svāyambhuva epoch was born of Ākūti, in Svārociṣa, born of Tuṣitā as Ajita, in Uttama epoch, born of Satyā as Satya, in Tāmasa born of Hariṇī as Hari, in Vaivasvata, born of Kaśyapa and Aditī with the name Vaikuṇṭha.⁷ Overlord of Ādityas; gave peacock and fowl to Kumāra.⁸ Killed Daityas in Tārakāmaya and especially Kālanemi. Aided Indra against Asuras. Introduced yajña and other rites, divisions of time, three castes, three Vedas, three guṇas and so on.⁹ Got Indra redeemed of the sin of hitting his Purohita Viśvarūpa, by distributing it among the women, trees and earth. When Durvāsa cursed Indra for refusing to accept Devī's garland, the Asuras destroyed the Devas and entered heaven. Then Hari suggested churning of the ocean and distributed as Mohinī nectar to Devas making them invincible.¹⁰ Gave his sister Devī in marriage to Śiva with wedding presents.¹¹

Fond of soma drink. Got *Viṣṇutvam* by meditating upon *Lalitāmantra*.¹² Reflections of Kālanemi on his eternal enmity to Asuras. Killed Kālanemi after a fierce fight, described; re-establishes order and goes back to his abode.¹³ Lord of Ravis; as Kapila destroyed the Sagaras.¹⁴ Born in the family of Kroṣṭhu, helped the Vṛṣṇis;¹⁵ helped Indra by killing Kāvya's mother;¹⁶ worship of, in the Vibhūti dvādaśivratam;¹⁷ Icon of, with different postures described;¹⁸

Viṣṇu (Janārdana);¹⁹ blessed Vaibhrāja of Pāñcāla with a son, Brahmadatta;²⁰ in Nārasimha form;²¹ in *Meghakara tīrtham*;²² blessed Soma with fulfilment of all his desires;²³ regained the jewel Syamantaka from the bear and gave it to Satrājīṭ;²⁴ spoke of Ādisarga and Pratisarga;²⁵ worshipped by Purūravas when he was a Brahman in previous birth;²⁶ came out of the arrow of Tripurāri and drank of the medicinal tank of Tripuram;²⁷ overwhelmed by Asuras on all sides broke the chariot of Kālanemi who escaped;²⁸ cut off Grasana's neck by the cakra;²⁹ disabled in fight with other Rākṣasas especially Jambha and Nimi, fled with Garuḍa;³⁰ Indra met him and praised his past exploits and promised to help himself with 11 Rudras; with Indra's army Janārdana went to war once more;³¹ vanquished the Asuras at Bhārgaveśa;³² residence of, in the Mandara hill;³³ meditation of;³⁴ spoke of the 16 gifts to Manu;³⁵ fish form of.³⁶

¹ Bhā. II. 3. 22; III. ch. 13 (whole); V. 22. 17; 23. 1. ² Ib. V. 17. 1 and 16; chh. 18-20 (whole); ³ Ib. IV. 7. 18-54; 14. 26. ⁴ Ib. IV. 15. 16; 20. 2-16, 31 [1-2]. ⁵ Br. II. 26. 2; 27. 22. ⁶ Ib. III. 3. 85-106; 72. 3-17; M. 47. 99-103. ⁷ Br. III. 3. 107-122. ⁸ Ib. III. 10. 46; 24. 6; 33. 15; 42. 48; 71. 176 and 262. M. 6. 4; 171. 56. ⁹ Br. III. 72. 18-64, 133. 142; M. ch. 172. ¹⁰ Br. IV. 9. 23-81; 10. 4-5; 14. 2. ¹¹ Ib. IV. 15. 15-23; 28. 89; 30. 8; 31. 6; 34. 71-2; ¹² Ib. IV. 38. 39. ¹³ M. 178. 5-80; 87. 1. ¹⁴ Ib. 8. 4; 12. 41-3; 17. 1. ¹⁵ Ib. 44. 15; 47. 29, 33. ¹⁶ Ib. 47. 99. ¹⁷ Ib. 174. 51; 225. 14; 246. 41, 69, 248. 40. ¹⁸ Ib. 258. 4-15; 266. 42. ¹⁹ Ib. 7. 20; 154. 351. ²⁰ Ib. 9. 1; 21. 11-6. ²¹ Ib. 22. 17. ²² Ib. 22. 40. ²³ Ib. 23. 17-19. ²⁴ Ib. 45. 16-17. ²⁵ Ib. 52. 2. ²⁶ Ib. 65. 7; 115. 12. ²⁷ Ib. 136. 58. ²⁸ Ib. 136. 65; 150. 222. ²⁹ Ib. 150. 243; 151. 34. ³⁰ Ib. ch. 152. ³¹ Ib. 153. 1-4. ³² Ib. 192. 1-2. ³³ Ib. 206. 18; 245. 9; 246. 24, 30f; 249. 32. ³⁴ Ib. 266. 35. ³⁵ Ib. 274. 16. ³⁶ Ib. 290. 23.

Viṣṇu (iv)—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 20.

Viṣṇu (v)—one of the nine sons of Sāvarni.

Vā. 100. 22.

Viṣṇutirtham—of Yodhanīpuram; where the Asuras were slain by Vāsudeva in large numbers;¹ more efficacious than the Ganges.²

¹ M. 191. 99-101. ² Vā. 111. 41. 2.

Viṣṇudūtas—met Yamadūtas at the death of Ajāmila and argued that the uttering of Hari's name before his death was an expiation for all sins committed. Yama's tribute to them as objects of worship for they go about protecting the votaries of Hari.¹ Residents of Viṣṇuloka.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 1. 20; 2. 2-39; 3. 17-18. ² Br. IV. 7. 38.

Viṣṇupadam (i)—a lake in the Niṣadha hill;¹ sacred to Piṭṛs;² the place where Dhruva is located.³

¹ Br. II. 18. 67; III. 43. 14; M. 121. 66; Vā. 47. 64. ² M. 22. 25. ³ Vā. 50. 222.

Viṣṇupadam (ii)—the path where Dharma, Dhruva and others take their stand above the seven sages; the region between the seven ṛṣis and Dhruva where live ascetics and yogis of a high order; the source of rain and the stay of the three worlds; from this proceeds the Gangā; issuing from the nail of the great toe of Viṣṇu's left foot;¹ the third division of the celestial region.²

¹ Br. II. 21. 176; Vi. II. 8. 98-109; ² Ib. II. 8. 122.

Viṣṇupadam (iii)—a Mt. in Gayā; a hill where Dharma-maratha performed a sacrifice.

M. 48. 93; Vā. 99. 102; 105. 26; 109. 18; 111. 46-7 and 56.

Viṣṇupadī—a R. of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 29.

Viṣṇupāda—the celestial regions where Dhruva holds the Bhagavatpadī on his head with intense devotion;¹ sacred for Gangā.²

¹ Bhā. V. 17. 1-2. ² Br. III. 13. 118.

Viṣṇupuram—sacred to Viṣṇu; attained by Heti after having been killed by Viṣṇu.

Vā. 109. 25; 274. 76.

Viṣṇupurāṇa—one among the eighteen Purāṇas; comprises 23,000 ślokas.

Bhā. XII. 7. 23; 13. 4.

Viṣṇu Māyā—incarnation of, at the time of Kṛṣṇa's birth. See Yogamāyā.

Bhā. X. 1. 25.

Viṣṇuyaśas—another name of Kalki to be born to a Brahman of Śambhalagrāma.

Bhā. I. 3. 25; XII. 2. 18; Vi. IV. 24. 98. Br. III. 73. 104; Vā. 98. 104.

Viṣṇurāta—a name of Parikṣit.

Bhā. I. 12. 17.

Viṣṇulokam—the abode of Viṣṇu¹ in Pāṇḍaveśam; attained by one who bathes in cakratīrtham;² he who does tulāpuruṣa goes to Viṣṇulokam.³

¹ Vā. 108. 19; 111. 67; Vi. V. 38. 94. ² M. 191. 21, 62. ³ Ib. 193. 74.

Viṣṇuvṛddhas (1)—Kṣatriyas who became *dvijas*.

Br. III. 66. 88; Vā. 91. 117.

Viṣṇuvṛddhas (II)—the descendants of Viṣṇuvṛddha, cognates of Angiras; Brahmans with Kṣatriya dharma.

Vā. 65. 107; 88. 79.

Viṣṇuvratam—in honour of Viṣṇu, leads to Paramapada.

M. 101. 37, 64.

Viṣṇu Śakti—three-fold; ability to perceive the absolute truth, ability to perceive the nature of the embodied soul and thirdly inability to know one's nature; the technical terms used are *parā*, *kṣetrajñā* or *aparā* and *avidyā karma-samjñā*.

Vi. VI. 7. 60-1.

Viṣṇu siddhi—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 196. 39.

Viṣṇusthānam—here Gangā was born and here are the footprints of Vāmana.

Br. III. 37. 4.

*Viṣṇorārādhana*m—once asked of it by Sagara the sage Aurva narrated it to him; was repeated by Parāśara to Maitreya.

Vi. III. 8. 3-5.

Viṣvakṣena (I)—is Viṣṇu;¹ a son of Brahmadata and Go; author of *yogatantra* under the guidance of Jaigīṣavya; the concrete form of the *Pāñcarātra* and other *Tantras*. Father of Udaksvana;² worship of;³ Brahmadata anointed him king and left for yoga practice.

¹ Bhā. I. 2. 8; III. 13. 3. ² Ib. IX. 21. 25-26; ³ Ib. XI. 27. 29; XII. 11. 20. M. 21. 35; Vi. IV. 19. 46.

Viṣvaksena (II)—forms one of the retinue of the Lord on the Lokāloka mountain.

Bhā. V. 20. 40.

Viṣvaksena (III)—born of Viṣūci; to be friendly to Śambhu, the Indra of the Tenth Manu; attacked Asura followers of Bali.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 23; 21. 16.

Viṣvaksena (IV)—an attribute of Hari, Vāsudeva, Maṅdhusūdana and Janārdana.

Br. III. 71. 50 and 245; Vā. 96. 48, 236; 106. 50; Bhā. VI. 8. 29.

Viṣvaksena (V)—the future Manu, and the last (14th) in number.

M. 9. 36.

Viṣvaksena (VI)—a son of Yugadatta; was born again as Vibhrāja on account of his good deeds.

M. 49. 58.

Viṣvaksena (VII)—a son of Gaveṣṭhi.

Vā. 67. 77.

Viṣvaksena (VIII)—a son of Yogasūnu.

Vā. 99. 180.

Viṣvaksena (IX)—a name of Kṛṣṇa.

Vi. V. 38. 20.

Viṣvagrūpā—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 13. 17.

Visatā—a mother goddess.

M. 179. 28.

Visarjanas—a Yadu tribe; ended their lives by killing their kinsmen.

Bhā. XI. 30. 18.

Visarjama—a kingdom of the west watered by the Sindhu.

Br. II. 18. 48.

Vistrta (*Viśruta*)—a son of Devamīḍha and father of Mahādhṛti.

Bhā. IX. 13. 16.

Visphūrjana—a son of Khaśā and Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 134.

Visphūrji—a piśāca.

Vā. 69. 127.

Visphūrjita—a Rākṣasa.

Vā. 69. 165.

Visvacī—an Apsaras with the sun in the śarat.

Vā. 52. 13.

Vihangamās (I)—the gods of the epoch of the eleventh Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 25; Vi. III. 2. 30.

Vihangamās (II)—(Laukika) 1/1000 of the watery creatures.

Vā. 101. 200.

Viharaṇīyas—eight kinds of Agni.

Vā. 29. 25.

Vihās—a Janapada of the Ketumālā.

Vā. 44. 11.

Vihīnara—a son of Udayana and father of Daṇḍapāṇi.

Vi. IV. 21. 15.

Vīci—the name of a hell.

Br. IV. 2. 150.

Vīcya—a name of a hell.

Vā. 101. 149.

Vījā—a Viśvedeva.

M. 203. 13.

Vīṇā—Lute;¹ presented by Sarasvatī to Skanda;² in the garland of Umeśa, figures of apsaras with vīṇās³ in Pātālam⁴ in Rāma's abhiṣeka.⁵

¹ Vā. 54. 35. ² Ib. 72. 46. ³ M. 260. 20. ⁴ Vi. II. 5. 11.
⁵ Ib. IV. 4. 100.

Vīṇāvati—a name of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 17. 34.

Vitahavya (I)—a son of Śunaka (Sunaya-Br. & Vā. P.) and father of Dhṛti.

Bhā. IX. 13. 26; Br. III. 64. 23; Vā. 89. 22; Vi. IV. 5. 31.

Vitahavya (II)—a *mantrakṛt*.

Br. II. 32. 105; M. 145. 99; Vā. 59. 97.

Vitahotra—the family of.

Vā. 99. 309.

Viti—a sādhyā.

Br. III. 3. 17.

Vitihavya—a Bhārgava gotrakṛt; an ārṣeya pravara.

M. 195. 18, 36.

Vitihotra (I)—a son of Priyavrata: appointed Lord of Puṣkaradvīpa. Father of Ramaṇaka and Dhātakī. After dividing the kingdom among his sons he became religiously devoted.

Bhā. V. 1. 25 and 33; 20. 31.

Vitihotra (II)—a son of Indrasena and father of Satyaśravas.

Bhā. IX. 2. 20.

Vitihotra (III)—a son of Sukumāra and father of Bharga.

Bhā. IX. 17. 9.

Vitihotra (IV)—the eldest son of Tālajangha; father of Ananta; escaped to Himālayas from Paraśurāma's attack.

Bhā. IX. 23. 29; Br. III. 46. 26; 47. 67; 69. 53; M. 43. 49; Vi. IV. 11. 24.

Vitihotra (V)—invited for Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājasūya.

Bhā. X. 74. 9.

Vitihotra (VI)—a son of Dṛṣṭaketu and father of Bhārga.

Vi. IV. 8. 20.

Vitihotras—a Vindhya tribe: one of the five gaṇas of the Haihayas;¹ twenty kings of these, contemporaneous with ten of Śiśunāgas, ruled from Avanti.²

¹ Br. II. 16. 65; III. 69. 52; 74. 138; M. 43. 48; 114. 54; Vā. 45. 134. ² M. 272. 1, 17.

Vidūratha (I)—a son of Bhajamāna and father of Rājā-dhideva.

M. 44. 77.

Vidūratha (II)—a son of Suratha.

M. 50. 35.

Vidūratha (III)—the king and ally of Bhīṣmaka and Jarāsandha.

Vi. V. 26. 7.

Vidyutvanta—Mt. a kulaparvata in the south of Bhārata varṣa.

Vā. 48. 3.

Vira (I)—a son of Pṛthu; pursued Indra at the instance of Atri when Indra walked away with Pṛthu's sacrificial horse.

Bhā. IV. 19. 17; 20. 21.

Vira (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā.

Bhā. X. 61. 13-14.

Vira (III)—a son of Satrajit.

Br. III. 71. 55.

Vira (IV)—a name of Vighneśvara.

Br. IV. 44. '68.

Vīras (I)—the gods of Tāmasa epoch.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 28.

Vīras (II)—a class of Piśācas.

Br. III. 7. 378.

Vīraka (I)—(Virāka-Bhā. P.) a sage of the Cākṣuṣa epoch.

Bhā. VIII. 5. 8.

Vīraka (II)—the head of a Śiva gaṇa.

Br. III. 41. 28.

Vīraka (III)—the door-keeper of Śiva, with the cane in hand; directed the Devas to their proper seats in the marriage of Umā and Śiva; adopted as son by Umā who brought him up tenderly, played with Vidyādhara; appointed to guard the harem by Umā when she went for penance; when he allowed Āḍi in the guise of a woman to enter, he was cursed to be born as man and join the gaṇa afterwards.

M. 154. 230, 383, 445-54, 465-577; chh. 155-158.

Virakambalabarhis—(also Kambalabarhis) — son of Marutta and father of Rukmakavaca.

Br. III. 70. 25.

Vīrajā—a mind-born daughter of Ājyapa pitṛs; married Nahuṣa and became the mother of Yayāti.

M. 15. 23.

Vīrajās—a sage of the Cākṣuṣa epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 28.

Vīraṇa—a progenitor; father of Asiknī and father-in-law of Dakṣa (Cākṣuṣa-Vi. P.);¹ his daughter Vīriṇī married Cakṣus.²

¹ Br. III. 2. 5; Vā. 65. 128; Vi. I. 13. 3. ² M. 4. 40.

Vīraṇi—a Vāgin.

Vā. 61. 25.

Vīradatta—the name of the wood-cutter who became Dvijavarma.

Br. IV. 7. 32.

Vīranagaram—the city in whose grove Nidāgha engaged himself in austerities for a 1000 divine years.

Vi. II. 15. 6-7.

Vīrabāhu—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 241.

Vīrabhadra (1)—created out of anger of Śiva on his hearing of Satī's self-sacrifice to destroy Dakṣa's *yajña*; seized Dakṣa, cut off his head and offered it to Dakṣiṇāgni, and then set out for Kailāsa. After reconciliation with Śiva, Viṣṇu was propitiated with Puroḍāśa to get rid of pollution due to Vīrabhadra's interference in the Yajña;¹ after destroying the sacrifice was about to destroy the world; Śiva stopped him and blessed him to be the first of all *grahas* by name Aṅgāraka;² hearing that he came out of the wrath of Paśupati Dakṣa appeased him by prayers. Śiva rose from the fire altar and granted him his request that his sacrifice be fruitful when Dakṣa praised him with 1008 names.³

¹ Bhā. IV. ch. 5 (whole); 7. 17; Vā. 30. 130-160; 101. 299. ² M. 72. 13-6; 192. 6. ³ Vā. 30. 161-180.

Vīrabhadra (II)—one of the Śiva's attendants; the head of a Śiva gaṇa.

Br. III. 32. 23; 41. 28; IV. 14. 8.

Vīramarū—the kingdom of.

M. 121. 45.

Vīraratha—a son of Nṛpamjaya.

Vā. 99. 193.

Vīravatī—the wife of Satrājit; mother of Bhangakāra, Satyabhāmā and others.

Br. III. 71. 56.

Vīravān—one of the nine mind-born sons of Sāvarni.

Vā. 100. 21.

Vīravrata—a son of Madhu and Sumanas; wife Bhojā; Father of Manthu and Pramanthu.

Bhā. V. 15. 15.

Vīravratam—in honour of Śiva; here a golden lion is offered as present.

M. 101. 28.

Vīrasena (I)—a Brahman sage who was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira.

Bhā. X. 74. 9.

Vīrasena (II)—a son of Ṛtuparna, and father of Sudāsa.

Br. III. 63. 174.

Vīrasena (III)—his son Nala, to be distinguished from the friend of the Ikṣvākus.

Vā. 88. 175.

Virahatti—the sin of killing Kṣatriyas.

Br. III. 47. 26.

Virahantras—succeeded the Bṛhadratha kings. Śunaka killed the reigning king and anointed his son, Pradyota.

Br. III. 74. 122.

Virahotras—a Haihaya clan beginning with Virahotra.

Vā. 94. 52.

Virāsana—the posture in which Pṛṣadhra sat and protected the cattle of his preceptor during nights.

Bhā. IX. 2. 3.

Virīṇas—a tribe.

Br. III. 74. 268.

Virīṇī (I)—a Varṇa Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 59.

Virīṇī (II)—a wife of Dakṣa, and mother of Suvrata.

Br. IV. 1. 39.

Virīṇī (III)—from her the *dharmasarga* of Kaśyapa originated.

Vā. 1. 131.

Virīṇī (IV)—a daughter of Virasena; grand-daughter of Brahmā and wife of Cakṣus.

M. 4. 39.

Virudhā—a daughter of Irā and mother of creepers and bushes.

Br. III. 7. 460-2.

Vireśvara—Icon of; seated on the bull, with plaited tuft, and trident and Viṇā in his hands; generally in the presence of *mātrgaṇa* images.

M. 261. 39.

Vīrya—a son of Akrūra.

M. 45. 29.

Vīryadharas—a class of people in Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 11.

Vīryavat—a sādhya.

Br. III. 3. 16; M. 203. 11.

Vīryavān—a Deva gandharva.

Vā. 68. 38.

Vīryavān-Kṛtamjaya—a son of Bṛhadrāja.

M. 271. 10.

Vīryaśulka—prize of valour in *svayamivara*.

Bhā. I. 10. 29.

Vīryās—the Ksatriya Brahmins of Angirasa line.

Vā. 99. 164.

Vīvadha—a Yāma deva.

Br. II. 13. 92.

Vṛka (I)—a son of Pṛthu and Arcis: was entrusted with the western part of the kingdom by his elder brother.

Bhā. IV. 22. 54; 24. 2.

Vṛka (II)—an Asura who followed Vṛtra against Indra; a son of Hiranyākṣa.

Bhā. VI. 10. [20]; VII. 2. 18.

Vṛka (III)—a son of Bharuka and father of Bāhuka.
Bhā. IX. 8. 2.

Vṛka (IV)—a son of Devamīḍha and Māriṣā; married Durvārksī and had Takṣa and other sons.

Bhā. IX. 24. 29 and 43.

Vṛka (v)—a son of Vatsaka and Miśrakeśi.
Bhā. IX. 24. 43.

Vṛka (VI)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Mitravindā.
Bhā. X. 61. 16.

Vṛka (VII)—a son of Śakuni and an Asura; met Nārada who advised him to perform tapas in honour of Śiva. He did so by cutting his own flesh for six days and on the seventh was about to cut off his head when Śiva appeared and blessed that whosoever head he touched that person should die. He attempted it on Śiva who ran to Vaiṣṇava. Hari in the form of a Brahmacārin asked him to try the boon on himself. The wicked Asura did so and met with his death.

Bhā. X. 88. 13-36.

Vṛka (VIII)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā (Mādrī-Vi. P.).
Bhā. X. 90. 33; Br. III. 71. 252; Vi. V. 32. 4.

Vṛka (IX)—sonless, adopted Saumi and Kauśika.
Br. II. 71. 192.

Vṛka (x)—a Vānara chief.
Br. III. 7. 242; 51. 11.

Vṛka (XI)—a son of Ruruka and father of Bāhu.
Br. III. 63. 119; Vi. IV. 3. 25-6.

Vṛka (xii)—a son of Śūra.

Br. III. 71. 149.

Vṛka (xiii)—a son of Śiṣṭa.

M. 4. 39.

Vṛka (xiv)—a son of Rohita.

M. 12. 38.

Vṛka (xv)—a son of Chāyā and Puṣṭi (Sṛṣṭi-Br. P.).

Vā. 62. 83; Br. II. 36. 98.

Vṛka(jit) (xvi)—one of the sons of Nāgnajit.

Vā. 96. 243.

Vṛkajit—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā.

Br. III. 71. 252.

Vṛkatejasa—a son of Śiṣṭa(i) and Succhāyā.

M. 4. 39; Vi. I. 13. 2.

Vṛkadevā—one of the seven daughters of Devaka; married Vasudeva.

Vā. 96. 130; Vi. IV. 14. 18.

Vṛkadevī—one of the wives of Vasudeva and mother of Agāvaha (Avagāha, M. P.) and Nandaka.

Br. III. 71. 180; M. 46. 18; Vā. 96. 180.

Vṛkala (i)—a son of Sṛṣṭi (Puṣṭi-Vā. P.) and Chāyā (Succhāyā-Vi. P.).

Br. II. 36. 98; Vā. 62. 83; Vi. I. 13. 2.

Vṛkala (ii)—a son of Akrūra.

M. 45. 29.

Vṛkavaktra (I)—a Rākṣasa living in Atalam.

Br. II. 20. 33.

Vṛkavaktra (II)—an Asura of the fourth tala or gabhastala.

Vā. 50. 32.

Vṛkāśva—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā.

Br. III. 71. 252; Vā. 96, 243.

Vṛkās—a Janapada.

Vā. 45. 111.

Vṛkodara—a name of Bhīmasena;¹ son of Vāyu and Prthā;² Bhīma, son of Vāyu through the God Marut;³ fire called Vṛka, in his stomach.⁴

¹ Bhā. I. 7. 13; Br. III. 71. 154. ² M. 46. 9; Vā. 96. 153; 99. 244. ³ M. 50. 49. ⁴ Ib. 69. 14.

Vṛkṣavīrut—milked the earth in Palāśapātra.

Vā. 62. 191.

Vṛkṣās—sacred as houses for the primitive man and supplied him with honey, fruits and clothing; Gandharvas live in them; these kalpavṛkṣās deteriorated and man who took to caves began to build houses on the model furnished by the trees with the upward, downward and crosswise trees;¹ milked the cow-earth; the essence was tender leaves; the vessel was of pālāśa wood and the plakṣa tree acted as the calf.²

¹ Br. II. 7. 75-91, 117-20. ² M. 10. 27.

Vṛkṣāyu—a son of Bāṣkala.

Vā. 67. 79.

Vṛkṣotsavam—(Pādapodyāpana): festivities connected with the planting of trees and the laying out of gardens.

M. 59. 17.

Vṛja—a son of Havirdhāna.

Vi. I. 14. 2.

Vṛjinī (I)—a daughter of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā.

Br. III. 71. 252.

Vṛjinī (II)—a daughter of Nāgnajit.

Vā. 96. 243.

Vṛjinīvat—a son of Kroṣṭu, and father of Svāhi.

Bhā. IX. 23. 31; Br. III. 70. 15-16; M. 44. 15; Vā. 95. 15.

Vṛtta—a son of Śiṣṭa.

M. 4. 39.

Vṛttā—a daughter of Rṣā; mother of Tortoise, śankha, etc.

Br. III. 7. 414-17; Vā. 69. 291-92.

Vṛtti (I)—means of living by *Rta*, *Amṛta*, *Mṛta*, *Pramṛta* and *Satyāmṛta* or *Satyānṛta*; never by *śvavṛtti*.

Bhā. VII. 11. 18-20.

Vṛtti (II)—transformation of Jayādevas in the seven epochs of Manu.

Br. III. 4. 12, 37.

Vṛttirāśi—an Amitābha god.

Br. II. 36. 54.

Vṛttirūpavatī—a R. of Krauñcadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 21.

Vṛtra (I)—a son of Tvaṣṭri, created out of a sacrificial offering with an ugly appearance to avenge Indra, the murderer of Viśvarūpa. Hari advised Indra on the means to end Vṛtra. In the battle Vṛtra encouraged his soldiers and uttered words of heroism. Ran towards Indra as Kaiṭabha against Hari and had one hand cut off. But in the contest the Vajra of Indra slipped and Vṛka asked him to take up the weapon and fight. He had his other arm cut off. But Vṛka swallowed Indra into his stomach from which Indra escaped and cut off his head. Vṛtra attained Aloka due to his faith in Hari having been born as Citraketu (s.v.) in his previous birth.¹ Attained release by *satsanga*. His greed for more territory.² Killed by Hālāphala *avatār*. An account of the death in the *Bhāgavata*; an Asura of Kṛtayuga.³ Brought forth sons from his terrible breathing during his fight with Indra in thousands. All followers of Mahendra, those who have realised Brahmā, are happy, dharmic and live in small bodies.⁴

¹ Bhā. VI. chh. 9-12 (whole); ch. 14 (whole); 17. 38-39; X. 77. 36; Br. III. 72. 83. ² Bhā. XI. 12. 5; XII. 3. 11. ³ M. 47. 51; 53. 20; 249. 67. ⁴ Vā. 68. 34-6.

Vṛtra (II)—a son of Anāyūṣa. Father of Bakas in hundreds who followed Mahendra.

Br. III. 6. 31.

Vṛtraghātaka—the ninth of the twelve incarnations of Viṣṇu.

M. 47. 44.

Vṛtraghnī—a R. from the Pāriyātra hill; from Ṛṣyavān; in Bhāratavarṣa.

Br. II. 16. 27; M. 114. 23; Vā. 45. 97

Vṛtraripu—an epithet of Indra.

Vi. V. 1. 58.

Vṛtrahā—is Indra;¹ got frightened at the prolonged love of Umā and Śankara and asked Agni to disturb their sport.²

¹ Br. III. 10. 23. ² Vā. 72. 21.

Vṛddhagarga—taught Atri the consequences of disastrous signs in a state.

M. 229. 2.

Vṛddhagārgya—a contemporary of Mucukunda; told the latter that towards the end of Dvāpara he would have the darśan of Kṛṣṇa Viṣṇu.

Vi. V. 23. 258.

Vṛddhaśa(dha)man—of Kārūṣa line, married Śrutadevā, sister of Vasudeva. She gave birth to Dantavakra;¹ son of Āyu.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 37; Br. III. 71. 156; Vā. 96. 155; Vi. IV. 14. 39.
² M. 24. 34.

Vṛddhasena—a queen of Sumatī and mother of Devatājit.

Bhā. V. 15. 2.

Vṛddhāveśā—the goddess following Bhavamālīnī.

M. 179. 71.

Vṛddhiśrāddham—done prior to *maṅgala* occasions such as festivals, sacrifices, marriages, etc.; here prayers offered first to *mātṛs*, then to *pitṛs*, maternal grandfather, and Viśvedevas; in it yava is used for tila and prefaced by Nāndi śabda;¹ a house-holder is eligible to perform it after the *sapindi karaṇam* of the deceased.²

¹ M. 17. 65 9; Vā. 110. 17. ² M. 18. 16.

Vṛndāvanam—sacred to Rādhā.

Br. III. 33. 24; 36. 32. M. 13. 38; Vi. V. 25. 4.

Vṛṣa (I)—a son of Śṛnjaya and Rāṣṭrapāli.

Bhā. IX. 24. 42.

Vṛṣa (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā.

Bhā. X. 61. 13.

Vṛṣa (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Kālindī.

Bhā. X. 61. 14.

Vṛṣa (IV)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot.

Br. II. 23. 56; M. 126. 52; Vā. 52. 53.

Vṛṣa (v)—a Vaikunṭha god.

Br. II. 36. 57.

Vṛṣa(bha) (vi)—the milk-white humped bull born of Surabhī and the standard of Śiva;¹ taught Godharma to Dirghatamas;² gift of, in a Śrāddha.³

¹Br. III. 3. 78-79; 74. 48-51; IV. 14. 2.

²Ib. III. 74. 47;

³Ib. III. 19. 15.

Vṛṣa (vii)—a son of Anāyusā: Father of Śrāddhāda, Yajnahā, Brahmahā and Paśuhā, all cruel minded.

Br. III. 6. 31.

Vṛṣa (viii)—the sacred well in Devikā. Here is the Jātavedaśilā.

Br. III. 13. 41; Vā. 77. 41-4.

Vṛṣa (ix)—the Vedic lore rooted in Brahmācārya.

Br. III. 14. 36-7.

Vṛṣa (x)—a son of Kārtavīrya who escaped Paraśu-rāma: a mahāratha.

Br. III. 41. 13; 69. 50; Vā. 94. 49.

Vṛṣa (xi)—the Indra of the epoch of the III Sāvāṇa.

Br. IV. 1. 77; 18. 8.

Vṛṣa (xii)—a Maheśvara Gaṇa.

M. 266. 42.

Vṛṣa (xiii)—a palace in the form of a bull

M. 269. 36, 45.

Vṛṣa (xiv)—Dharma;¹ a son of Maya.²

¹ Vā. 78. 27; Br. III. 14. 36. ² Vā. 68. 28.

Vṛṣa (xv)—a son of Pāra.

Vā. 99. 177.

Vṛṣa (xvi)—a son of Bharata and father of Madhu.

Vi. IV. 11. 25-6.

Vṛṣaka—a son of Chāyā and Puṣṭi.

Vā. 62. 83.

Vṛṣakaṇḍa—a Pravara sage.

M. 199. 17.

Vṛṣaketana—a name of Vighneśvara.

Br. IV. 44. 70.

Vṛṣadakṣa—a son of Surabhi and Kaśyapa with a jewelled necklace given by mother for the use of Mahēśvara as *dhvaja*.

Vā. 66. 75-6.

Vṛṣadarbha—a son of Śibi, after whom came the Janapada *Vṛṣadarbha*.

Br. III. 74. 23; Vā. 99. 23.

Vṛṣadhvaṇa (I)—a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra.

Bhā. VI. 10. [20].

Vṛṣadhvaṇa (II)—Śiva as overlord of the Rudras;¹ prayer to.²

¹ Br. III. 8. 6; M. 180. 89-90; 189. 14. ² Ib. 266. 47.

Vṛṣadhvaṇa (III)—is Vighneśvara.

Br. IV. 44. 66.

Vṛṣaparvan—a son of Danu. Father of Śarmiṣṭhā whom Yayāti married. Sudarī and Candrā were his other daughters. Helped Vṛtra against Indra, and fought with Aśvins in the Devāsura war.¹ Heard of Śukra's anger on account of the offence given by his daughter to Devayānī and requested Śukra to stay on, promising to make his daughter a servant of Devayānī.² Attained salvation by *satsanga*.

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 31-2; 10. 20; VIII. 10. 30; Vi. I. 21. 5; Vā. 68. 8; 93. 16; Br. III. 6. 8, 23; 68. 15; M. 6. 20-22; 24. 52; 25. 6. ² Bhā. IX. 18. 4 and 6, 26-28; XI. 12. 5; M. chh. 27 and 29.

Vṛṣaparvans—not to marry with Aṅgiras and Virūpas.

M. 196. 40.

Vṛṣabha (I)—a son of Kārtavīryārjuna.

Bhā. IX. 23. 27.

Vṛṣabha (II)—a playmate of Kṛṣṇa. Being a victor in a game was carried on his back by Bhadrasena.

Bhā. X. 18. 23-24.

Vṛṣabha (III)—a son of Sṛṣṭi and Chāyā.

Br. II. 36. 98.

Vṛṣabha (IV)—the Asura vanquished by Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 36. 37; 73. 100; Vā. 98. 100.

Vṛṣabha (v)—a god of the Sukarmāṇa group.

Br. IV. 1. 88; Vā. 100. 92.

Vṛṣabha (VI)—a son of Anamitra, married Jayanti the daughter of the Kāśirāja.

M. 45. 25-6.

Vṛṣabha (VII)—a son of Kuśāgra and father of Punyavān (Puspavān- Vi. P.).

M. 50. 29; Vi. IV. 19. 82.

Vṛṣabha (VIII)—the Lord of cattle: dedication of a dark Vṛṣa is equal to going to Gayā for Śrāddha.

M. 8. 8; 22. 6.

Vṛṣabha (IX)—the Mt. Sumana in Plakṣa; to the east of Aruṇoda;¹ north of the Mahābhadrā lake.²

¹ Vā. 36. 18. ² Ib. 36. 20.

Vṛṣabhadhvaja—Śiva with the standard of the bull; also *Vṛṣavāhana*;¹ prayed to by Kāma and others;² see *Vṛṣadhvaja* the Lord of Rudras.³

¹ M. 1. 8; 133. 13; Vā. 30. 180, 261; Vi. V. 33. 50; 34. 35. ² M. 140. 85; 191. 115; 192. 27; 206. 27 and 28. ³ Vā. 70. 6.

Vṛṣala—see *Śūdra*;¹ unfit for Pankti feeding.²

¹ Br. II. 31. 89; III. 14. 38. ² Ib. III. 19. 31; IV. 8. 19; Vā. 78. 29.

Vṛṣalas—rule with *Guruṇḍas* (*Maruṇḍas*- *Vā. P.*); both *Mlecchas*;¹ joined with the *Mlecchas*;² to be put down by future *Kalki*.³

¹ Br. III. 74. 177; Vā. 58. 88; 99. 363. ² M. 273. 22. ³ Ib. 47. 252; Vā. 98. 114.

Vṛṣalapati—the chieftain of the *Vṛṣalas*: offered human sacrifice to *Kālī* for getting a son.

Bhā. V. 9. 12.

Vṛṣalāpurī—the capital of *Kṛṣa*.

M. 48. 21.

Vṛṣasena (I)—a son of *Karṇa*; with him comes to an end the *Anga* line.

Bhā. IX. 23. 14; M. 48. 102.

Vṛṣasena (II)—a son of the II *Sāvarṇa* *Manu*.

Br. IV. 1. 72.

Vṛṣasena (III)—a son of *Kārtavīryārjuna*.

Vi. IV. 11. 21.

Vṛṣākapi (I)—a *Rudra*, and a son of *Bhūta* and *Sarūpā*: Fought with *Jambha* in the *Devāsura* war.

Bhā. VI. 6. 17; VIII. 10. 32; Vi. I. 15. 122.

Vṛṣākapi (II)—a name of Indra.

Bhā. VI. 13. 10.

Vṛṣākapi (III)—a name of Hari.

Bhā. X. 1. 20.

Vṛṣākṛti—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 242.

Vṛṣāṅka—a name of Śiva.

Bhā. VIII. 8. 1; M. 154. 196.

Vṛṣādarbha—a son of Śibi;¹ an Angirasa and *mantra-kṛt*.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 23. 3. ² Br. II. 32. 109.

Vṛṣās—a line of kings in Vidiśa.

Vā. 99. 366.

Vṛṣāsya—a son of Kārtavīrya who escaped Paraśurāma: a Mahāratha.

Br. III. 41. 13; 69. 50.

Vṛṣotsarga—rules for the dedication of a bull; the characteristics and adornments of the bull intended for gift and of the cow, its mother; intended for all castes; different coloured bulls and their significance; gift of nīla bull best for pitrs;¹ at Gayā.²

¹ M. 18. 14; 207. 1-41; Vā. 83. 12, 45-6. ² Ib. 112. 58.

Vṛṣṭa—(Dhrṣṭa): his line was Vārṣṭaka.

Vi. IV. 2. 4.

Vṛṣṭi (I)—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu.

M. 9. 33.

Vṛṣṭi (II)—a son of Kakuda.

Vā. 96. 116.

Vṛṣṭinemi—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra.

M. 45. 33.

Vṛṣṭimat—a son of Kaviratha, and father of Suṣeṇa.

Bhā. IX. 22. 41.

Vṛṣṭī—a daughter of Marīci.

Br. II. 11. 12.

Vṛṣṭyādya—one of the sons of Kārtavīrya and a Mahāratha.

Vā. 94. 49.

Vṛṣṇi (I)—the eldest of Madhu's hundred sons. After him the line became famous, a gotra name.

Bhā. IX. 23. 29; Vi. IV. 11. 27-8.

Vṛṣṇi (II)—a son of Sātvata and father of Sumitra and Yujājit;¹ darling of the Yadus; had two wives, Gāndhārī and Mādri; the former bore Sumitra and the latter, five children;² suspected Kṛṣṇa of having appropriated the syamantaka gem from which he honourably redeemed himself;³ belonged to the Kṛoṣṭhu line;⁴ originator of the Vṛṣṇi kula.⁵

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 6 and 12. ² M. 44. 48; 45. 1-2. ³ Br. III. 71. 1, 36, 102. ⁴ Ib. III. 70. 15; 73. 91. ⁵ Vā. 95. 14.

Vṛṣṇi (III)—a son of Anamitra (a member of that family, Vi. P.) and father of Śvaphalka and Citraratha.

Bhā. IX. 24. 15. Vi. IV. 14. 5.

Vṛṣṇi (IV)—a son of Bhajamāna.

M. 44. 50; Vi. IV. 13. 1-2.

Vṛṣṇi (v)—a son of Kukura and father of Kapotaroman and Dhṛti.

Br. III. 71. 117; M. 44. 62.

Vṛṣṇi (vi)—the best of the Yadus and a son of Kausalyā.

Vā. 96. 2.

Vṛṣṇi (vii)—a son of Bāhyaka—two queens Gāndhārī and Mādri.

Vā. 96. 4, 17.

Vṛṣṇi (viii)—a son of Satvata; had two sons Sumitra and Yudhājit.

Vi. IV. 13. 1, 8.

Vṛṣṇis—the community of Dvāravatī in which Balarama and Kṛṣṇa were born;¹ Kuntī was attached to these people while Kamsa devised means to vanquish them. Were relieved at Kamsa's death.² Its name derived from *Vṛṣṇi*.³ They praised the heroic deeds of Kṛṣṇa who was their Lord and who lived with them. But they did not recognise in Him the Almighty Lord;⁴ ended their lives by fighting their kinsmen at Prabhāsā. Attained Hari through relationship.⁵

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 23; 11. 11; 14. 25; Br. III. 61. 23; 71. 85; Vā. 1. 145; 96. 84, 175; 86. 28. ² Bhā. I. 8. 41; X. 36. 33; 39. 25; 45. 15; ³ Ib. IX. 23. 30. ⁴ Ib. I. 9. 18; II. 4. 20; IX. 24. 63; X. 1. 11 and 62; 90. 46. ⁵ Ib. XI. 30. 18; VII. 1. 30.

Vṛṣṇikulam—its old fame was raised by the birth of Lord Viṣṇu.

M. 44. 15; 47. 12 and 33; 69. 10.

Vṛṣṇimān—a son of Śucidrava (Śuciratha- Vi. P.) and father of Suśeṇa.

M. 50. 80; Vi. IV. 21. 12.

Vṛha—a Śukradeva.

Vā. 31. 9.

Vegavat (I)—a son of Bandhumat and father of Bandhu. (Budha- Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 2. 30; Br. III. 8. 36; 61. 10; Vi. IV. 1. 44-5.

Vegavat (II)—a son of Nāgnajit.

Bhā. X. 61. 13.

Vegavat (III)—the father of a son Budha.

Vā. 86. 14-5.

Vegavatyas—one of the 14 gaṇas of Apsaras, born of Rīṣṭā.

Br. III. 7. 18.

Vegavanta—an Apsara gaṇa from Variṣṭa or Ariṣṭa.

Vā. 69. 54.

Veginī—a Śakti on the Drāviṇikā Mudrā.

Br. IV. 36. 76.

Venka—(c) a kingdom through which Ṛṣabha passed. Its king was Arhat.

Bhā. V. 6. 7 and 9.

Venkaṭa—a Mt. in Bhāratavarṣa: visited by Balarāma. Its sages visited Dvārakā.

Bhā. V. 19. 16; X. 79. 13; 90. 28[3].

Venā (I)—a tīrtha sacred to Amṛta,¹ sacred to the Pitṛs.²

¹ M. 13. 49.

² Ib. 22. 34.

Veṇā (I)—a R. from the Vindhya; visited by Balarāma.

M. 114. 27. Bhā. X. 79. 12.

Veṇī—a R. in Bhāratavarṣa, from the Vindhya.

Bhā. V. 19. 18; Br. II. 16. 33.

Veṇīmādhava—Viṣṇu at Prayāgā.

M. 111. 9.

Veṇu—flute;¹ in Rāma's abhiṣeka;² in Pātālam.³

¹ Vā. 45. 40; 56. 32; 104. 48; Vi. II. 14. 32. ² Ib. IV. 4. 99.
³ Ib. II. 5. 11.

Veṇudāri—an ally of Jarāsandha: attacked the eastern gate of Mathurā and the northern gate of Gomanta during their siege by Jarāsandha.

Bhā. X. 50. 11[2]; 52. 11[14].

Veṇumaṇḍalam—(c) a kingdom of Kuśadvīpa after Veṇumat.

Br. II. 14. 28; 19. 57; Vā. 33. 25; 49. 52.

Veṇumat (I)—a son of Jyotiṣmat after whom Veṇumaṇḍalam took its name.

Br. II. 14. 27-8; Vā. 33. 24; Vi. II. 4. 36.

Veṇumat (II)—a Mt. to the east of Aruṇoda;¹ the cities of Vidyādhara in.²

¹ Vā. 36. 19. ² Ib. 37. 3, 26.

Veṇumatī—a R. rising from the Pāriyātra hills.

M. 22. 20.

Veṇuhaya—one of the three sons of Śatajit.

Bhā. IX. 23. 21; Br. III. 69. 4; M. 43. 8; Vā. 94. 4; Vi. IV. 11. 7.

Veṇuhotra—a son of Dhṛṣṭaketu.

Br. III. 67. 77; Vā. 92. 72.

Veṇvā—a R. originating from the Vindhya.

Vā. 45. 102.

Vetālas—(also *Betālas*) a class of spirits, a gaṇa, largely followers of Śiva;¹ Vampires: dance and feast on flesh and blood on the field of battle;² images of, attending on Śiva.³

¹ Bhā. II. 10. 39; VII. 8. 38; X. 63. 10; Br. III. 41. 29; IV. 14. 10; 24. 55; M. 8. 5; 23. 39. ² Ib. 149. 16. ³ Ib. 259. 24.

Vetālī—a R. of the Bhadrā.

Vā. 43. 30.

Vetravatī (I)—a R. from the Pāriyātra hill.

Br. II. 16. 28; Vā. 45. 98.

Vetravatī (II)—a R. from the mountain Ṛṣyavān;¹ sacred to the Pitṛs.²

¹ M. 114. 23. ² Ib. 22. 20; 163. 63.

Vetravatī (III)—a R., a mahānadi summoned to Gayā by Lomeśa.

Vā. 108. 78.

Vetraśankhupathas—the kingdom of the; the R. Pāvani flows through.

M. 121. 56; Br. II. 18. 57.

Veda (१)—the science of Dharma together with the *ācāra* of those who know it.

M. 52. 7; 164. 16.

Vedas—First came *nāda* from the Supreme Brahman, then *Omkāra* and then *mantropaniṣad*. Brahmā created Akṣaras, and out of his four mouths appeared the four Vedas, which were taught to his sons. This was handed down by tradition through the ages.¹ Originally one, rearranged by Vyāsa into four Samhitās—R̥g, Yajus, Sāman and Atharvan: distribution among his pupils done by Kṛṣṇadvaipāyana with the help of Paila, Jaimini, Sumantu, and Vaiśampāyana: growth of Śākhās. Lost in a deluge. Then Hari taught them to Brahmā who taught in his turn to his sons. A three fold division of the Vedas conveys the truth of Brahman and Ātman. In these Hari manifests himself: its metres are Gāyatrī, Uṣṇik and so on.² Symbolised by Garuḍa: do not shine in Kali.³ Personified: These with Upavedas came to see the Trivikrama form of Hari.⁴ Learnt by Balarāma and Kṛṣṇa.⁵ Twenty-eight Vedavyāsas rearranged them in the 28 periods: compiled into four by Parāśara's son, originally one;⁶ served as vessel for Bṛhaspati to milk the cow-earth;⁷ restored by Matsya after deluge.⁸

¹ Bhā. XII. 6. 36-46; III. 12. 36-37; IV. 24. 62; M. 2. 13; 3. 2; 4. 7; 285. 8. ² Bhā. I. 4. 19-23; XI. 14. 3-6; 21. 35-43; XII. 6. 49-50; Vi. III. 3. 20; 4. 7-9. ³ Bhā. XII. 11. 19; X. 20. 8. ⁴ Ib. VIII. 21. 2; IX. 22. 37. ⁵ Ib. X. 45. 33. ⁶ Br. II. 34. 2, 12-30; 35. 116-26; III. 10. 69; IV. 1. 30; 6. 64; M. 14. 16. ⁷ Ib. 10. 17. ⁸ Ib. 53. 5; 83. 3; 172. 50.

Vedakaundilya—a Ṛtvik at Brahmā's *yajña*.

Vā. 106. 34.

Vedacintakas—those that have not understood the Vedas as Vedavits do.

Vā. 83. 100.

Vedadarśa—learnt the Atharva Samhitā from a pupil of Sumantu. Śauklāyani and others were his disciples.

Bhā. XII. 7. 1-2.

Vedanā—married Raurava Naraka; son born of Vedanā and Māyā was Duhkham.

Vā. 10. 40-1; Br. II. 9. 64.

Vedabāhu (I)—a son of Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 90. 34.

Vedabāhu (II)—a sage of the Raivata epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 22; Vā. 62. 53.

Vedamitra—Śākalya learnt the Samhitā entrusted by Indrapramati to his son and re-arranged it into five with his pupils.

Vi. III. 4. 21.

Vedarūpinī—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 13. 28.

Vedavatī (I)—a R. from the Pāriyātra hill.

Br. II. 16. 27; Vā. 45. 97.

Vedavatī (II)—an Apsaras (Suranārī); from the veditala of Brahmā.

Vā. 69. 60.

Vedavadanam—a tīrtha sacred to Gāyatrī.

M. 13. 51.

Vedavit—one who knows the Veda and understands it for yoga; understands it in the right direction as prescribed; distinct from Vedacintaka;¹ eligible for Pārvaṇa śrāddha.²

¹ Vā. 83. 99, 100. ² M. 16. 8.

Vedavedāṅgapārāga—one fully versed in the Vedas and Vedāṅgas.

Vā. 34. 94; 109. 54.

Vedavyāsa (I)—(Vyāsa) a sage; twenty-eight Veda-vyāsas for twenty-eight dvāparas of the Vaivasvata epoch; Svayambhuva, Vedavyāsa, Uśanā, Bṛhaspati, Savitā, Mrtyu, Indra, Vasiṣṭha, Sārasvata, Antarikṣa, Dharma, Traiyāruṇi, Dhanañjaya, Kṛtamjaya, Rjīṣa, Bharadvāja, Gautama, Uttama, Haryavana, Vena, Vājaśrava, Arvāk, Somamukhyāyana, Tṛṇabindu, Tataja, Śakti, Parāśara, Jātūkarna, and Dvaipāyana; in the future Dvāparadroṇi (more names are given);¹ son of Parāśara born in the 28th dvāpara; eighth human incarnation of Viṣṇu with Jātūkarni(ja) as purodha (purohita).²

¹ Br. II. 33. 33; 35. 117-125. ² Ib. III. 73. 93; M. 47. 246; Vā. 98. 93.

Vedavyāsa (II)—Kṛṣṇadvaipāyana; he who split the one Veda into four parts;¹ different Vedavyāsas are said to be compilers of the Veda in different Yugas.²

¹ Vā. 1. 17, 179. ² Ib. 58. 11; 61. 104.

Vedaśabda—with the aid of which Maheśvara created the universe.

Vā. 9. 63.

Vedaśūkhās—10 Purāṇa variations; 4000 verses each except *Śāmsapāyikas*; each in four parts and all conveying the one meaning.

Vā. 61. 58, 59; 110. 7.

Vedaśira—a *tīrtha* sacred to the pitṛs.

M. 22. 71.

Vedaśiras (I)—a son of Prāṇa.

Bhā. IV. 1. 45.

Vedaśiras (II)—a son of Kṛśāśva and Dhiṣaṇā.

Bhā. VI. 6. 20.

Vedāśiras (III)—a sage and a siddha. His wife was Tuṣitā. Father of Vibhu, a manifestation of Hari.

Bhā. VI. 15. 14; VIII. 1. 21.

Vedaśiras (IV)—a sage of the Raivata epoch.

Bhā. VIII. 5. 3.

Vedaśiras (V)—the *avatār* of the lord in the 15th dvāpara; the name of a weapon sacred to Parameśvara in the hill of Vedaśirṣa on the slopes of the Himālayas.

Vā. 23. 166-68.

Vedaśiras (VI)—a son of Mārkaṇḍeya and Mūrdhani (Dhūmrapatni- Br. P.); married Pīvarī; his sons Mārkaṇḍeyas.

Vā. 28. 6; Br. II. 11. 7.

Vedaśiras (VII)—heard from the Nāgas at Pātālam the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa*; he communicated it to Pramati.

Vi. VI. 8. 48.

Vedaśirṣa—a Mt. on the slope of the Himālayas near the Sarasvati hills.

Vā. 23. 168.

Vedaśerakās—sages.

M. 200. 11.

Vedaśrī—a Bhārgava and a sage of the Raivata epoch.
Br. II. 36. 62; Vi. III. 1. 22.

Vedaśrutas—the gods of the Uttama epoch.
Bhā. VIII. 1. 24.

Vedasparsa—a disciple of Kabandha divided the portion received of Atharva into four parts.
Vā. 61. 50.

Vedasmṛtī—a R. in Bhāratavarṣa from the Pāriyātra hill (from the mountain Ṛṣyavān- M. P.).

Bhā. V. 19. 18; Br. II. 16. 27; M. 114. 23; Vā. 45. 97; Vi. II. 3. 10.

Vedānga—from Viṣṇu.

Vā. 54. 82; Vi. I. 22. 83-84; Vi. 17. 5.

Vedāntaśāstram—the Vedānta to be loved by the Gr̥hasthas: Vedāntadarśanam being the end of a student's life.

Br. IV. 2. 85; 8. 4; M. 52. 26; Vā. 101. 87-91; 104. 42.

Vedi (I)—a R. served by the Siddhas.

Br. III. 13. 81.

Vedi (II)—one of the ten pīṭhas for images, oblong; unfit for installing lingas; this gives abundant riches.

M. 262. 6, 17.

Vedi (III)—(also Veditalam) the place of the fire altar in the sacrifice.

Vā. 69. 60; 97. 25.

Vedyardha—in Jambūdvīpa, south of Meru;¹ three varṣas to the south of it. and three to its north.²

¹ Br. II. 15. 36; Vā. 34. 23. ² Ib. 34. 32.

Vedhas (I)—a name of Hari.

Bhā. I. 5. 31.

Vedhas (II)—a measure of time.

Bhā. III. 11. 6.

Vedhas (III)—a name of Brahmā¹ (s.v.). He created a daughter Śatarūpā (Sāvitri); she was so charming that he himself fell in love with her; her brothers like Vasiṣṭha and she herself deplored the absurdity of a father marrying his daughter; the creator turned a deaf ear and all his attention became centred on her; to see her wherever she was he created more eyes on all his five faces; after ordering his sons to take up the work of creation, he lived with Śatarūpā for years in the midst of the lotus flower unseen by others, like an ordinary human being. To him was born Manu Svāyambhuva also known as Virāṭ and Ādipuruṣa; from him were born the Vairāja devas and others;² grandfather of all the worlds.³

¹ Bhā. VIII. 5. 24; Br. III. 21. 59.

² M. 3. 29 to the end.

³ Vā. 106. 40; 108. 42; 109. 26.

Vedhas (IV)—a name of Brhaspati.

Vā. 98. 23.

Vedhaka—a hell for the maker of arrows.

Vi. II. 6. 16.

Vedhasa—a mantrakṛt and of Angira branch.

M. 145. 99; Vā. 59. 98.

Vena—a son of Anga, of cruel and wrong behaviour; fell dead due to the curse of sages who churned his right arm out of which came Pṛthu; born after *aśvamedha*

of his father. The twenty-third Vedavyāsa.¹ Brought up in the house of his grandfather who was an amśa of Mr̥tyu (adharma) Vena acquired bad conduct, killed his playmates like animals and became a source of vexation to his father who left the kingdom in disgust and distress. Vena was crowned. Blinded by pride he proclaimed that there should be no more yajñas or gifts in his kingdom.. Lost it through pride of power. He did not listen to the words of sages and asserted he was the highest of all gods. Seeing him perverse and vile, the sages slew him; Sunīthā protected his body by *mantra*. To avoid anarchy and to preserve the line of Anga, the sages churned the thigh of the dead prince and there came a black dwarfish man, the ancestor of the Niṣādha race.² They continued to churn the two arms out of which came a male and female child, being the amśa of Viṣṇu and Lakṣmī.³ Thrown into hell by Brāhmaṇas, was saved from hell by Pṛthu.⁴ Pṛthu was the father's part of Vena's body; from the mother's part of his body came the Mlecchas.⁵

Another version: A son of the daughter of Kāla; took to kāma and covetousness; founded an adharma sthāpana, gave up Veda śāstras; subjects of, did not learn Vedas or performed ceremonials or yajñas; made himself the object of sacrifice and worship; enraged by the ṛṣis led by Marīci who advised him to take up the right path; ridiculed them and said he was a mahātmā and could burn the whole world or flood it; hence the sages held him down and had his left hānd churned by force; there came out a short black figure who stood trembling; the sages said niṣīda, the forerunner of the niṣāda-vamśa; then they churned his right hand and Pṛthu was born; Vena died; Pṛthu crowned by all; a good king; his rule and achievements, including the milking of the earth by all beings.⁶

¹ Bhā. IV. 13. 18-20; 35. 38; Br. II. 35. 122; M. 4. 44. ² Bhā. IV. 13. 39, 42 and 47; ch. 14 (whole). ³ Ib. IV. 15. 1-3; 16. 11; X. 73. 20. ⁴ Ib. II. 7. 2; VII. 1. 16; Br. II. 36. 108-12, 121-27, 150. ⁵ M. 10. 4-10. ⁶ Vā. 62. 108-193.

Venukā—a R. of the Śākadvīpa.

M. 122. 33. Br. II. 19. 96; Vi. II. 4. 65.

Velā (I)—a daughter of Meru and Dhārāṇi; married Sāgara and brought forth a daughter. Savarṇā,¹ she was married to Prācīnabarhis to whom were born ten sons collectively known as Pracetas versed in Dhanur Veda.²

¹ Vā. 30. 35. ² Br. II. 13, 37, 39-40.

Velā (II)—a daughter of Bhadrāśva and Ghṛtāci.

Vā. 70. 69.

Veśa—married Nadhi; father of Marīca-Kāśyapa.

Vā. 65. 112.

Veśyādharmam—the life and duties of a dancing girl; Ūrvaśī suffered for adopting it;¹ to serve as courtesans in the palace, temples and also those who are prepared to spend money on them. They in turn were to give gifts in days of festivals;² residence of, plan for.³

¹ M. 6. 1. 31. ² Ib. 70. 19, 28-33. ³ Ib. 254. 23.

Veṣaparāyana—a sage by garbha.

Vā. 59. 94.

Vaikanka—a Mt. on the base (east) of Meru;¹ residence of Sugrīva, son of Garuḍa.²

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 26; Vi. II. 2. 27. ² Vā. 37. 16; 39. 39-41; 42. 19.

Vaikarṇini—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 24.

Vaikarṇeyas—Kāśyapa gotrakāras.

M. 199. 9.

Vaikārika—the Sun and the son of Brahmā with *rajo-guṇa*.

Vā. 31. 36.

Vaikārikas—a group of ten devas, born of Vaikārika, called generally digdevatas.

Bhā. II. 5. 30; Vā. 4. 61.

Vaikārikasarga—explains the five *buddhi* and the five *karma* senses and *manas* the eleventh.

Vā. 4. 60.

Vaikuṇṭha (I)—a name of Hari.

Bhā. I. 15. 46.

Vaikuṇṭha (II)—the abode of Viṣṇu, established by Him at the request of Śrī in his manifestation as Vaikuṇṭha: Famous for Naisreyasa vana, filled with different trees and birds. It had seven enclosures into which sin had no free entrance. On the seventh were stationed two guardian deities. These once prevented Lakṣmī from entering in during the yoganidrā of Hari;¹ happiness (*saubhāgya*) of beings retired to, during the burning of the worlds.²

¹ Bhā. III. 15. 13-27; 16. 27-30; VIII. 5. 5. ² M. 60. 2; 245. 34; 285. 19.

Vaikuṇṭha (III)—a manifestation of Hari born of Vaikuṇṭhā and Śubhra in Cākṣuṣa epoch. At the request of his spouse Śrī, Vaikuṇṭha (Heaven) came into existence in the Vaivasvata epoch, to the right of Śivaloka.

Bhā. VIII. 5. 4-6; Br. III. 3. 117; 32. 3; IV. 29. 136; 40. 9; Vi. III. 1. 41; V. 5. 21.

Vaikuṇṭha (IV)—the 22nd kalpa.

M. 290. 8.

Vaikuṇṭha (v)—in the Cyavana āśrama of Gayā;¹ the abode of Viṣṇu.²

¹ Vā. 108. 74. ² Ib. 24. 20; 109. 16.

Vaikuṇṭhas—a class of gods,¹ Jayādevas, fourteen in number in the epochs of Raivata Manu and Svāyambhuva.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. 5. 4; Vi. III. 1. 21. ² Br. II. 36. 51 and 58; III. 3. 9, 58 and 67; 4. 31; Vā. 66. 9; 67. 40-41.

Vaikuṇṭha tīrtham—sacred to Pitṛs.

M. 22. 75.

Vaikuṇṭhā—the mother of Vaikuṇṭha devas.

Vā. 67. 40.

Vaikṛta—a Mt. noted for śrāddha offerings.

Br. III. 13. 28; Vā. 77. 28.

Vaikṛta sargas—five: Mukhya sarga, Tiryak yoni sarga, Deva Sarga, Mānuṣa sarga, and Anugraha sarga; three Prākṛta sargas; these are the conscious creations of the spirit (Brahmā).

Vā. 6. 65. 6.

Vaikṛtigālava—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 3.

Vaiklavās—of the Vāsiṣṭha gotra.

M. 200. 2.

Vaikharīvāk—one of the four tongues of the Veda.

Vā. 104. 74.

Vaikhānasa (I)—a Vaiṣṇava of the ardent type.

Br. IV. 8. 44

Vaikhānasa (II)—practices for a Brahmacārin before becoming a full fledged mendicant.

Vi. III. 10. 15; IV. 2. 130.

Vaikhānasas—a class of seers, born on *vyapohini* rite on ashes. Pṛthu became a Vaikhānasa in the evening of his life; a son of Nahuṣa;² Agastya followed the system;³ tapas in the forests.⁴

¹ Bhā. III. 12. 43; IV. 23. 4; Br. I. 2. 27; II. 32. 25; III. 1. 57; Vā. 65. 56. ² M. 24. 51. ³ Ib. 61. 37. ⁴ Ib. 145. 24; Vā. 2. 27; 59. 24.

Vaiṣṇayana—a Bhārgava gotrakṛt.

M. 195. 18.

Vaijayanti—the garland worn by Arjuna (Haihaya) and by Ananta;¹ presented by sages to Balarāma after he killed Balavala.² The garland of Hari.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 15. 20; V. 25. 7. ² Ib. X. 79. 8. ³ Vi. I. 22. 72.

Vaidūrya—a hill range on the west of Meru.

Vi. II. 2. 29.

Vaini—of the Sahya hills in the Dakṣiṇāpatha.

Vā. 45. 104.

Vaiṇikī—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 17. 34.

Vainoya—a pupil of Yājñavalkya.

Br. II. 35. 29.

Vaitaṇḍa—a son of Āpa.

Vi. I. 15. 111.

Vaitaṇḍya—a son of Āyu (Āpa-Vā. P.).

Br. III. 3. 24; Vā. 66. 23.

Vaitaraṇī (I)—(Vaitaraṇam) one of twenty-eight hells. Intended for the mad, and for those fallen from character and conduct, those that spoil *makha* or devastate villages.

Bhā. V. 26. 7; Br. II. 28. 83; IV. 2. 149-171; M. 141. 69; Vā. 56. 78; 101. 148, 169; Vi. II. 6. 3 and 24.

Vaitaraṇī (II)—a R. in hell. For transgressing law and convention one gets drowned in this river of refuse and urine, etc.

Bhā. II. 2. 7; V. 26. 22; VII. 9. 43.

Vaitaraṇī (III)—a R. from the Vindhyas; fit for Śrādh-dha offerings;¹ a deva nadi; gift of a cow here secures release for twenty-one generations.²

¹ Br. II. 16. 33; III. 13. 103; M. 114. 27; Vā. 45. 102; 77. 95.
² Vā. 105. 44; 108. 80; 109. 17; 112. 26.

Vaitasena—a name of Purūravas.

Bhā. XI. 26. 35.

Vaitāna—a portion of Atharva Samhitā.

Br. II. 35. 61; Vā. 61. 53.

Vaitānikas—the name of planets in the Vaivasvata epoch.

Br. II. 24. 87, 111.

Vaitāla (I)—a pupil of Jātūkarnya.

Bhā. XII. 6. 58.

Vaitāla (॥)—evil spirits.

M. 218. 36.

Vaitālika—a pupil of Śākapūrṇa.

Vi. III. 4. 24.

Vaitālī—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 18.

Vaidarbha—a southern country; a tribe;¹ on the other side of the Vindhya.²

¹ Br. II. 16. 58; M. 114. 47; Vā. 45. 126. ² Ib. 45. 133.

Vaidarbhā—a R. sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 64.

Vaidarbhī—a name of Rukmiṇī.

Bhā. X. 52. 16-17.

Vaidikas—on the other side of the Vindhya.

Vā. 45. 133.

Vaidikīśruti—the sacred tradition.

M. 19. 3.

Vaidiśa—the capital of Bhūtinanda ?

Br. III. 74. 182.

Vaidiśakas—the kings after Vindhyaśakti.

Br. III. 74. 179; Vā. 99. 366.

Vaidiśas—a Vindhyan tribe.

Br. II. 16. 64; M. 114. 53.

Vaidiśapuram—the city of Vidiśā where Puṣpavāhana met Anangavatī in his previous birth.

M. 100. 14.

Vaidurikam—the *nīti* discourse of Vidura to Dhṛtarāṣṭra.

Bhā. III. 1. 10-13.

Vaidūrya (I)—a Mt. on the base of Meru, and west of Śitoda.

Bhā. V. 16. 26; Vā. 36. 27; 42. 50.

Vaidūrya (II)—an Asura of the Mahātalam.

Vā. 50. 35.

Vaideha—see Janaka.

Vi. IV. 5. 23.

Vaideharātās—Trayārṣeyas.

M. 198. 8.

Vaidehyam—Subāhu and Śūrasena, son of Śatrughna.

Vā. 88. 186.

Vaidya (I)—a son of Varuṇa and Sunādevī; father of Ghṛṇi and Muni, both of whom ate each other and died.

Br. III. 59. 6; Vā. 84. 6-8.

Vaidya (II)—a Sukha god.

Br. IV. 1. 18.

Vaidya (III)—the king's physician skilled in aṣṭāṅga,¹ residence of.²

¹ M. 215. 34. ² Ib. 254. 26.

Vaidya (iv)—a mukhya gaṇa.

Vā. 100. 18.

Vaidyaga—an Angirasa and *mantrakṛt*.

Br. II. 32. 107.

Vaidyanātham—a *tīrtha* sacred to Aroga and the Pitṛs.

M. 13. 41; 22. 24.

Vaidyuta (i)—a kind of fire originating in waters, and hence cannot be quenched by waters. (Pāvaka Agni); a son of Brahmā.

Br. II. 12. 2; 24. 11; Vā. 29. 7; 51. 26; 53. 8.

Vaidyuta (ii)—a son of Vapuṣmat after whom came the kingdom Vaidyuta.

Br. II. 14. 32-4; 33. 29-30; Vi. II. 4. 23, 129.

Vaidyuta (iii)—a Mt. in India.

Br. II. 16. 21; Vā. 45. 90; 47. 14.

Vaidyuta (iv)—Mt. near Kailāsa, noted for lake Mānasa. It has the stream Sarayū and forest Vaibhrāja. Here lives Prahati's son, being a follower of Kubera.

Br. II. 18. 14-16.

Vaidyuta (v)—a Daitya in the fifth talam.

Br. II. 20. 36.

Vaidyuta (vi)—a son of Sahiṣṇu, an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 213.

Vaidyuta (vii)—a hill near Kakudman.

M. 121. 16; Vā. 47. 14.

Vaidyutam—a region of Śālmalidvīpa adjoining the hill Kanka.

Br. II. 19. 45; Vā. 49. 40.

Vaidyutī—one of the three *mātras* of *Om*.

Vā. 20. 2.

Vaidhṛta—Indra of the eleventh epoch of Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 25.

Vaidhṛtā—the wife of Āryaka, and mother of Dharma-setu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 26.

Vaidhṛtis—sons of Vidhṛti. These were gods who treasured up the Vedas in their minds.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 29.

Vaidhṛtivāsara—a yugādi for śrāddha; fit for sixteen kinds of gifts.

M. 17. 3; 274. 20.

Vaidheya—a pupil of Yājñavalkya.

Vā. 61. 24; Br. II. 35. 28.

Vaina—a pupil of Langākṣī.

Br. II. 35. 41, 45.

Vainateya—the Garuḍa;¹ abode of, as tall as the Kailāsa hills;² city of, in the fourth talam or gabhastalam.³

¹ M. 150. 214; Br. I. 1. 116; Vā. 1. 137. ² M. 163. 67-8. ³ Br. II. 20. 34; III. 7. 229; Vā. 50. 33.

Vainateyam—(the *Garuḍam*) the Purāṇa of 19,000 stanzas.

Vā. 104. 8.

Vaināyakam (I)—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 32.

Vaināyakam (II)—the *vrata* in honour of Vināyaka; gift of a golden elephant on Caturthi.

M. 101. 61.

Vaināyakī—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 18.

Vainya (I)—see Pṛthu; a mantrakṛt;¹ introduced *yajña* in Vaivasvata epoch when Brahmā was Purohita.²

¹ M. 145. 100; Vā. 1. 33; 59. 97. ² Br. III. 73. 72-73.

Vainya (II)—a son of Vena (s.v.), got by ṛṣis from his arms;¹ story of, narrated in detail;² milking of the earth by.³

¹ Vā. 62. 94. ² Ib. 62. 103-193. ³ Br. I. 1. 105.

Vainyas—a branch of the Bhārgavas.

Br. III. 1. 100.

Vaibhrāja (ka) (I)—a pleasure garden of gods;¹ here Yayāti enjoyed with Viśvācī.²

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 14; Br. II. 18. 16; Vā. 36. 11. ² Br. III. 7. 101; Vā. 47. 16.

Vaibhrāja (II)—a Mt. of Plakṣadvipa, the residence of Bhrājīṣṇu;¹ shining like quartzite (sphātika).²

¹ Br. II. 19. 13; Vi. II. 4. 7. ² Vā. 49. 12.

Vaibhrāja (III)—a forest in the Ketumālā continent (on the west of Ilāvṛta).

M. 83. 33; 131. 48; Vi. II. 2. 25.

Vaibhrāja (IV)—a forest on the shore of the Sarayū river.

M. 121. 17; Vā. 47. 15.

Vaimānikas—gods like Ādityas, Visvedevas, Sādhyas, Pitṛs, sages like Angiras and so on at the beginning of *dāhakala*,¹ residents of *tāra* and *gṛhas*,² at the commencement of Pralaya spring forth these gods, with planets and stars, with no social restrictions of caste or orders; went to Maharloka, Janaloka and lastly to Brahmaloка never to come back; appointed by the creator in different stations.³

¹ Br. IV. 2. 29; Vā. 7. 15. ² Vā. 101. 31. ³ Br. II. 6. 16, 21.

Vaimṛga—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 11.

Vairatha—a son of Jyotiṣmat after whom came the Rathākāra kingdom (a part of the Kuśadvīpa).

Br. II. 14. 27; Vi. II. 4. 36.

Vairaparāyaṇa—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 196. 39.

Vairā—a R. sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 64.

Vairāgyam—detachment and devotion to *jñānam*; leads to purification of body and mind. One such person becomes a *nirmama*.

Br. III. 4. 10; IV. 3. 45, 60; Vā. 57. 117; 102. 66, 82; 104. 15.

Vairāja (I)—father of Ajita Hari;¹ a Lokapāla.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. 5. 9. ² Br. II. 21. 157; Vā. 50. 206.

Vairāja (II)—a Prajāpati, whose Pitṛs are formless.

M. 13. 3.

Vairāja (III)—same as Sudhāman;¹ a son of Viraja, the lord of Prācidik; a Lokapāla;² married Śatarūpā whose sons were Priyavrata and Uttānapāda and whose daughters were Ākūti and Prasūti;³ grandfather of Cākṣuṣa Manu.⁴

¹ M. 124. 95; Br. II. 11. 14. ² Vā. 28. 11. ³ Br. II. 9. 39. ⁴ Vā. 62. 90.

Vairāja (IV)—the 27th kalpa;¹ (19th kalpa-Vā. P.); the period of Vairāja Manu, son of the Creator.

M. 290. 10; Vā. 21. 40-2; Br. IV. 2. 65.

Vairāja (V)—is Brahmā.

Vā. 100. 43.

Vairāja (VI)—father of Nadvalā; a progenitor and father-in-law of sixth Manu.

Vi. I. 13. 4.

Vairāja (VII)—also a vīrapuruṣa from whom was born Śatarūpā and two sons Priyavrata and Uttānapāda as also two daughters Ākūti and Prasūti.

Vā. 10. 15-7.

Vairājam (I)—got by tapas;¹ a loka.²

¹ M. 93. 133; 143. 33; Br. II. 30. 44; IV. 2. 60. ² Ib. IV. 2. 141.

Vairājam (II)—the abode of Brahmā.

M. 161. 17.

Vairājam (III)—a metre, creation of.

Vā. 9. 52.

Vairājastha—is Brahmā.

Br. IV. 1. 40.

Vairājās (I)— the first gods created by Brahmā to occupy the first worlds by name Samtānakas; among them seven groups are distinguished, three formless and four with form; then earth, rains, food, worship of moon for rice; the formless attain absolution through yoga power;¹ the three formless groups are Pitṛs engaged in yoga;² Ṛbhu and Sanat-kumāra come under this class; they attained Brahmaloaka or siddhi.³

¹ Br. III. 9. 52-62; Vā. 71. 52. ² Br. III. 10. 4. ³ Ib. IV. 2. 35, 70 ff.

Vairājās (II)—a class of formless Pitṛs: Fallen from Yoga, they attain eternal worlds (lokān sanātanān) and are reborn as Brahmavādins at the end of a day of Brahmā: they then gain their old memory and by sāṅkhya and yoga they attain final release. Their mind-born daughter Menā is the wife of Himavān.

M. 13. 3-6.

Vairājās (III)—the Brahmans living in the Virajasa world; this is said to be the first Kalpa of the Vairājās.

Vā. 72. 4; 101. 61-4.

Vairājyas—(see Vairājās): performers of austerities; stand ten times until ābhūtasamplava, after Pralaya, entering Praṇava aimed at Brahmaloaka through Yogadharma and attained the ānanda of Brahmā; six characteristics of; deprived of three bhāvas (body, mind and speech) do not regard *dvandva* (sukha duhkha, etc.); reach buddhāvasthā.

Vā. 101. 37, 71, 80, 81, 140.

Vairājyām—a *Sūktam* of the *Sāma Samhitā* to be recited in the ritual associated with the digging of a tank.

M. 58. 36.

Vairiṇā—the daughter of Dakṣa so-called.

Br. I. 1. 112.

Vairiṇī—one of the wives of Dakṣa, mother of 1000 sons and 60 daughters.

M. 5. 8; 146. 15.

Vairūpam—created from the west face of Brahmā.

Vi. I. 5. 55.

Vairūpya—a *Sāma*;¹ from the face of Brahmā,² helped Supratika elephant to get *sārūpyam*.³

¹ Vā. 9. 51. ² Br. II. 8. 52. ³ Ib. III. 7. 341.

Vairocani—a wife of Tvaṣṭa.

Vā. 65. 85.

Vailātasi—a crest on the Mahendra hill.

Br. III. 13. 18.

Vaivartajñānam—said to be the cause of *nivṛtti*.

Vā. 24. 83.

Vaivaśapās—Kāśyapa gotrakāras.

M. 199. 8.

Vaivasa—a Pravara of the Bhārgavas.

M. 195. 39.

Vaivasvata (I)—Seventh Manu, see under Manu; epoch of,¹ a son of Brahmā from the seventh face;² from R̥kāra Svara—the 7th face of the 14 faced god;³ eight devagaṇas born of Mārīca and Kaśyapa;⁴ sons of, nine.⁵ The great Śrādhadeva.⁶

¹ Bhā. I. 1. 109; 3. 15; Br. II. 13. 67; Vā. 21. 15; 62. 4; 64. 1-2; 98. 71. ² Vā. 1. 127; 23. 114. ³ Ib. 21. 39; 26. 39; 31. 15. ⁴ Br. I. 1. 109; Vā. 64. 1-2. ⁵ Ib. 64. 29-30. ⁶ Vi. III. 1. 30-33.

Vaivasvata (antaram) (II)—the epoch of Vaivasvata Manu in the Vārāha Kalpa; the seventh Manu; Atri and six others are sages who re-establish dharma and reach the final beatitude; here are seven devagaṇas, Sādhyas, Viśvas, Rudrās, Maruts, Vasus, Aśvins and Ādityas. Ikṣvāku and 9 others are the sons of Vaivasvata Manu; the reference is to the present manvantara by the term *sāmpratam*;¹ having appointed Ilā, his eldest son, he went to Mahendravana for penance;² heard from the Matsya the end of kalpa and ruled his territory; he belonged to the solar race; this is the current epoch.³

¹ M. 4. 17; 6. 3; 8. 12; 9. 26-30; 69. 6; 124. 22. ² Ib. 11. 40-42. ³ Ib. 246. 72; 290. 24; Vi. III. 1. 7. 8.

Vaivasvata (III)—Yama, the God of death; overlord of the Pitrs;¹ offering of piṇḍas in śrāddha to;² resident of Samyamana.³

¹ M. 174. 49; 213. 7; Vā. 70. 8; Vi. V. 21. 30. ² Br. III. 8. 8; 11. 94; 12. 39; Vi. III. 15. 28. ³ Vā. 50. 88; 108. 30; 111. 39.

Vaivasvata (iv)—temple of, in Supakṣa hill.

Vā. 39. 63.

Vaivasvata (v)—the planet Śanaīścara with Prakṛti of Rudra.

Vā. 53. 32.

Vaivasvata (vi)—a son of Samjñā; learned and great; antara of, constituting 28 yugas when rājaṛṣis rule at the end

of which a period of 40 yugas set in;¹ offered the kingdom of earth after the epoch of Cākṣuṣa Manu; the first Manu had nine sons; finding at first that he could not create beings he caused a sacrifice in honour of Mitra and Varuṇa out of which came Iḍā or Ilā.²

¹ Vā. 100. 56; 99. 435, 457-60; Vi. III. 2. 2. ² Vā. 85. 1-7.

Vaiśa—also Vidarbha; the son of Saivyā and Jyāmagha after the former's severe austerities; married Snuṣā; got two sons and a third Lomapāda.

Vā. 95. 36.

Vaiśampāyana (I)—a pupil of Vyāsa in charge of the *Yajus*; was taught Nigada (Yajurveda). His pupils were Carakādhvaryus. Yājñavalkya was one of the pupils; was also a Paurāṇika.¹ A Śrutaṛṣi, divided the Yajur Veda into 86 parts and distributed them among his 86 pupils;² did not attend the Meru conference and ordered his pupils to take to Brahma vidyā.³

Bhā. I. 4. 21; XII. 6. 52 and 61; XII. 7. 5. Vā. 60. 13; 61. 5.
² Br. II. 1. 13; 33. 5; 34. 13; 35. 8-9, 20-22. ³ Vā. 61. 14-16.

Vaiśampāyana (II)—a sage who was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira.

Bhā. X. 74. 8.

Vaiśampāyana (III)—the sage who cursed king Janamejaya; questioned by Śaunaka for light on rituals conducive to realisation of one's desires.

M. 50. 58; 93. 1; Vā. 99. 251.

Vaiśampāyana (IV)—of Bhārgava gotra.

M. 195. 24.

Vaiśasa—the kingdom to which Puramjana went with his companion Lubdhaka; allegorically Naraka.

Bhā. IV. 25. 53; 29. 15; V. 26. 25.

Vaiśākāpūrṇimā—the full moon day of the Vaiśākha month; good for gift of the *Brāhma Purāṇa*.

M. 53. 13.

Vaiśākha—(Tṛtīya) a Yugādi for śrāddha.

M. 17. 4; 56. 3.

Vaiśākha śukla dvādaśī—the 12th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha, the day on which Uṣā dreamt of her future husband.

Vi. V. 32. 14.

Vaiśākhī—one of the 13 wives of Vasudeva, the son of Kauśika.

Vā. 96. 160, 172.

Vaiśākhyā—a pupil of Parāśara Kauthuma.

Br. II. 35. 46.

Vaiśālī (I)—founded by king Viśāla.

Bhā. IX. 2. 33; Vā. 61. 46.

Vaiśālī (II)—one of Vasudeva's queens and mother of Kauśika.

Br. III. 71. 174; Vi. IV. 15. 25.

Vaiśālī (III)—an Ārṣeya pravara.

M. 196. 8.

Vaiśyam—represents Dvāparayuga.

Vā. 78. 36.

Vaiśyas—created from the thighs of Brahmā; the less powerful, but are engaged in agriculture and commerce;¹ for doing their svadharma they go to the abode of Vāyu.² propitiate Ājyapa Pitṛs;³ selling and buying, their duties;⁴ protected by Yayāti;⁵ for the sake of 100 Vaiśyas one Brahman may be killed;⁶ profession originated in the time of Pṛthu;⁷ meditate on Devī's 108 names;⁸ observe 15 days' pollution for father's death;⁹ to be much in numbers in a State.¹⁰

¹ Vā. 30. 232; 34. 17; 45. 83 and 117; 54. 111; 57. 52; 78. 29; 93. 66; 100. 246; 101. 5 and 352; 104. 13; Vi. I. 6. 6, 35. ² Br. I. 5. 108; 7. 157, 166; Vi. III. 8. 30-31, 39. ³ Br. III. 10. 94; M. 15. 21. ⁴ Br. III. 15. 51. ⁵ Ib. III. 68. 67. ⁶ Ib. IV. 6. 43. ⁷ Ib. II. 37. 10. ⁸ M. 13. 63. ⁹ Ib. 18. 2. ¹⁰ Ib. 114. 12; 217. 2.

Vaiśyā—a wife of Vasudeva.

M. 46. 20.

Vaiśrambhaka—a pleasure garden to which Kardama and Devahūti went.

Bhā. III. 23. 40.

Vaiśravaṇa (I)—a Ṛṣika and a king who became sage by satya.

Br. II. 32. 102; M. 145. 96; Vā. 59. 94.

Vaiśravaṇa (II)—served as calf when the Yakṣas milked the earth;¹ overlord of the Yakṣas and the Rākṣasas; the first son of Viśravas and Davavarṇinī; seeing the Rākṣasa form and asura prowess he got the name Kubera;² defeated by Kālanemi.³

¹ Br. II. 36. 216; M. 10. 22. ² Br. III. 8. 7, 40-46; M. 8. 3; 154. 338. ³ Ib. 174. 49; 177. 49.

Vaiśravaṇa (III)—is Rāvaṇa.

Br. III. 71. 160.

Vaiśravaṇa (iv)—(Kubera: Kuśarīram beram); the first son of Viśravas and Devavarṇinī; in form a Rākṣasa and in strength an Asura; description of; three feet, big head, eight teeth, yellow moustache, ears like śanku, short hands; full of the knowledge of Vaivarta; and in the guise of Viśvarūpa or various forms;¹ the king of Yakṣas.²

¹ Vā. 70. 35-40; Vi. I. 22. 3. ² Vā. 30. 84-5; 41. 26; 62. 182; 70. 7.

Vaiśravaṇālaya—a *tīrtha* sacred to Nidhi.

M. 13. 51.

Vaiśvadeva (ka) (i)—Agni also known as Brāhmaṇa chamsi.

Br. II. 12. 29; Vā. 62. 137.

Vaiśvadeva (ii)—a muhūrta of the afternoon.

Br. III. 3. 39; Vā. 66. 40.

Vaiśvadeva (iii)—is a homa, generally before the principal meals of the day;¹ food to Vāstu follows this;² done in evenings also.³

¹ Br. III. 14. 5; M. 16. 55; 17. 61; Vi. II. 15. 9; III. 11. 47-57.
² M. 252. 17; ³ Vi. III. 11. 105; 15. 16 and 50.

Vaiśvadaiviki—the eighth day in the dark half of Māgha.

Vā. 81. 3.

Vaiśvānara (i)—a name of Agni;¹ to be propitiated by eight oblations or Vaiśvadeva and five others. *Prāṇa*, *apāna*, *samāna*, *udāna* and *vyāna*.²

¹ Bhā. II. 2. 24. ² Vā. 15. 3-8.

Vaiśvānara (II)—a son of Danu, and father of four daughters, Upadānavī and others.

Bhā. VI. 6. 33; Br. III. 6. 7; Vā. 68. 7.

Vaiśvānara (III)—father of two daughters, Pulomā and Kāla(li)kā who were married to Mārīca; from them 74,000 Dānavas; lived in Hiranyapura; slain by Arjuna.

M. 6. 22; Vā. 68. 23-27.

Vaiśvānara (IV)—resides in Somapānam *tīrtham*.

M. 22. 62.

Vaiśvānara (V)—a son of Bharatāgni.

Vā. 29. 8; Br. II. 12. 8.

Vaiśvānarapatha—outside it was Pitṛyāna.

Vi. II. 8. 85; Br. II. 21. 103, 159; M. 124. 80.

Vaiśvānaram—the Dakṣiṇasthānam, which has three roads or vīthis.

Br. I. 2. 28; Vā. 45. 91; 50. 156; 66. 47, 52.

Vaiśvānaravratam—leads to the world of Brahmā.

M. 101. 57.

Vaiśvānari (I)—of Bhārgava gotra.

M. 195. 19.

Vaiśvānari (II)—a nakṣatra.

Vā. 66. 51.

Vaiśvānari (vīthi) (III)—in Dakṣiṇa mārga; Mūlam and Pūrvottarāṣāḍhas are the nakṣatras.

M. 124. 59; Vā. 66. 52.

Vaiṣuvatīgati—vernal equinox;¹ day and night equal; this viṣuvam takes place during the spring and autumn when the sun enters the signs of Aries (Tulām) and Libra (Meṣa).²

¹ Vi. II. 8. 29. ² Ib. II. 8. 65-7.

Vaiṣṭhiya—the place of Angāri Agni.

Br. II. 12. 30.

Vaiṣṇava—a muhūrta of the night.

Br. III. 3. 43; Vā. 66. 44.

Vaiṣṇavas—eligible for Pārvaṇa śrāddha.

M. 16. 9.

Vaiṣṇavam (I)—the Purāṇa of 23,000 ślokaś compiled by Parāśara; he who copies this and makes a gift of it on the āṣāḍha full moon day reaches the world of Varuṇa; gives an account of Varāha kalpa.

M. 53. 16-17.

Vaiṣṇavam (II)—one of the six darśanas;¹ the heart of the personified Veda.²

¹ Vā. 104. 16. ² Ib. 104. 82.

Vaiṣṇavam lokam—is Vaikuṇṭha.

Br. III. 36. 61.

Vaiṣṇavajvara—vanquished Māheśvara jvara.

Bhā. X. 63. 23-4.

Vaiṣṇavī (I)—a name of Yogamāyā;¹ Sātvikī śakti;² a mind-born mother;³ makes the sun shine radiant.⁴

¹ Bhā. X. 2. 11 ² Br. IV. 19. 7; 36. 58; 44. 111; Vi. II. 11. 14.
³ M. 179. 11. ⁴ Vi. II. 11. 20.

Vaiṣṇavī (II)—a goddess among the mātṛs; Icon of, after the manner of Viṣṇu; Garuḍa is the riding animal; four hands in the *varada* pose.

M. 13. 52; 261. 28.

Vaiḥāyasa—an aerial car constructed by Maya.

Bhā. VIII. 10. 16.

Vaiḥāyasī—a R. in Bhārata varṣa.

Bhā. V. 19. 18.

Vaihāra—a Mt. in Bhārata varṣa.

Br. II. 16. 20; Vā. 45. 90.

Vaiḥinari—of Bhārgava gotra.

M. 195. 19.

Voḍhu (I)—a Brahmarṣi.

M. 102. 18.

Voḍhu (II)—a son of Brahmā.

Vā. 101. 338.

Vauli—an Ekārṣeya.

M. 206. 6.

Vauṣaḍi—a sage.

M. 196. 26.

Vyakta—the second form of Parabrahmam.

Vi. I. 2. 15, 18.

Vyaktam—the absolute, developed out of avyakta;¹ swallowed by avyakta in the stage of Pratyāhara;² of five characteristics,³ seen by tarka and yoga as also by pratyāhara, dhyāna and tapas.⁴

¹ Vā. 101. 211. ² Ib. 102. 2. ³ Ib. 34. 37. ⁴ Br. IV. 2. 115, 213; 3. 107-8; 4. 71.

Vyajaya—a son of Bhrgu.

Vā. 65. 87.

Vyatipāta—(of full moon) when the sun and moon look at each other; when they stand equally at one point it is Vyatipāta day; it is reckoned to be Vaṣaṭkriyākāla;¹ a yugādi fit for śrāddha;² inauspicious for building houses.³

¹ Br. II. 28. 40-44; Vā. 56. 37-8. ² M. 17. 3; 82. 25. ³ Ib. 83. 7; 141. 35; 253. 7.

Vyapohini—a special rite in the sacrifice.

Vā. 65. 56.

Vyamśa—a nephew of Hiraṇyakaśipu.

M. 6. 26.

Vyavadhāraṇa kalpana—(ety.) one of the ten lakṣaṇas of the Brāhmaṇas.

Vā. 59. 138.

Vyavasāya—a son of Vapu.

Vā. 10. 36; Br. II. 9. 61.

Vyaśruṣa—a son of Bhrgu.

Vā. 65. 87.

Vyaṣṭi—individuality as opposed to samaṣṭi or Brahman.

Vā. 3. 10.

Vyasanāni—the difficulties and dangers of a kingdom; the king must avert them.

M. 220. 25.

Vyākaraṇa—Pāṇini's grammar.

Br. III. 19. 22; Vā. 83. 52; Vi. V. 1. 38.

Vyākhyāna vedikā—the place where sages expound the Vedic lore.

Br. III. 21. 52.

Vyāghra (I)—a son of Yātudhāna and father of Nirānanda.

Br. III. 7. 89 and 96.

Vyāghra (II)—one of the five sons of Ūrddhvadr̥ṣṭi and father of Śarabha.

Br. III. 7. 205.

Vyāghra (III)—the tiger, said to have eaten Garga's cow;¹ its skin, the dress of Śiva.²

¹ M. 20. 10. ² Ib. 217. 5; 259. 6.

Vyāghra (IV)—a snake with the sun in Āvaṇi and Purat̥ṭāśi.

Vā. 52. 11.

Vyāghra (V)—a piśāca.

Vā. 69. 127.

Vyāghra (VI)—the Rākṣasa residing in the sun's chariot in the Bhādrapada month.

Vi. II. 10. 10.

Vyāghra (VII)—the Rākṣasa presiding over the month of Nabhasya.

Bhā. XII. 11. 38; Br. II. 23. 11.

Vyāghras—born of Hari and Pulaha; a vānarajāti and son of Jāmbavān;¹ could be killed as wild animals.²

¹ Br. III. 7. 176, 304, 319; 51. 9. ² Ib. IV. 6. 50; 29. 41.

Vyāghrapādā—a Vāsiṣṭha.

M. 200. 2.

Vyāghrī—wife of Jāmbavat; mother of Jāmbavatī.

Br. III. 7. 301.

Vyāja—a son of Bhṛgu; a deva.

Br. III. 1. 89.

Vyādha—a hunter who attained permanent fame.

Bhā. X. 72. 21.

Vyādhājya—of Bhārgavagotra.

M. 195. 27.

Vyādhi—a son of Mṛtyu.

Vā. 10. 41.

Vyādhinī—a śakti.

Br. IV. 35. 99.

Vyāna (I)—a Tuṣita.

Br. III. 3. 19; Vā. 66. 18.

Vyāna (II)—a mind-born son of Brahmā in the 21st Kalpa.

Vā. 21. 47; 31. 41.

Vyāpaka—all pervadingness from apavarga; from that comes Puruṣa.

Vā. 13. 23.

Vyāpinī—a śakti.

Br. IV. 35. 99; 44. 62.

Vyāpṛta—a god of *Sutāra* group.

Br. IV. 1. 90.

Vyāpṛtha—one of the ten branches of the *Supāra* group of *devas*.

Vā. 100. 94.

Vyāla—from the hairs of the head of *Prajāpati*. ety. *ahi*, the vilest of creatures; *Pannaga*. ety. creeping on the ground; *sarpa*, from escaping or fleeting nature; all have their abode in the earth under the sun and moon; out of anger came *viṣa* or poison; then airy beings were created; *cūṭas*, *piśācas* from eating flesh, *Gandharvas* sucking cows.

Vā. 9. 34-40.

Vyālayajñopavītin—is *Śiva*.

Br. II. 27. 99.

Vyāsa (1)—an *amśāvatāra* of *Viṣṇu*; also known as *Dvāpāyana* and *Kṛṣṇa*; son of *Parāśara* and *Vāsavī* (*Satyavati*) in *Dvāpara* yuga. Father of *Śuka*; appointed by his mother, he begot three sons on his brother's wife being childless—*Dhṛtarāṣṭra*, *Pāṇḍu* and *Vidura*.¹ Rearranged the *Vedas* into four parts, and taught each of them to four respective pupils—*Paila*, *Vaiśampāyana*, *Jaimini* and *Sumantu*. Rearranged *Itihāsa-Purāṇas* also; composed the *Bhārata* for *Strīśūdra-dvijabandhus*; composed also the *Bhāgavata* and taught it to his son *Śuka*, having heard it from *Nārada*.² When he felt a mental dissatisfaction, *Nārada* met him and was praised. Asked as to the reason for his uneasiness, *Nārada* emphasised devotion to *Hari* as the means of release and proceeded to narrate the story of his previous birth. When the sage left *Vyāsa* retired to his hermitage *Śamyā-prāsa* on the *Sarasvatī* and meditated on the Lord who appeared before him with *māyā* depending on him. Learnt

devotion as the means of ending *samsāra*.³ One of Yudhiṣṭhira's party on a visit to Bhīṣma; was a Purohita at Kṛṣṇa's sacrifice at Kurukṣetra; told the history of Citraketu to Śuka who bowed to him.⁴ Heard *Śrutigītā* from Nārāyaṇa. Faith in Kriyāyoga; a siddha.⁵ Taught Lomahaṛṣaṇa about the future of the world and its history.⁶ An incarnation of the Lord in every dvāpara;⁷ took a vow of silence and fasting for 12 years after which he wandered for food but could not get any in Benares; when he was about to curse the city, Śiva and Umā took the guise of householders and offered him rich food. So he blessed it.⁸ A *tīrtha* in his honour.⁹

¹ Bhā. I. 2. 4; 4. 14-15; IX. 22. 22-25; XII. 6. 36; III. 5. 19-20; M. 15. 8; 180. 64; Br. III. 10. 79-80; 13. 77. ² Bhā. XII. 6. 49-53; I. 4. 16-25; 7. 1-8; II. 9. 44; III. 5. 10 and 12; XII. 4. 42; 13. 19; Br. I. 1. 25; II. 31. 28; 33. 32-3; 34. 11-12; III. 17. 295. ³ Bhā. I. 4. 30-33; chh. 5 and 6 (whole); 7. 1-4; ⁴ Ib. I. 8. 46; 9. 2; X. 90. 46[2]; VI. 14. 9; VII. 1. 5. ⁵ Ib. X. 87. 47-5; XI. 27. 2; VI. 15. 12. ⁶ M. 50. 72. ⁷ Ib. 53. 9. ⁸ Ib. 185. 17-38. ⁹ Ib. 191. 41; 203. 14.

Vyāsa (II)—a sage of the eighth manvantara.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 15; Vi. III. 2. 17.

Vyāsa tīrtham—near Dṛṣadvatī,¹ in Dīpeśvara, a *tīrtham* of the Narmadā sacred to Vyāsa.²

¹ Br. III. 13. 69, 80. ² M. 191. 38-42.

Vyāsa saras—the sacred lake near Śiva lake.

Br. III. 13. 52; Vā. 77. 51.

Vyāhṛtis—daughters of Savitā;¹ three in number.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 18. 1; III. 12. 44. ² Vā. 64. 19.

Vyucchinna Pratisandhi—complete extermination between one kalpa and the next one, while the sandhis or connections between the manvantaras or yugas is not broken (avyucchinna sandhi).

Vā. 7. 8-9.

Vyuṣitāśva—a son of Śankhaṇa and father of Viśva--saha.

Br. III. 63. 206.

Vyuṣṭa (I)—a son of Doṣā and Puṣpārṇa; wife Puṣkarinī and son Sarvatejas.

Bhā. IV. 13. 14.

Vyuṣṭa (II)—a son of Vibhāvasu, and a Vasu.

Bhā. VI. 6. 16.

Vyuṣṭi—one of the ten branches of the Rohita clan of devas.

Vā. 100. 91.

Vyūhatatvavidhānam—the knowledge of Vyūha.

M. 215. 10.

Vyoma (I)—a son of Daśārha, and father of Jimūta.

Bhā. IX. 24. 3-4; Br. III. 70. 41; M. 44. 40; Vā. 95. 40; Vi. IV. 12. 41.

Vyoma (II)—a son of Maya and follower of Kamsa, came to Vraja in the guise of a Gopa, and mixed in a game with Gopas. Removed a good number of them to a cave nearby. Finding the numbers reduced, Kṛṣṇa spotted out the mischievous foe and killed him on the spot.

Bhā. X. 37. 28-32.

Vyoma (III)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot.

Br. II. 23. 57.

Vyoma (IV)—the intervening space between heaven and earth.

M. 2. 32.

Vyomacāriṇī—the goddess from the back portion of Nṛsimha; follower of Vāgiśī.

M. 179. 68.

Vyomamṛga—a horse of the moon's chariot.

M. 126. 52.

Vyomarūpikā—a śakti.

Br. IV. 35. 99.

Vyomī—a horse of the moon's chariot.

Vā. 52. 53.

Vraja (I)—a son of Havirdhāna.

Vā. 63. 23.

Vraja (II)—(Gokulam) the residence of cowherds.¹ Here lived Rohiṇī, Nanda and others. Keśin was killed in this place. Visit of Akrūra to. Nanda's return to Vraja after Kamsa's death. Visited by Uddhava at Kṛṣṇa's request. Visited by Balarāma.² Deserted by the cowherds after their supposed ill omens, the boy sports of Kṛṣṇa.³

¹ Vi. V. 5. 11. ² Bhā. IX. 24. 66; X. 1. 9; 2. 7; 5. 6 and 18; 37. 1 [1]; 38. 1 and 24, 28; 45. 25; 46. 3 and 7; 47. 9 and 55; 65. 1.

³ Vi. V. 6. 27; 7. 8.

Vrajakas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 19.

Vrajana—a Sudharmāna god.

Br. IV. 1. 60.

Vrajapati—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 37. 11.

Vrajājinau—sons of Ūru and Āgneyī.

Br. II. 36. 108.

Vrata (I)—a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

Bhā. IV. 13. 16.

Vrata (II)—a god of the Ābhūtaraya group.

Br. II. 36. 56.

Vratas—vows enumerated.

M. Ch. 101 (whole).

Vratavati—a wife of Bhangakāra (s.v.).

M. 45. 20.

Vratinī—a daughter of Bhangakāra and queen of Kṛṣṇa.

M. 45. 21.

Vratī—a sham heretic.

Br. III. 14. 41.

Vrateyu—a son of Raudrāśva.

Bhā. IX. 20. 4.

Vrāta—a son of Kṛtamjaya.

Vā. 99. 287.

Vrātapati—a son of Śakrajit and a great warrior.

Vā. 96. 53.

Vrātinī—a second daughter of Bhangakāra given to Kṛṣṇa in marriage.

Vā. 96. 55.

Vrātyas—a stage devoid of varṇa and āśrama conduct;¹ the rule of, in the south and north.²

¹ Br. III. 48. 47. ² Vi. IV. 24. 68-69.

V(B)rindāvanam—the Gopas immigrated to this forest region from Vraja to avoid omens that threatened that place.

Vi. V. 6. 24 ff; 16. 1.

Vṛhi—a kind of paddy.

Br. II. 7. 144; M. 34. 11; 239. 22; Vā. 93. 96.

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Śaka (I)—a northern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 48.

Śaka (II)—the tree after which the Śākadvīpa takes its name.

Br. II. 19. 94, 140.

Śaka (III)—a son of Bṛhadratha Maurya, ruled for 36 years; his grandson ruled for 17 years. (?)

M. 272. 24.

Śakas (I)—a hill tribe;¹ were defeated by Paraśurāma, Sagara and Bharata; punished with half shaving;² were denied the Vedic study and sacrifice and hence reduced to Mlecchahood.³

¹ Br. II. 16. 67; III. 48. 23, 44. and 49; Vā. 88. 122; 98. 107.

² Bhā. IX. 8. 5; 20. 30; III. 41. 39; Vi. IV. 3. 42; ³ Ib. IV. 3. 48.

Śakas (II)—the 18 kings (ten-Vā. P.) of, ruled for 380 years;¹ kingdom of;² contemporaries of the Śīsunāgas, and after Gardabins; to be conquered by Kalki.³

¹ M. 50. 76; 273. 18; Vā. 99. 268, 324, 359, 361. ² M. 114. 41; 121. 45; 144. 57. ³ Br. III. 63. 120, 134; 73. 108; 74. 137, 172 and 175; Vi. IV. 3. 47.

Śakaṭa—(cart) upturned by Kṛṣṇa as a baby. (Taken generally to be an Asura)¹ of Nanda, apparently his waggon or cart, which was then a means of transport.²

¹ Bhā. X. 7. 7-10; Br. IV. 29. 124. ² Vi. V. 5. 1 and 6: 5. 22; 6. 1 and 23 ff; 15. 2.

Śakaṭās—of the Agastya family.

M. 202. 1.

Sakaṭāsurabhañjana—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 36. 24.

Śakavarṇa—a son of Śiśunāka; ruled for 36 years; conquered Girivraja.

Vā. 99. 315, 316.

Śakuna (i) (I)—an Asura follower of Hiraṇyakaśipu, and a son of Hiraṇyākṣa.

Bhā. VII. 2. 5 and 18; Br. III. 5. 30; M. 6. 14; Vā. 67. 67; Vi. I. 21. 3.

Śakuna (II)—a Pṛthuka god.

Br. II. 36. 73.

Śakunajñānam—the science of birds, etc;¹ in connection with founding temples.²

¹ M. 215. 9; ² Ib. 240. 15; 264. 9.

Śakuni (I)—(*saubala*) a prince of Gāndhāra and an evil adviser to Duryodhana; joined him in insulting Vidura; attacked the northern gate of Mathurā, and the eastern gate of Gomanta when they were besieged by Jarāsandha.

Bhā. III. 1. 14; 3. 13; VII. 2. 18; X. 50. 11 [7]; 52. 11. [6].

Śakuni (II)—father of Asura Vṛka; took part in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra.

Bhā. VIII. 10. 20; X. 88. 14.

Śakuni (III)—a son of (Ekā) Daśaratha and father of Karambhi (aka).

Bhā. IX. 24. 4-5; Br. III. 70. 44; Vā. 95. 43; Vi. IV. 12. 41.

Śakuni (IV)—a son of Vikukṣi.

Br. III. 63. 9.

Śakuni (V)—a son of Sanadvāja; father of Svāgata.

Br. III. 64. 20.

Śakuni (VI)—a son of Danu

M. 6. 17.

Śakuni (VII)—a son of Dṛḍharatha and father of Karambha.

M. 44. 42.

Śakuni (VIII)—had 500 brothers who were rulers of Uttarāpathadeśa; of these 48 had sovereignty over the south; all sons of Ikṣvāku.

Vā. 88. 9.

Śakuni (IX)—a son of Sutadvāja.

Vā. 89. 20.

Śakunī (I)—a daughter of Bali.

Br. III. 5. 43; Vā. 67. 84.

Śakunī (II)—the wife of Nāka.

Br. III. 59. 13; Vā. 84. 13.

Śakunī (III)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 12.

Śakuntalā—the daughter of Viśvāmitra and Menakā; was brought up in Kaṇva's āśrama with nīvāra food; Duṣyanta who came there was entertained and was accepted as her Lord by Gāndharva vidhi. Gave birth to the future Bharata and came to the king's palace with the child; was refused admission by the king who had forgotten her. A voice in the air urged the king to accept her and he did so;¹ a queen of Duṣyanta and mother of Bharata.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 20. 8-22 [1-2]; M. 49. 11; Cā. 99. 134. ² Vi. IV. 19. 12-13.

Śaktas—a devagaṇa, mind-born sons of Brahmā, in the Svāyambhuva epoch.

Br. II. 13. 90.

Śakti (I)—(Śaktri-Br. P.) the eldest of the 100 sons of Vasiṣṭha and Arundhatī. Father of Parāśara through Adṛśyanti;¹ a sage by tapas; a Vedavyāsa. Heard the *Vāyu Purāṇa* from Dakṣa and narrated it to Parāśara in embryo;² a resident of Brahmakṣetra;³ cursed king Kalmāṣapāda in Naimiṣa.⁴

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 41; Br. I. 1. 9; III. 8. 91; 36. 6; M. 201. 30; Vā. 1. 174; 70. 83. ² Br. II. 32. 99 and 115; 35. 124; IV. 4. 65; M. 196. 26; Vā. 103. 65. ³ Vā. 59. 91, 105. ⁴ Ib. 2. 10-11.

Śakti (II)—the principle identified with Śiva;¹ urges creation by Brahmā.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 6. 43. ² Vi. I. 5. 47.

Śakti (III)—as a daughter of Vasiṣṭha and Arundhatī.

Br. I. 2. 10.

Śakti (iv)—(Parāśakti): the Goddess as potency in all creatures; by worshipping her in any manner one gets salvation;¹ by worshipping her Śiva became Ardhanārīśvara; as also other Gods like Brahmā; known as Tripurā;² mind-born daughter of Brahmā by name Prakṛti; was born during the course of the churning of the ocean; known also as Bhagavatī and Māyā; angry at not getting a share in the yajña of Yuvanāśva but appeased by Brahmā that she may be propitiated with paśu offerings.³ A number of Śaktis mounted on cuckoos, swans, mongooses followed Lalitā's army.⁴

¹ M. 13. 53. ² Br. IV. 5. 29. ³ Ib. IV. 6. 6, 53, 67. ⁴ Ib. IV. 17. 23.

Śakti (v)—the *tula* or balance of scale, addressed as.

M. 274. 59.

Śakti (vi)—the name of Vyāsa in the 25th (27th-Vi. P.) Dvāpara; Muṇḍīśvara *avatār* of the lord.

Vā. 23. 208; Vi. III. 3. 18.

Śakti (vii)—a resident of Brahmakṣetra.

Vā. 59. 105.

Śakti (viii)—an Ajitadeva.

Vā. 67. 34.

Śakti (ix)—the wife of Gods generally.

Vā. 106. 59.

Śakti (x)—of Viṣṇu; is Pradhāna puruṣātmaka; this energy separates at the deluge and unites at the time of creation;¹ something like fire in wood or oil in sesamum; from Pradhāna germinate intellect and rudiments of things and from them Asuras;² Pradhāna compared to a tree; Viṣṇu is mūla-prakṛti or the primary nature in whom all beings

exist and all finally immerse;³ is three-fold made up of the three energies of Hari.⁴

¹ Vi. II. 7. 31-2. ² Ib. II. 7. 33-9. ³ Ib. II. 7. 42-3. ⁴ Ib. VI. 8. 7.

Śakti (xī)—of Guha, created by Viśvakarma from the Vaiṣṇava effulgence of Sūrya.

Vi. III. 2-12.

Śaktimārga—leads all to prosperity and heaven irrespective of caste or sex.

Br. IV. 43. 79-81.

Śaktirāja—a Śrutarṣi.

Br. II. 33. 8.

Śaktivardhana—(Śakti); a sage by tapas; a Brahma-vādin.

M. 145. 93, 109.

Śaktisena—a son of Nighna.

M. 45. 3.

Śakyama—a king of Māhiṣas.

Vā. 99. 374.

Śakra (ī)—(Śatakratu) a son of Aditi, and surname of Indra (s.v.); his brother Upendra,¹ deceived Rāji accepting him to be his son in the first instance and finally contrived to oust him from Indrahood.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 39; 10. 18; Br. II. 6. 11; Vā. 30. 95, 109; 61. 30; 96. 196; 97. 23. ² Vā. 92. 88.

Śakra (II)—a son of Śoṇāśva.

M. 44. 79.

Śakra (III)—a son of Śūra.

Vā. 96. 137.

Śakra (IV)—an Āditya.

Vi. I. 15. 130.

Śakra (v)—Indra;¹ attended on Diti and cut the embryo in seven parts and later into forty-nine pieces; these are the Maruts;² city of Vaśankasāra;³ joined Bṛhaspati in the Tāra-kāmaya;⁴ father of Arjuna.⁵

¹ Vi. V. 11. 1; 29. 1; 30. 4 and 26; 34. 1. ² Ib. I. 21. 33, 40.
³ Ib. II. 8. 9. ⁴ Ib. IV. 6. 16. ⁵ Ib. IV. 20. 40.

Śakra—a Sudharmāṇa god.

Br. IV. 1. 60.

Śakra(m)*ośāntaram* — a distance equal to 1000 yojanas.

Br. IV. 2. 127; Vā. 101. 127.

*Śakra*jī (I)—a son of Nighna; to him the sun was a great companion; once he visited him and wanted to see his form; for this the sun handed over Syamantaka the best of gems wearing which he saw his form distinctly; it was so beautiful that he desired to keep the gem himself to which the sun agreed; then he returned to his city with the jewel; he shone like the sun himself and entered the harem to the wonderment of his people.¹ Śakrajī received back the *maṇi* from Vāsudeva; he had 100 sons by his ten wives; of these three were famous, Bhangakāra, Vratapati and Apasvān.²

¹ Vā. 96. 20-9. ² Vā. 96. 50, 53.

Śakrajit (II)—a son of Śūra.

Vā. 96. 137.

Śakratīrtham—on the southern bank of the Narmadā; sacred to the Pitrs.

M. 191. 20; 22. 73.

Śakrapadam—in Gayā.

Vā. 111. 52.

Śakraprastha—is Indraprastha.

Bhā. X. 71. 22.

Śakramaha—(Śakrapūja) a festival in honour of Indra;¹ being the Lord of rains he was expected to shower seasonal rains.

¹ Vi. V. 10. 18 and 25. ² Ib. V. 10. 23.

Śakrayaṇās—of Kaśyapagotra.

M. 199. 4.

Śankamāna—a son of Pravīra, the King of the Mahiṣas.

Br. III. 74. 187.

Śankara (I)—a name of Śiva; four kalās of;¹ also Śambhu, Umāpati, Sūlapāṇi, Vṛṣabhadhvaja and Hara; fight of, with Kṛṣṇa for Bāṇa; bound by Jṛmbāstra he became disabled; asked Kṛṣṇa to spare the life of Bāṇa.² Also (Śankara)—an epithet of Mahādeva;³ the āśrama of;⁴ approached

Vāsudeva to aid him to put down the Asura Andhakas;⁵ remembered Nṛsimha to vanquish the mātṛgaṇa.⁶

¹ Bhā. II. 4. 19; Br. II. 9. 90; 13. 62; IV. 35. 97; Vā. 21. 10; 24. 62; 43. 38; 54. 48; 112. 35; Vi. I. 9. 2; V. 34. 29. ² Ib. V. 32. 8; 33. 21. ³ M. 154. 235. ⁴ Ib. 154. 381. ⁵ Ib. 154. 437, 514; 179. 35. ⁶ Ib. 179. 54; 180. 20.

Śankara (II)—a son of Danu.

Vi. I. 21. 4.

Śankarapuram—same as Śivapuram.

M. 283. 17.

Śankarāyatanam—a Śiva temple.

Br. IV. 7. 29.

Śankarī—the devī; became twins in the 26th kalpa.

Vā. 21. 59.

Śanku (I)—a son of Ugrasena;¹ a follower of Bali.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 24; Br. III. 71. 33; M. 44. 74; Vi. IV. 14. 20. ² M. 245. 31.

Śanku (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyā.

Bhā. X. 61. 13.

Śanku (III)—a son of Ūrjā and Vasiṣṭha.

Br. II. 11. 42.

Śanku (IV)—one hundred thousand crores.

Vā. 101. 97.

Śankukarṇa (I)—the Asura in Tatvalam (Atalam-Vā. P.);¹ one of Danu's sons.²

¹ Br. II. 20. 16; III. 6. 4; Vā. 50. 16. ² Ib. 68. 4.

Śankukarṇa (II)—(Vighneśvara); informed Maheśvara of the medicinal tank of waters created by Maya.

Br. IV. 44. 66; M. 136. 48, 51.

Śankukarṇas—created by Dakṣa.

M. 4. 52.

Śankukarṇam—a place sacred to Śiva.

M. 181. 27.

Śankukarṇī—a mother goddess.

M. 179. 31.

Śankukūṭa—(Śankhakūṭa) a Mt. north of the Mahābhadrā lake.

Vā. 36. 31; 42. 65.

Śankunirāśa (*ma*) *ya*: one of Danu's sons.

Vā. 68. 4.

Śankuratha—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 4.

Śankuroman—a thousand-hooded snake.

M. 6. 41.

Śankuśiras—a son of Danu; a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra; joined Bali in the Devāsura battle.

Bhā. VI. 6. 30; 10. 19; VIII. 10. 21; Vi. I. 21. 4.

Śankuśirodhara—a son of Danu.

M. 6. 17.

Śāṅkoddhāra—a *tīrtha* sacred to Dhvani and the Piṭṛs.

M. 13. 48; 22. 69.

Śankha (I)—a mountain on the base of Meru.

Bhā. V. 16. 26.

Śankha (II)—an eminent Nāga of Pātāla;¹ a Kādraveya nāga;² a thousand-hooded snake.³

¹ Bhā. V. 24. 31; Vā. 69. 70. ² Br. III. 7. 34. ³ M. 6. 39.

Śankha (III)—to be killed by Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 37. 16.

Śankha (IV)—a mind-born son of Jaigīṣavya and Eka-pāṭalā; attained heaven by tapas.

Br. II. 30. 40; Vā. 72. 19.

Śankha (V)—a Yakṣa; a son of Puṇyajani and Maṇi-bhadra.

Br. III. 7. 123.

Śankha (VI)—one of the eight *nidhis* of Kubera.

Vā. 41. 10.

Śankha (VII)—the conch of Viṣṇu;¹ in Rāma's *abhi-seka*;² sounded by Kṛṣṇa on the eve of his battle with Indra.³ Was invoked to protect the baby Kṛṣṇa.⁴ Blowing of it indi-

cated Kṛṣṇa's arrival in Ānarta; was a sign of auspiciousness;⁵ one of the gifts to please the planet moon;⁶ war music in the Tārakāmaya war;⁷ discovered at the confluence of the Tāmraparṇī and the ocean with pearls.⁸

¹ Vi. IV. 15. 3. ² Ib. IV. 4. 100. ³ Ib. V. 30. 56. ⁴ Bhā. X. 6. 23. ⁵ Ib. I. 11. 1 and 18. ⁶ M. 57. 21; 93. 60. ⁷ Ib. 135. 83; 136. 53; 138. 3; 149. 2; 174. 16; 177. 24; 192. 28. ⁸ Vā. 77. 25.

Śankhakūṭa—Mt. a hill range on the north of Meru.

Vi. II. 2. 30.

Śankhagiri—in Śankhadvīpam.

Vā. 48. 32.

Śankhacūḍa (I)—a chief Nāga of pātāla.

Bhā. V. 24. 31; Br. IV. 33. 36.

Śankhacūḍa (II)—a follower of Kubera. He seized certain gopis whom Kṛṣṇa recovered. He was pursued and his head cut off. His cūḍāmaṇi was presented to Balarāma.

Bhā. X. 34. 25-32.

Śankhaṇa—a son of Vajranābha and father of Vyūṣitāśva.

Br. III. 63. 205-6; Vā. 88. 205.

Śankhadvīpam—a region of Jambudvīpa; here is Eka-rājyam or rule by one, of Mlecchas; here is the hill Śankhagiri from which flows the Śankhanāgā river; the residence of Śankhamukha, the king of Nāgas.

Vā. 48. 14, 31-3.

Śankhanāgā—a R. in the Śankhadvīpam.

Vā. 48. 33.

Śankhapada—a son of Kardama Prajāpati and Śruti anointed king of the south;¹ lord of the south direction;² attained heaven by tapas;³ a Ṛṣika who became ṛṣi by satya.⁴

¹ Br. III. 8. 19; Vā. 28. 19; Vi. I. 22. 12. ² M. 8. 10; Vā. 28. 27-29; Br. II. 11. 22 and 33. ³ M. 143. 38. ⁴ Ib. 145. 96.

Śankhapadma—Royal symbols in the arms of a cakravartin.

Br. II. 29. 86; Vā. 57. 79.

Śankhapāt (I)—a disciple of Lokākṣi, an *avatār* of the Lord;¹ a Rājaṛṣi.²

¹ Vā. 23. 135. ² Ib. 57. 122.

Śankhapāt (II)—a son of Kardama, and Lokapāla of the Lokāloka hill.

Vi. II. 8. 83.

Śankhapāla—the Nāga presiding over the month of Nabhasya;¹ a 1000 hooded snake; lives with the sun for a part of a year;² with the sun in Āvaṇi and Puraṭṭāśi;³ with the sun in the Bhādrapada month.⁴

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 38; Br. II. 23. 9; IV. 20. 54. ² M. 6. 40; 126. 10. ³ Vā. 52. 10. ⁴ Vi. II. 10. 10.

Śankhamān—a sage by garbha.

Vā. 59. 94.

Śankhamukha—the king of the Nāgas in Śankhadvīpa.

Vā. 48. 33.

Śankhaśveta—a reptile; (Kādraveya).

Vi. I. 21. 21.

Śankhā—the city of the second talam.

Vā. 50. 21.

Śankhākhyā—a daitya in Sūtalām.

Br. II. 20. 22.

Śankhākhyas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 22.

Śankhini—a śakti on the fourth parvan of the Kīricakra.

Br. IV. 20. 15; 44. 60; M. 286. 10.

Śankhinī—the Goddess from the back portion of Nṛsimha; follower of Vāgīśi.

M. 179. 23, 68.

Śaṅga—a sage of the epoch of Auttama Manu

M. 9. 14.

Śacī—a daughter of Puloma, consort of Indra and mother of Jayanta.

Br. II. 13. 79; III 6. 23; M. 6. 21; Vā. 68. 22, 24.

Śacīndrau—represent Brahman.

Br. IV. 43. 75.

Śacīpati—Indra;¹ adhidevata for Śukragrahaṃ;² see Indra.

¹ Vi. I. 9. 7; V. 21. 16; 34. 24. ² Br. III. 67. 95; M. 93. 14; 251. 4.

Śaṭa—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 9.

Śaṭha—went with Kṛṣṇa to Upaplāvya to see the Pāṇḍavas;¹ a son of Vasudeva and Rohiṇī; father of several sons.²

¹ Bhā. X. 78. [95 (V) 3]. ² Br. III. 71. 164, 169-70; Vi. IV. 15. 19.

Śathās—*Ekārṣeyas*.

M. 200. 3.

Śaṇḍa (I)—a son of Śukra and a tutor of Prahlāda; reported with Marka to Hiranyakaśipu of their inability to bring the boy to his way of thinking and advised him to keep him in custody until Śukra's arrival.

Bhā. VII. 5. 1-2, 48-50; Br. III. 1. 78; Vā. 65. 77.

Śaṇḍa (II)—a Kūṣmāṇḍa Piśāca, one of the two sons of Kapi; father of Brahmadhāmā.

Br. III. 7. 74-84.

Śaṇḍa (III)—an Asura; seen in the bathing ceremony of the sacrifice of the gods;¹ one of the disciples of Śukra given to the Asuras to guide them; but he was bought off by the gods by giving him a place in sacrifices.²

¹ M. 47. 41, 54. ² Ib. 47. 224-36.

Śaṇḍili—an *Ekārṣeya*.

M. 200. 5.

Śata—a son of Jambha.

Vā. 67. 78.

Śatakesara—a boundary hill of Śākadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 26.

Śatakratu (I)—a name of Indra;¹ killed the pupils of Sukarma for adhyaya during anadhyaya.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 19. 2; Br. II. 24. 38; Vā. 91. 63; Vi. I. 9. 134; V. 10. 19. ² Vā. 61. 29.

Śatakratu (II)—the name of Vyāsa in the 7th dvāpara; his original name, Vibhu; the *avatār* of the lord Jaigīṣavya.

Vā. 23. 135.

Śatakratu (III)—Nara, a brother of Ādityas.

Vā. 66. 61.

Śatagāmī—a son of Jaṭāyu.

M. 6. 36.

Śatagāla—a saimhikeya.

Vā. 68. 18.

Śatagaṇa—a son of Krodhā and a devagandharva.

Br. III. 6. 39.

Śatagrīva—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 11.

Śataghna—a son of Upamadgu.

Vi. IV. 14. 9.

Śatajit (I)—one of the hundred sons of Viraja.

Bhā. V. 15. 15.

Śatajit (II)—a son of Sahasrajit (Sahasraji-M. P., Saharajit-Vā. P.) and father of Mahāhaya and two other sons, (three famous sons, Haihaya, Haya and Veṇuhaya, Vi. P. and M. P.);¹ a king.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 23. 21; M. 43. 7-8; Vā. 94. 3-4; Vi. IV. 11. 6-7.

² Br. III. 69. 3.

Śatajit (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Jāmbavatī (Sudevi?);¹ got killed in Prabhāsā.²

¹ Bhā. X. 61. 11; Br. III. 71. 25. ² Bhā. XI. 30. 17.

Śatajit (iv)—the Yakṣa presiding over the month of Iṣa.

Bhā. XII. 11. 43.

Śatajit (v)—a son of Rajas; had a hundred sons, all kings and responsible for world's progress;¹ Viṣvagjyoti, the chief among them, held the whole of Bhāratavarṣa with credit and success; his descendants continued to the Vārāha kalpa.²

¹Br. II. 14. 70-72; Vā. 33. 60; Vi. II. 1. 40. ²Tb. II. 1. 41-3.

Śatajit (vi)—a son of Upavātyaka.

Br. III. 71. 5.

Śatajit (vii)—one of the two sons of Sudevī and Viṣvaksena.

Vā. 96. 242.

Śatajit (viii)—a son of Bhajamāna.

Vi. IV. 13. 2.

Śatatejas—the name of Vyāsa in the 12th dvāpara; *avatār* of the Lord as Atri.

Vā. 23. 154.

Śatadamṣṭra—a son of Khaśā and a Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 135; Vā. 69. 167.

Śatadundubhi (i)—a son of Bāṣkala.

Br. III. 5. 38-9.

Śatadundubhi (ii)—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 232.

Śatadr̥kśakra—Indra of 1000 eyes; adopts Yoganidrā as his sister.

Vi. V. 1. 81.

Śatadyumna (I)—a son of Bhānumat and father of Śuci.

Bhā. IX. 13. 21-22; Vi. IV. 5. 30.

Śatadyumna (II)—a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu and Nāḍvalā.

Br. II. 36. 79, 106; M. 4. 41; Vā. 62. 91; Vi. I. 13. 5; III. 1. 29.

Śatadrī—a R. in Bhāratavarṣa, flows from the Himālayas.

Bhā. V. 19. 18; Br. II. 12. 15; 16. 25; Vā. 45. 95; Vi. II. 3. 10; III. 14. 18.

Śatadru—in the chariot of Tripurāri.

M. 114. 21; 133. 23.

Śatadrutī—a queen of Barhiṣat; Agni fell in love with her.

Bhā. IV. 24. 11.

Śatadrusalilam—(Śatadru): a *tīrtha* sacred to Pitṛs; one of the sixteen rivers married to Havyavāhana.

M. 22. 12; 51. 14.

Satadrū—a wife of Havyavāhana.

Vā. 29. 14.

Śatadhanus (I)—a son of Hṛdika.

Bhā. IX. 24. 27; Vi. IV. 14. 24.

Śatadhanus (II)—a son of Devavarman Maurya.

Br. III. 74. 148.

Śatadhanus (III)—a king of yore; his wife Śaivyā, a woman of piety; both worshipped Janārdhana; after fasting on the Kārttika full moon day and bath in the Bhāgīrathī, they met a heretic, a friend of the king's military preceptor; he talked to him but she looked at the sun; soon the king died and she ascended the funeral pyre; for the sin of talking to a heretic he was born as a dog in Vidiśa and his wife as a daughter of the king of Kāśī; she had a knowledge of her former birth and accepted the dog for her husband; when the dog remembered his former condition, he fell dead in a forest and was born as a jackal in the Kolāhala hill; the daughter of the king of Kāśī repaired to the mountain when he remembered his previous birth and was born as a wolf; again the daughter of the king of Kāśī met him; remembering his former state he was born as a vulture, crow and a peacock; when she bathed him during the sacrificial bath of Janaka he was born as the son of Janaka. Then a svayamvara was held, she married him, lived as his queen and attained heaven. See Śaivyā.

Vi. III. 18. 53-95.

Śatadhanvan (I)—the wicked; of the race of Bhojas, and king of Mithilā; set up Akrūra and Kṛtavarman who were displeased with Satrājita for not giving his daughter in marriage to them; Śatadhanvan killed Satrājita while asleep, and walked away with the jewel; when Kṛṣṇa heard of this from Satyabhāmā, he came back to Dvārakā from Hāstina-pura to kill Śatadhanvan. Knowing this, the latter requested Kṛtavarman and Akrūra for help and they refused; placing the jewel under Akrūra's custody he rode one hundred yojanas and on reaching Mithilā, his horse fell tired. Then he ran on foot pursued by Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa got his head cut off but found no jewel. His death was known in Dvārakā; knew the yoga power of Hari.

Bhā. X. ch. 57 (whole); 58. 9 [4]; II. 7. 44; Vā. 96. 56-74; Vi. IV. 13. 67-100.

Śatadhanvan (II)—the son of Somaśarman and father of Br̥hadratha.

Bhā. XII. 1. 15; Vi. IV. 24. 30-1.

Śatadhanvan (III)—the fifth son of Hṛdika;¹ the middle (second?) among the ten sons of Hṛdika;² performed saubhāgyaśayanam.³

¹ Br. III. 71. 140; Vā. 96. 139. ² M. 44. 81. ³ Ib. 60. 49.

Śatadhanvan (IV)—a Maurya king, ruled for six years.
M. 272. 23.

Śatadhanvan (V)—a son of Pracetas; overlord of numerous Mlecchas of the north.

Vi. IV. 17. 5.

Śatadhara—a son of Devavarma, ruled for eight years.
Vā. 99. 335.

Śatadhṛti (I)—a name of Indra.

Bhā. IX. 10. 34.

Śatadhṛti (II)—a name of Brahmā.

Bhā. XI. 4. 5.

Śatadhvaṇa (I)—of Dāśārṇas; was stationed by Jarā-sandha on the west of Gomanta fort during its siege.

Bhā. X. 52. 11 [12].

Śatadhvaṇa (II)—a son of Ūrja and father of Kṛti.

Vi. IV. 5. 31.

Śatapathas—a Janapada.

Vā. 45. 110.

Śataparvan—is Indra.

Br. III. 5. 69; Vā. 67. 103.

Śatabalā—a daughter of Śāraṇa.

Br. III. 71. 169; Vā. 96. 167.

Śatabalāka—a pupil of Rathitara.

Br. II. 35. 4.

Śatabali—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 235.

Śatabāhu—an Asura.

Bhā. VII. 2. 4.

Śatabhiṣak—a constellation.

Vā. 66. 51.

Śatabhiṣā—a constellation.

Bhā. V. 23. 6.

Śatamanyu—a name of Indra.

Bhā. I. 8. 6.

Śatamāyu—a Dānava.

Vā. 68. 11.

Śataratha—a son of Mūlaka.

Br. III. 63. 180; Vā. 88. 180.

Śatarudras—a class of Rudras fit to receive oblations at sacrifices.

Vā. 10. 59; 30. 244.

Śatarudrīyam—a portion of the Vedic (Yajus) literature except which the Trayī exists until the pralaya;¹ here the Rudras partake of the offerings;² sacred to pitṛs;³ Citrakarma, the Gaṇeśvara taught this to Madana;⁴ japa at Benares leads one to eternal beatitude;⁵ identified with Śiva.⁶

¹ Vā. 59. 57. ² Br. II. 9. 84. ³ M. 22. 35. ⁴ Br. II. 32. 63; IV. 7. 49; 11. 30-33; 34. 52. ⁵ M. 184. 56. ⁶ Vā. 30. 244.

Śatarūpa—a son of Sutāra, the lord of the II dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 121.

Śatarūpā (I)—the female half of Brahmā's body—spread over all the worlds; performed austerities for a lakh of years and became queen of Svāyambhuva Manu as Rati; gave marriage presents to her daughter Devahūtī; mother of three daughters,¹ and of sons Priyavrata and Uttānapāda;² a tapasvinī.³

¹ Bhā. III. 12. 54; 21. 26; 22. 23; IV. 1. 1; 8. 7; VIII. 1. 7; XI. 16. 25; Vā. 10. 8-13; 57. 57; Br. II. 9. 15 and 33. ² Ib. II. 1. 57; II. 29. 62-3. ³ Vi I. 7. 17.

Śatarūpā (II)—daughter of Brahmā whom the father married and brought forth Svāyambhuva Manu; other sons, seven in number.

M. 3. 31, 43; 4. 24-5.

Śatavalśa—the mythical banyan tree on the mount Kumuda. From its joints flow rivers capable of fulfilling all desires in Ilāvṛta.

Bhā V. 16. 24-25.

Śataśa(i)lāka—the father of Jaigīṣavya who married Ekapāṭala.

Br. III. 10. 20; Vā. 72. 18.

Śataśṛṅga—a Mt. in Śālmalidvīpa;¹ north of the Mahābhadrā, has 100 cities.²

¹ Bhā. V. 20. 10; Br. III. 7. 453. ² Vā. 36. 32; 39. 54; 42. 69.

Śatasamkhyā—a group of gods of the X epoch of Manu.
Vi. III. 2. 25.

Śatasena—a son of Śāntasena.

Bhā. X. 90. 38.

Śatahrada—a son of Danu.

M. 6. 18.

Śatahradā—a R. of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 26.

Śatājit—a son of Bhajamāna.

Bhā. IX. 24. 8.

Śatānanda (I)—a son of Ahalyā and Gautama, (Śaradvān-M. P.). Father of Satyadhṛti.

Bhā. IX. 21. 34-35; M. 50. 8; Vi. IV. 19. 63.

Śatānanda (II)—came to see Kṛṣṇa at Syamanta-
pañcaka.

Bhā. X. 84. 3.

Śatānanda (III)—a sage of the period of Sāvarni.

M. 9. 32.

Śatānanda (iv)—a son of Śāradvata, a great seer.

Vā. 99. 202.

Śatānandā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 11.

Śatānīka (i)—a son of Nakula and Draupadī.

Bhā. IX. 22. 29; M. 50. 53.

Śatānīka (ii)—a son of Janamejaya, versed in Trayī, and a pupil of Yājñavalkya, and also of Śaunaka; learnt the science of arms from Kṛpa; father of Sahasrānīka (Aśvamedhadatta-Vi. P.);¹ performed Aśvamedha;² asked Śaunaka about Yayāti and his reply;³ anointed by Brahmans;⁴ realised *ātma-jñāna* from Śaunaka and attained *nirvāṇa*.⁵

¹ Bhā. IX. 22. 38-39. ² M. 50. 65-6. ³ Ib. 25. 3. ⁴ Vā. 99. 256.
⁵ Vi. IV. 21. 3-5.

Śatānīka (iii)—a son of Sudāsa and father of Durda-
mana.

Bhā. IX. 22. 43.

Śatānīka (iv)—a son of the second Sāvarṇa Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 72.

Śatānīka (v)—a son of Vasudāma.

M. 50. 86.

Śatānīka (vi)—a son of Bṛhadratha.

Vi. IV. 21. 14.

Śatāmkū—a daughter of Ugrasena.

Vā. 96. 133.

Śatāyu (I)—a Rākṣasa with the Hemanta sun.

Br. II. 23. 19.

Śatāyu (II)—one of the six sons of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī.

M. 24. 34; Vā. 91. 52; Vi. IV. 7. 1.

Śatāhvā—a *tīrtha* sacred to the pitṛs.

M. 22. 35.

Śatāhvya—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 6.

Śatrughna (I)—a son of Daśaratha; bore the bow and quivers when Bharata carried the Pādukā. Father of Subāhu and Śrutasena (Sūrasena-Vi. P.); killed the Rākṣasas Mādhava and Lavaṇa; seized Madhuvana and founded the city, Mathurā.

Bhā. IX. 10. 3 and 44; 11. 13-14; Br. III. 63. 185; 71. 111; Vā. 88. 184-5; Vi. I. 12. 4; IV. 4. 87, 101, 104.

Śatrughna (II)—a son of Śvaphalka.

Bhā. IX. 24. 17.

Śatrughna (III)—a son of Bhangakāra and Narā; killed by Akrūra.

Br. III. 71. 86-8; Vā. 96. 85.

Śatrughna (IV)—a son of Akrūra.

M. 45. 29.

Śatrughna (V)—a son of Aikṣvākī and Anādhṛṣṭi.

M. 46. 24.

Śatruḡhna (VI)—a son of Gāndinī.

Vā. 96. 110.

Śatruḡhna (VII)—the great-grandson of Sātvata, killed by the Bhojas.

Vi. IV. 13. 111.

Śatrujit (I)—see Dyumat.

Bhā. IX. 17. 6.

Śatrujit (II)—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 237.

Śatrujit (III)—a son of Śūra.

Br. III. 71. 138.

Śatrujit (IV)—a son of Māndhātā.

M. 12. 35.

Śatrujit (V)—a son of Śoṇāśva.

M. 44. 79.

Śatrujit (VI)—a name of Pratardana.

Vi. IV. 8. 12.

Śadhīya—a pupil of Kṛta.

Br. II. 35. 53.

Śanat-kumāra—a son of Anala,¹ sacred to Kurukṣetra;² discovered yoga;³ attended Soma's rājasūya.⁴

¹ Vā. 66. 24; 101. 26, 37, 75, 212; 105. 2; 112. 68. ² Ib. 77. 64.

³ Ib. 83. 84. ⁴ Ib. 90. 23.

✓ *Śani*—a son of Vivasvat and Chāyā; attained the status of a planet by penance; see Śanaīscara.

M. 11. 9 and 38.

✓ *Śanaīscara* (I)—(Saturn) Śrutakarma, traverses each sign of the zodiac in thirty months—generally an evil planet.¹ A son of Chāyā and Vivasvat (Mārtāṇḍa-Vi. P.);² fought with Naraka in the Devāsura war;³ fed by the svarāt ray of the sun; above the Bṛhaspati planet; goes on in an iron chariot.⁴ One of the nine grahas;⁵ found on the side of Soma;⁶ rise of, reddish in colour, a bad omen;⁷ stands above Bṛhaspati;⁸ in the chariot of Tripurārī;⁹ chariot of, drawn by horses.¹⁰

mmd, 95ms, 11-2, any. Dec

¹ Bhā. V. 22. 16. ² Ib. VI. 6. 41; VIII. 13. 10; Br. II. 24. 50, 71, 83, etc; III. 59. 32, 49, 82; Vā. 84. 31; Vi. I. 8. 11; III. 2. 4. ³ Bhā. VIII. 10. 33. ⁴ Br. III. 23. 87; IV. 2. 133. ⁵ M. 93. 44; Vā. 84. 83. ⁶ M. 23. 40. ⁷ Ib. 133. 21. ⁸ Vā. 101. 133. ⁹ M. 127. 8; 128. 49; 133. 21. ¹⁰ Vā. 52. 79; 53. 32; Vi. II. 12. 20.

✓ *Śanaīscara* (II)—a son of Rudra and Suvarcalā.

Vā. 27. 49; Br. II. 10. 76; 11. 23.

✓ *Śanaīscara* (III)—an Ātreya.

Vā. 28. 20.

Śamtanu—a son of Pratīpa and a brother of Devāpī; was a great king learned and a specialist in medicine (mahā-bhīṣak); it is said that a touch of his hand cured people of any disease and made them youthful again; hence his name Śamtanu; married Jāhnavī; father of Devavrata (Bhīṣma); from the dark fisherwoman he got Vicitravīrya. Another son was Citrāṅgada; a Paurava with an amśa of

Samudra.¹ Came upon the twins of Satyadhṛti, in the course of a hunting, Kṛpa and Kṛpi and took them by grace; greed for more territory.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 22. 12-21; XII. 2. 37; Br. III. 10. 69, 70; M. 14. 17; 50. 11, 39. 45; Vā. 73. 18; 99. 234, 237-41; 111. 70; Vi. IV. 20. 9. 34.
² Bhā. IX. 21. 36; XII. 3. 10; Vā. 1. 158; 99. 204; Vi. IV. 19. 67-8.

Śapharī—the form taken by Hari.

Bhā. VIII. 24. 9.

Śabara—an Amitābha god.

Br. II. 36. 54.

Śabarās—an inferior class of people;¹ on the Himālayas; their country unfit for śrāddha performance; to be conquered by Kalki;² kings of.³

¹ Bhā. II. 7. 46; M. 114. 47; Vā. 78. 69; 99. 268. ² Br. III. 14. 80; 22. 22; 73. 108; IV. 29. 131. ³ M. 50. 76.

Śabala (I)—a son of Sarama.

Br. III. 7. 312.

Śabala (II)—a hell, reached by those who indulge in unrighteous sexual unions.

Br. IV. 2. 147, 158; Vā. 101. 146, 157.

Śabala (III)—one of the two dogs of the family of Vaisvata to whom Bali is to be offered at Gayā.

Vā. 108. 30; 111. 39.

Śabalas (I)—sons of Kallolaha.

Br. III. 7. 442.

Śabalas (११)—the 1000 sons of Dakṣa through Vairiṇī who died in the attempt to get at the measurement of the earth by following their elder brothers.

M. 5. 9.

Śabalāśvas—the second one thousand sons of Asikṇī and Dakṣa. Advised by Nārada they took to the path of 'Not returning', taken by their elder brothers; went to different parts of the world in search of their brothers, Haryaśvas and were lost.

Bhā. VI. 5. 24; Br. III. 2. 24-5; Vā. 65. 152-4; Vi. I. 15. 97-100.

Śabdakarṣanikakalā—a gupta śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 17; 44. 117.

Śabdabrahmā—the name of the Creator during Brāhma kalpa; possesses both vyakta and avyakta forms; two forms of spirit; the word and the supreme God; this is the interpretation of Manu, and also the Atharva Veda; the word is the Vedas as distinguished from and leading to Parabrahman (Supreme).

Bhā. III. 11. 34; 12. 48; Vā. 104. 94, 110; Vi. VI. 5. 64-5.

Śabdam—the guṇa of ākāśa; swallowed by Bhūta and others.

Vā. 102. 17.

Śabdalakṣaṇam—from śabda came sparśa.

Vā. 4. 50-1.

Śabdārthau—represent Brahman.

Br. IV. 43. 76.

Śama (I)—a son of Dharmasūtra and father of Dyumatsena.

Bhā. IX. 22. 48.

Śama (II)—a son of Kriyā.

Br. II. 9. 60.

Śama (III)—a son of Āyu.

Br. III. 3. 24.

Śama (IV)—a Sukha god.

Br. IV. 1. 19.

Śama (v)—the regulation of senses on one's own account and on account of others.

Vā. 59. 47.

Śama (vi)—a son of Āpa.

Vā. 66. 23.

Śama (vii)—a mukhya gaṇa.

Vā. 100. 18.

Samr̥tha—a kingdom of the west watered by the Sindhu.

Br. II. 18. 48.

Śamana—a son of Vadha.

Vā. 69. 130.

Śami (I)—a son of Uśinara.

Bhā. IX. 23. 3.

Śami (II)—a son of Śoṇāśva (Śūra-Br. P.) and father of Pratikṣatra.

M. 44. 79-80; Br. III. 71. 138.

Śami (III)—a son of the daughter of the Kāśi king and Satyaka.

Vā. 96. 115.

Śami (IV)—a name of Vāsudeva.

Vā. 96. 172.

Samita—a Sādhya.

M. 171. 44.

Samī (I)—a son of Śūra, and father of Pratikṣatra.

Vā. 96. 137; Vi. IV. 14. 23.

Samī (II)—the principal tree of the Kali age.

Vi. VI. 1. 53.

Samīka (I)—a son of Devamīḍha and Māriṣā; queen Sudāmini; father of Sumitra and other sons.

Bhā. IX. 24. 29 and 44.

Samīka (II)—a son of Śūra and Bhoja, and father of four sons; became a Rājaṛṣi.

Br. III. 71. 150, 194; M. 46. 3, 27, 28.

Samīka (III)—a brother of Vāsudeva.

Vā. 96. 148.

Samba—a Dānava with manuṣya dharma.

Vā. 68. 15.

Śambara (I)—a son of Danu, and a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra.

Bhā. VI. 6. 30; 10. 19 [3]; M. 6. 17; 249. 67; Vā. 68. 11; 98. 81; Vi. I. 19. 14; 21. 4.

Śambara (II)—a son of Hiranyākṣa;¹ a Dānava king; taken to Pātāla with Bali by Vāmana;² guiles of, towards Prahlāda at the instance of Hiranyakaśipu.³

¹ Bhā. VII. 2. 4 and 18; Br. III. 5. 30. ² Ib. III. 6. 4 and 11; IV. 29. 123; 73. 81. ³ Vi. I. 15. 153; 16. 9.

Śambara (III)—a resident of Tripura; participated in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra; fought with Tvaṣṭri.

Bhā. VIII. 6. 31; 10. 19 and 29.

Śambara (IV)—a companion of Kamsa; walked away with child Pradyumna within ten days [six days (Vi. P.)] of its birth. He knew that the baby was his enemy but he threw it into the sea and went away. Māyāvati, the superintendent of his kitchen discovered a child in a fish brought to the kitchen, and hearing from Nārada that it was Kāma reborn, and that she herself was Ratī, she brought up the child and when he came of age, she told him the truth and asked him to fight Śambara with the aid of mahāmāyā vidyā. His head was cut off by Pradyumna.

Bhā. X. 36. 36; 55. 3. 24; II. 7. 34; III. 3. 11; Vi. V. 26. 12; Ch. 27 (whole).

Śambara (V)—(Śabara-Bhā. P.); his greed for more territory.

Bhā. XII. 3. 11.

Śambhalagrāma—(Śambala-Bhā. P.); the birth place of Kalki-Viṣṇu.

Bhā. XII. 2. 18; Vi. IV. 24. 98.

Śambhu (I)—the Indra of the epoch of the Tenth Manu, and a friend of Viṣvaksena.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 22-23.

Śambhu (II)—a son of Ambariṣa.

Bhā. IX. 6. 1.

Śambhu (III)—a name of Śiva.

Bhā. X. 4. 36; Br. III. 10. 48; M. 154. 438; 171. 38.

Śambhu (IV)—father of Rājāja and Goma.

Br. III. 5. 40.

Śambhu (V)—a son of Pīvarī and Śuka.

Br. III. 8. 93; 10. 81; M. 15. 10; Vā. 73. 30.

Śambhu (VI)—one of the eleven Rudras;¹ had the Ganga in his plaited hair for more than 100 years.²

¹ M. 153. 19; 171. 38; Vi. I. 15. 122. ² Ib. II. 8. 115; V. 32. 11; 33. 4.

Śambhu (VII)—a son of Virocana; had six sons.

Vā. 67. 76, 81.

Śambhu (VIII)—a son of Bhavya.

Vi. I. 13. 1.

Śamyāprāsa—the hermitage of Vyāsa on the bank of the Sarasvatī.

Bhā. I. 7. 2-3.

Śamyu—a son of Bṛhaspati; asked his father as to the pros and cons of the śrāddha.

Br. III. 9. 38-44; Vā. 71. 37.

Śamsapa—a Ṛṣika who became a sage by satya.

Br. II. 32. 102.

Śamsapi—a sage.

M. 196. 26.

Śamsya—one of the two sons of Gārhapatya; also Āhavanīya and Havyavāhana; father of two sons, Savya and Apasavya; married the 16 rivers for his wives; their sons were Dhiṣṇis.

Br. II. 12. 12; Vā. 29. 11-12.

Śayyā—bed; characteristics of a good one;¹ to sleep on, with head to the east or south to avoid disease.²

¹ Vi. III. 11. 111-12. ² Ib. III. 11. 113.

Śaraṇāgati—the act of falling at the feet of the Devī for protection, sixfold.

Br. IV. 41. 74-81.

Sarat—a mind-born son of Brahmā in the 16th kalpa.

Vā. 21. 35.

Śaradṛtu—the guardian of Mandāravāṭikā; Iṣaśrī and Ūrjaśrī his queens.

Br. IV. 32. 33; Vā. 52. 12; 53. 25.

Śaradvat (1)—a sage who came to see Parīkṣit practising *prāyopaveśa*.

Bhā. I. 19. 9.

Śaradvat (II)—a son of Satyadhṛti, born at the sight of Ūrvaśī.

Bhā. IX. 21. 35.

Śaradvat(a) (III)—a Ṛṣika who became a sage by satya.

Br. II. 32. 101.

Śaradvat (IV)—a son of Setu.

M. 48. 6.

Śaradvat (v)—(also Śuradvat) a sage by garbha;¹ heard the *Vāyu Purāṇa* from Tridhāmā and narrated it to Triviṣṭha;² see Gautama.

¹ Vā. 59. 93. ² Br. II. 38. 28; III. 74. 60; IV. 4. 61; Vā. 103. 61.

Śaradvasu—a son of Śūli of the 24th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 207.

Śaradvān (I)—a sage by garbha of the Sāvarni epoch;¹ husband of Ahalyā and father of Śatānanda;² a Ṛṣika and a *mantrakṛt*.³

¹ M. 9. 32; Vā. 1. 186; 59. 93. ² M. 50. 8; Vi. IV. 19. 63.
³ M. 145. 95, 104.

Śaradvān (II)—a son of Udathya and of Gautamagotra.

Vā. 64. 26; 65. 101.

Śarabha (I)—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 12; Vā. 68. 12.

Śarabha (II)—a Vānarajāti born of Hari and Pulaha; hunted by Haihaya in the Vindhyas.

Br. III. 7. 174, 319; 26. 30; 35. 21; 51. 11; IV. 29. 41.

Śarabha (III)—a son of Vyāghra and father of Śuka.

Br. III. 7. 207, 233.

Śarabha (IV)—a son of Jāmbavat; after him came the Śarabhas, a Vānara jāti.

Br. III. 7. 304, 319.

Śarabha (v)—a son of Rukmiṇī and Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 245; Vā. 96. 237.

Śaravaṇam—the pleasure garden of Umā and Śiva in the Himālayas;¹ here Ila was converted into a female;² Kumāra born in.³

¹ M. 11. 44; Vā. 41. 37. ² M. 12. 1. ³ Vā. 72. 32.

Śaravā—a R. from the Mahendra hill.

M. 114. 31.

Śaravr̥ṣṭi—a Marutgaṇa.

M. 171. 52.

Śarāvati—R. a mahānadi.

Vā. 108. 78.

Śarīra—a pupil of Vedamitra Śākalya.

Vi. III. 4. 22.

Śarīrā karṣaṇikalā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 20; 36. 70; 44. 120.

Śarūtha—a son of Duṣyānta (Duṣkṛta).

Vā. 99. 5.

Śarkarabhauma—the earth of the fifth talam; arvāk talam.

Br. II. 20. 14, 35.

Śarkarā—sugar;¹ an article for śrāddha.²

¹ M. 7. 13. ² Ib. 17. 30; 92. 2; 266. 51; 279. 9.

Śarkarācala—the best gift is 8 bhārams of sugar; then 4 and 2; even 1 or ½ allowed; the giver goes to heaven.

M. 83. 6; 92. 1-13.

Śarkarādhenu—fit for gift during the Viśokadvādaśi.

M. 82. 19.

Śarkarāvartā—a R. in Bhāratavarṣa.

Bhā. V. 19. 18.

Śarkarāsaptamī—on the seventh day of the white half of Mādhava (Viśākha) month for meditating on Saurasūktam and purāṇam; next gifts are made and Brahmins are fed; this is to continue every month for a year; equal to the fruits of the performance of aśvamedha.

M. 74. 3; 77. 1-9.

Śarma—a common designation for a Brahman.

Vi. III. 10. 8-9.

Śarmiṣṭhā (1)—a daughter of Vṛṣaparvan (hence (Vārṣaparvani-Vi. P.) and wife of Yayāti. She once went with her attendants and Devayānī, and became engaged in water sports. Śiva and Pārvatī passed them when they put on their dress. In doing so Śarmiṣṭhā put on Devayānī's dress by mistake and was taken to task by Devayānī who called

her a slave, arrogating superiority as a Brahmana girl. Śarmiṣṭhā grew angry and stripping her of her clothes threw her into a well and returned home;¹ Śukra resented the action of the princess and left the palace though the king begged his pardon. Śukra agreed to stay on condition that Śarmiṣṭhā would follow Devayānī wherever she went. It was agreed. She was given to Yayāti when Devayānī was married to him. Yayāti advised not to share his bed with Śarmiṣṭhā. One day after her monthly period Śarmiṣṭhā requested him to embrace her, which he did. She became mother of three sons—Druhya, Anu and Pūru.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 32; Br. III. 6. 23; 68. 15; M. 6. 22; 24. 52; Chh. 27-30; Vi. IV. 10. 4. ² Bhā. IX. 18. 6-33; M. Chh. 31-32; Vā. 68. 23; 93. 16.

Śarmiṣṭhā (II)—a daughter of Svarbhānu.

Vi. I. 21. 7.

Śaryūtās—a Haihaya clan.

M. 43. 48.

Śaryāti (I)—a son of Vaivasvata Manu. A saintly king who gave a discourse on the second day of Angirās Yajña. Father of twins Ānarta and Śukanyā: with the latter he went once to the āśrama of Cyavana. In an ant-hill the girl saw two luminous objects and little knowing that they were the eyes of the sage, she pricked them by a thorn. There was an overflow of blood and this disabled all the attendants of the king from answering calls of nature. On enquiry the king found out the mistake committed by his daughter and persuaded the sage to excuse her, by offering her in marriage to him. Taking leave of them he returned to the city.¹ Desirous of performing a sacrifice, Śaryāti called on the āśrama of his son-in-law after some time and found a young man seated on his daughter's side little knowing that the

sage had changed his form due to the blessings of Aśvins: the king admonished his daughter for her misbehaviour. But when he heard how Cyavana got back his youth, he was pleased and hugged his daughter.² Father of three sons: his greed for more territory.

¹ Bhā. VIII. 13. 2; IX. 1. 12; 3. 1-9; M. 11. 41; 12. 21; Br. III. 60. 2; 61. 18; Vā. 64. 29; 85. 4; 86. 23; Vi. III. 1. 33; IV. 1. 7.
² Bhā. IX. 3. 18. 27; XII. 3. 10.

Śaryāti (II)—a son of Nahuṣa.

M. 24. 50.

Śaryāti (III)—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra.

M. 45. 33.

Śarva—a name of Śiva Rudra;¹ the presiding deity of the earth;² represents the earth and hence the earth should not be made impure or unclean;³ the lord created by Brahmā in the 30th Kalpa who made aṭṭahāsa;⁴ the third son of Kṛṣṇalohita;⁵ his wife, Vikeśi and son Angāraka.⁶

¹ Bhā. VI. 15. 28; Br. II. 25. 23; M. 180. 19; Vi. I. 8. 6; 15. 122; III. 2. 11; V. 34. 1. ² M. 265. 40. ³ Br. II. 10. 10. ⁴ Vā. 22. 28. ⁵ Ib. 27. 28. ⁶ Br. II. 10. 78; 13. 54.

Śarvaka—a son of the Sahiṣṇu avatār of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 213.

Śarvarī—the wife of Doṣa, a Vasu: their son is Simsumāra.

Bhā. VI. 6. 14.

Śarvā—a name of Umā.

Bhā. XII. 10. 35.

Śarvāṇī—an epithet of Umā.

M. 180. 22.

Śala (I)—an athlete of Kamsa: could not vanquish Arjuna as he was supported by Kṛṣṇa: Resented Śāmba's action in seizing Lakṣmaṇā: had his allotted seat in the arena but was killed by Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. I. 15. 16; X. 36. 21; 68. 5; 42. 37; 44. 27.

Śala (II)—a son of Somadatta.

Bhā. IX. 22. 19; X. 68. 5; Vā. 99. 235.

Śala (III)—a son of Durvākṣi and Vṛka.

Bhā. IX. 24. 43.

Śala (IV)—a Saimhikeya asura.

Br. III. 6. 19.

Śala (V)—a Kṣatriya who became a dvija.

Br. III. 66. 87.

Śala (VI)—a son of Sutahotra.

Vā. 92. 3.

Śalaṅka—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 3.

Śaladā—a daughter of Bhadrāśva and Ghṛtācī.

Vā. 70. 68.

Śalabha (I)—a Saimhikeya asura.

Br. III. 6. 19; Vā. 68. 12.

Śalabha (II)—a son of Jāmbhavān.
Br. III. 7. 304.

Śalabhas (I)—children of Yāminī.
Bhā. VI. 6. 21.

Śalabhas (II)—too much of them, forebodes famine.
M. 237. 9.

Śalabhā—one of the ten wives of Ahi.
Br. III. 8. 75.

Śalāmukhīyaka—a place where Ajaikapāt Agni is located.

Br. II. 12. 25.

Śalya (I)—Appointed commander of the Kuru army after Karna's death, for half a day when Yudhiṣṭhira killed him. His army was defeated by Arjuna and Kṛṣṇa. Went to Syamantapañcaka for solar eclipse.

Bhā. I. 15. 15; X. 78. [95 (V) 38]: 82. 25.

Śalya (II)—a son of Vipracitti.
Vi. I. 21. 11.

Śalya (III)—a son of Somadatta.
Vi. IV. 20. 32.

Śalyaka—a Vānara.
Br. III. 7. 319.

Śalvas—a tribe.
M. 114. 45.

Śaśa—the flesh of the hare, good for śrāddha.

M. 17. 33.

Śaśaka—the animal fit for śrāddha purposes.

Vā. 88. 13.

Śaśabindavas—the line of Śaśabindu; performed aśvamedhas.

Br. III. 74. 269; M. 273. 73.

Śaśabindu (I) (*Citraratha*)—a son of Citraratha; highly learned and a yogin; an emperor of glory; had ten thousand wives and thousands of sons of whom six were distinguished. Possessed fourteen excellent jewels. His daughter Bindumatī (*Caitrarathī*) had 100 famous sons with names beginning with Pṛthu,¹ father-in-law of Māndhātā; heard of the significance of Śrāddha from Yama.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 23. 31-33; 6. 38; Br. III. 70. 19-22; M. 44. 18-19; Vā. 88. 70; 95. 18-21. ² Br. III. 18. 1 and 15; 63. 70.

Śaśabindu (II)—the moon.

Vā. 82. 1.

Śaśānka—the Moon God; see Soma.

M. 150. 53.

Śaśāda—see Vikukṣi

Bhā. IX. 6. 11; Br. III. 63. 21; Vā. 88. 24; Vi. IV. 2. 18.

Śaśi (I)—a son of Andhaka.

M. 44. 61.

Śaśi (II)—moon;¹ chariot of, described; relation of, to the sun cosmology; his nectar and its use to gods, ṛṣis and pitṛs;² his maṇḍala twice that of the sun;³ vanquished by Rāvaṇa.⁴

¹ M. 93. 13. ² Ib. 126. 48-73. ³ Ib. 124. 8. ⁴ Br. II. 21. 8; 24. 67; III. 7. 254.

Śaśinī—a kalā of the moon.

Br. IV. 35. 92.

Śaśiprabhā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 75.

Śaśibindu—a son of Citraratha; lord of 14 mahāratnas and cakravartī; had 100,000 wives and ten lakhs of sons, among whom the chief were Pṛthuśrava, Pṛthukarma and four others; (see Śaśabindu).

Vi. IV. 12. 3-6.

Śaśimaṇḍalam—the region of the moon, 100,000 yojanas from that of the sun; above it is the nakṣatra maṇḍalam.

Vi. II. 7. 5-6.

Śaśvatī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 91.

Śāka—is Śākadvīpa; the hill after which the dvīpa is named.²

¹ Bhā. V. I. 32. ² M. 123. 36.

Śāka (II)—the tree in the midst of Śākadvīpam.

Vā. 49. 88; Vi. II. 4. 63.

Śakaṭākṣa—an ārṣeyapravara of (Bhārgava gotra).

M. 195. 40.

Śakaṭāyana—a pravara of the Bhārgavas.

M. 195. 31; 196. 45.

Śākadvīpa—thirty-two lakhs of *yojanas* in extent and encircled by sea of curds (Dadhimaṇḍoda) (Kṣīroda-Vi. P.) of equal dimension; takes its name from a great śāka tree; ruled by a son of Priyavrata, Medhātithi who divided it among his seven sons and retired to forest; here Vāyu is worshipped by Prāṇāyāma;¹ divided into seven kingdoms bearing the respective names of the seven sons of the first king Havya (Bhavya-Vi. P.), a grandson of Svāyambhuva; contains seven streams, several towns and villages; people here follow svadharma and varṇāśrama dharma;² seven mountains;³ one of the seven continents, double the size of the Krauñcadvīpa; the four castes in it; Vangas, Magadhas, Mānasas and Mandagas; Viṣṇu stands in the form of Sūrya.⁴

¹ Bhā. V. 20. 24-28. ² Br. II. 14. 13; 19. 27, 80-107; 21. 73; Vā. 33. 13; 49. 74; 50. 127. ³ M. 122. 1. ⁴ Vi. II. 1. 14; 2. 5; IV. 58. 71.

Śākadhiya—sage.

M. 200. 9.

Śākapūrṇa—made a classification of the Ṛk Samhitā into three parts together with Nirukta as the fourth; had four disciples to assist him.

Vi. III. 4. 23-24.

Śākamunḍas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 21.

Śākala—the king of the Madras; see under *Aśvapati*.

M. 208. 5.

Śākalya (*Devamitra*)—a son of *Māṇḍukeya*; divided the *Samhitā* into five parts and transmitted them to five disciples—*Vātsya*, *Mudgala*, *Śāliya*, *Gokhalya* and *Sisira* (*Mudgala*, *Golka*, *Khāliya*, *Matsya* and *Śośareya-Vā. P.*).¹ A pupil of *Satyaśriya* and a *Śākapravartaka*. During the sacrifice of *Janaka*, there was a dispute as to who was the learned among those present. The prize was won by *Yājñavalkya* but *Śākalya* insulted him and was cursed.²

¹ *Bhā.* XII. 6. 57; *Br.* II. 35. 1; *Vā.* 60. 32, 64. ² *Br.* II. 34. 32-67; *Vā.* 60. 31, 63.

Śākavatī—a R. of the *Ketumālā* continent.

Vā. 44. 19.

Śākavaiṇa—see *Rathītara*

Br. II. 35. 3.

Śākali—a *Śrutarṣi*.

Br. II. 33. 3.

Śākas—a tribe.

Vā. 45. 116; 47. 44.

Śākāyanas—a tribe?

M. 200. 9.

Śākāhāryā—a sage.

M. 200. 9.

Śākunam—the flesh of the parrot for *śrāddha*.

M. 17. 31.

Śākinī—a śakti in Kiricakra.

Br. IV. 20. 16.

Śāktam (I)—one of the six darśanas.

Vā. 104. 16.

Śāktam (II)—the tip of the tongue of the personified Veda.

Vā. 104. 82.

Śākya—a son of Sanjaya, and father of Śuddhoda(na).

Bhā. IX. 12. 14; M. 271. 12; Vā. 99. 288; Vi. IV. 22. 8.

Śākrām—of the Yajurvedins, to be recited in rituals connected with the digging of tanks.

M. 58. 35; 93. 132.

Śākū—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 10.

Śākha—a son of Agni and brother of Kumāra,¹ an amśa of Skanda.²

¹ Br. III. 3. 25; M. 5. 26; Vā. 66. 24; Vi. I. 15. 115. ² Vā. 101. 280.

Śākhāvati—a R. of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 26.

Śākhis—parents of Mārīṣā, mother of Dakṣa in Cākṣuṣa-antara

Br. II 13. 70; Vā. 30. 61.

Śākhya—a heretical sect.

Br. III. 14. 39.

Śākheya—a gotrakara.

M. 197. 1.

Śāṅkaram tīrtham—sacred to Pitr̥s.

M. 22. 43.

Śāṅkarampadam—the lotus feet of Śaṅkara.

M. 13. 57.

Śāṅkarī—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 16.

Śāṅkṛtikas—a branch of Angirasa.

Vā. 65. 106.

Śāṭhyāyani—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 20.

Śāṇḍitas—one of the three Kaśyapa groups.

Br. III. 8. 33.

Śāṇḍili—sacred for śrāddha.

Br. III. 19. 92.

Śāṇḍilya (I)—Agni, as son of Śāṇḍili.

Br. III. 10. 91.

Śāṇḍilya (II)—a Dānava.

M. 199. 18.

Śaṇḍilyas—the sons of Devala.

Vā. 70. 28.

Śātakarṇi (I)—ruled for a year (1½ years-Vā. P.)

Br. III. 74. 166; Vā. 99. 353.

Śātakarṇi (II)—a son of Bhāta, ruled for 56 years.

Vā. 99. 350.

Śātakarṇi (III)—a son of Sundara and father of Śiva-svāti.

Vi. IV. 24. 47.

Śātakarṇi (IV)—the son of Pūrṇotsanga and father of Lambodara.

Vi. IV. 24. 45.

Śādvala—the forest in the country of Uttarakurus where Samjana roamed as a mare.

Vā. 84. 68.

Śādvalāyanas—Ekārṣeyas.

M. 200. 2.

Śānaiścaram—the place of Śānaiścara above that of Bṛhaspati.

Vā. 53. 60, 97.

Śānta (I)—one of the seven divisions of Plakṣadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 3.

Śānta (II)—a son of Āyu.

Br. III. 3. 24.

Śānta (III)—a sage: His son went on a pilgrimage on his way to Sāligrāma, he wished to see Gandhamādana, Badarikāśrama and others: got frightened by a Gandharva in the form of a tiger which was killed by Paraśurāma. Him followed the sage.

Br. III. 25. 66-77

Śānta (IV)—a son of Āpa.

M. 5. 22; Vā. 23. 84; 66. 23; Vi. I. 15. 111.

Śāntakarni (I)—a son of Pūrṇotsaṅga, ruled for 56 years.

M. 273. 4.

Śāntakarni (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and father of Pūrṇotsaṅga.

Vi. IV. 24. 45.

Śāntakarni (III)—a son of Ahimān and father of Śivaśrita.

Vi. IV. 24. 48.

Śāntabha(ha)ya—a son of Medhātithi and founder of the Śāntabha(ha)ya kingdom in Plakṣadvīpa.

Br. II. 14. 36. 8; Vā. 33. 32; Vi. II. 4. 3 and 5.

Śāntabhayam—the Gomedavarṣa of Plakṣadvīpa.

Vā. 49. 13.

Śāntaraya—a son of Trikakut (Dhamasārathi). He realised the Ātman.

Bhā. IX. 17. 12.

Śāntasena—a son of Subāhu, and father of Śatasena.

Bhā. X. 90. 38.

Śāntā (I)—a daughter of Daśaratha, and adopted by Citraratha-Romapāda: married by Rṣyaśṛṅga, (a daughter of Daśaratha-Lomapāda, *M. P.*).

Bhā. IX. 23. 8; *M.* 48. 95; *Vi.* IV. 18. 18.

Śāntā (II)—a R. in the Kuru country.

Br. II. 18. 73.

Śāntā (III)—a daughter of Lomapāda.

Vā. 99. 103.

Śāntā (IV)—the mother of the sage Bharadvāja.

Vā. 111. 60.

Śānti (I)—a daughter of Kardama, married to Atharvaṇa: Dadhyañca was her son. Yajña was popularised in the world by her.

Bhā. III. 24. 24; *IV.* 1. 42.

Śānti (II)—a son of Dakṣiṇā, and a Tuṣita god.

Bhā. IV. 1. 7-8.

Śānti (III)—a daughter of Dakṣa, and a wife of Dharma, gave birth to Sukha (*Kṣema-Vā. P.*).

Bhā. IV. 1. 49 and 51; *Br.* II. 9. 50, 61; *Vā.* 10. 25. 37; *Vi.* I. 7. 23, 30.

Śānti (IV)—a son of Nīla, and father of Suśānti.

Bhā. IX. 21. 30-31; *Vi.* IV. 19. 57.

Śānti (v)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Kālindī.

Bhā. X. 61. 14.

Śānti (vi)—(Kalpa) author of: a master of Atharva Samhitā.

Bhā. XII. 7. 4; Br. II. 35. 62.

Śānti (vii)—a R. in Śālmalidvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 46.

Śānti (viii)—a son of Tāmasa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 49.

Śānti (ix)—the Indra of the gods—Sudhāmāna and Viruddhas;¹ Indra of the tenth epoch of Manu.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 69. ² Vi. III. 2. 26.

Śānti (x)—a kalā of Hari.

Br. IV. 35. 95.

Śānti (xi)—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 71.

Śānti (xii)—to avert impending evils; *abhayā* to get rid of fear, *saumyā* to get rid of disease, *vaiṣṇavī* against famine and fear from insects and robbers, *raudrī* if beasts get sick and die, *brāhmī* when heterodoxy prevails, *raudrī* for fear of other king's troubles, *vāyavī* for diseases of wind, etc., *vāruṇī* for famines and absence of rains, *bhārgavī* for fear of curse, etc., *prajāpatyā* for miscarriages in delivery, *tvāṣṭrī* for bad growth of vegetables, *kaumārī* for well being of children, *āgneyī* for fear of fire and disobedience, troubles from servants, etc., *gāndharvī* for horses, *āngirasi* for elephants,

nairṛtī for fear of ghosts and spirits, *yāmyā* for bad dreams, *kauberī* for loss of wealth, *pārthivī* for loss of trees and lands. These are to be done at particular times of the day when certain nakṣatras like Hasta, Svāti are in the ascendant.

M. 228. 5-27.

Śānti (xiii)—one of the four fruits of Prāṇāyāma, the ruin of all sins of the Pitṛs and cognates.

Vā. 11. 6.

Śānti (xiv)—(Pracetas): Agni.

Vā. 29. 27.

Śāntikam—the mantras of the Atharvavedins recited in a ritual connected with digging of tanks.

M. 58. 37.

Śāntikalpa—the fifth part of the Atharva Samhitā.

Vā. 61. 54. Vi. III. 6. 14.

Śāntikā—a mother goddess.

M. 179. 28.

Śāntikādhyānam—the chapter dealing with propitiatory rites to be recited in śrāddha;¹ to be repeated in founding a temple;² preliminary to the giving of 16 great gifts.³

¹ M. 17. 39. ² Ib. 265. 25. ³ Ib. 274. 56.

Śāntidevā—a daughter of Devaka, and a queen of Vasudeva.

Bhā. IX. 24. 23 and 50; Br. III. 71. 131 and 62; Vā. 96. 130; Vi. IV. 14. 18.

Śānti—a R. from the lake Jayā.

M. 121. 71; Vā. 47. 71.

Śāpa—a son of the first Sāvarṇa Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 64.

Śāpanāsana—a son of Damana, an *avatār* of the Lord in the third dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 124.

Śāpeyi—a Vājin.

Vā. 61. 25.

Śāmitra—the place of Havya agni.

Br. II. 12. 23; Vā. 29. 22.

Śāmitram—the act of killing the sacrificial victim and making it ready for offering;¹ performed by Mṛtyu in the Viśvaśrj sacrifice.²

¹ Vā. 2. 6. ² Br. I. 2. 6.

Śāmkṛtas—of Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 72.

Śāmba—a Saimhikeya.

Vā. 68. 18.

Śāmba—a son of Āpa.

M. 5. 22.

Śāmbavī—Lalitā; see Dikṣā.

Br. IV. 13. 26; 43. 5.

Śāmsapāyana—a sage of the Naimiṣā forest;¹ versed in the Purāṇas;² was addressed by Sūta;³ a pupil of Romaharṣaṇa.⁴

¹ Vā. 30. 38; 49. 97; 56. 2; 57. 88. ² Br. II. 35. 64-6, 69. ³ Br. II. 13. 41-3; 15. 1; 19. 99; 28. 2; 30. 5. ⁴ Vā. 61. 56; 65. 1; 89. 16; Vi. III. 6. 17.

Śāmsapāyinakas—have to their credit 8608 Ṛks.

Vā. 61. 61, 62.

Śāradā—a name of Yogamāyā.

Bhā. X. 2. 12.

Śāradātīrtham—sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 74.

Śāradvata (I)—a name of Kṛpā, the guru of Parikṣit welcomed Vidura to Hastināpura.

Bhā. I. 13. 3; 16. 3; Br. IV. 1. 11.

Śāradvata (II)—a son of Ahalyā.

Vā. 99. 201.

Śāradvatika—of Bhārgava gotra.

M. 195. 27.

Śāradvati—an apsaras.

Vā. 69. 7.

Śāridhyu—a Kauthuma.

Vā. 61. 39.

Śārkarākṣi—a Bhārgavagotrakāra.

M. 195. 21.

Śārṅga—the bow of Hari, reached Kṛṣṇa during Jarā-sandha's siege of Mathurā.

Bhā. I. 6. 39; X. 50. 11 [13], 23; XII. 11. 15.

Śārṅgadevā—one of the wives of Vasudeva and mother of Tumbu.

Vā. 96. 177.

Śārṅgadhanvī (*Śārṅgī*)—an epithet of Viṣṇu.

Vi. V. 33. 14, 16, 27; 34. 26.

Śārṅgadhara—Viṣṇu, lived in Mekhalā in Meghakara tīrtham.

M. 22. 41.

Śārṅgarava—of Bhārgava gotra.

M. 195. 24.

Śārṅgī (I)—is Viṣṇu.

Br. IV. 5. 35.

Śārṅgī (II)—with two quivers full of arrows, descended from heaven for the use of Kṛṣṇa.

Vi. V. 22. 6; 30. 63.

Śārdūla—the lord of animals.

Vā. 35. 6; 70. 10.

Śāryātas—the Kṣatriyas being the hundred brothers of Kakudmin, driven out from Kuśasthālī by Puṇyajana the Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 63. 4.

Śāryāti—a son of Svāyambhuva Manu.

Br. II. 38. 30.

Śārvi—the Pārthavi tanu of Rudra.

Vā. 27. 42.

Śālagrāma—the place where Pulastya and Pulaha had their hermitages. Sages of this locality visited Dvārakā;¹ fit for śrāddha performance;² sacred to Mahādevī and the Pitṛs;³ the Nāgarāṭ tīrtha at.⁴

¹ Bhā. V. 8. 30; X. 90. 28 [3]. ² Br. III. 13. 89; 25. 66; ³ M. 13. 33; 22. 62. ⁴ Vā. 77. 88-89.

Śālankāyana—a Kauśika Brahmiṣṭha.

M. 145. 113; Vā. 97. 3.

Śālankāyanas—of Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 72.

Śālankāyani—a pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 18; 198. 20.

Śālavatyas—of Kauśika gotra.

Vā. 91. 100.

Śālas—of elephants, horses and chariots.

Vā. 30. 279.

Śālāmukhi—the location of Ajaikapas.

Vā. 29. 24.

Śālāyani—ārṣeya pravara of Bhārgava gotra.

M. 195. 40.

Śālāhaleyas—of Kaśyapa gotra.

M. 199. 3.

Śāli (I)—a pupil of Kṛta.

Br. II. 35. 53.

Śāli (II)—(śāleyataṇḍula): a kind of rice for śrāddha.

M. 15. 35; 55. 18; 70. 43.

Śāli (III)—a sage.

M. 196. 27.

Śālīpīṇḍaka—a Nāga.

Vā. 69. 72.

Sālimañjaripāka—a pupil of Kṛta.

Br. II. 35. 53.

Śāliya—a pupil of Śākalya.

Bhā. XII. 6. 57.

Śāli Rākṣasa—in the 5th tala or mahātala.

Vā. 50. 36.

Śālīśiras—a Mauneya Gandharva.

Br. III. 7. 3.

Śālīśūka (II)—the son of Sanga(yu)ta (Vi. P.), and father of Somaśarman.

Bhā. XII. 1. 14; Vi. IV. 24. 30.

Śālīhotra (I)—a Śrutarṣi;¹ composed six Sāmhitās.²

¹ Br. II. 33. 8. ² Vā. 61. 42.

Śālihotra (II)—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 237.

Śālihotra (III)—a son of Śrili in the 24th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 207.

Śāliya—a pupil of Vedamitra Śākalya.

Vi. III. 4. 22.

Śālūkī—a devata.

Br. III. 72. 3.

Śālmala (I)—(Śālmali-M. and Vā. P.): a hell for those fallen from Karma.

Br. II. 28. 83; M. 141. 69; Vā. 56. 78.

Śālmala (II)—the continent of, twice the extent of Krauñcadvīpa; encircled by the ocean of curds;¹ twice the extent of Plakṣadvīpa with seven hills, varṣas and rivers; in the midst is the Śālmali trees.²

¹ M. 122. 91-2. ² Vā. 49. 29-45.

Śālmali (dvīpa) (I)—one of the seven continents; Vapuṣmān the first king. Twice Plakṣa in size, surrounded by suroda (sea of sura): distinguished for its tree Śālmali: the abode of Garuḍa: Soma is worshipped here. Its king was Yajñabāhu, son of Priyavrata who divided the kingdom among his seven sons;¹ after their names—Śvetam, Haritam, Vaidyutam, Mānasam, Jimūtam, Rohitam, Suprabham, and Śobhanam; the four varṇas are Kapila, Aruṇa, Pīta and Kṛṣṇa; famous for seven hills and seven rivers: frequented by Garuḍa birds.²

¹ Bhā. V. 1. 32; 20. 7-12; Br. II. 14. 12, 31-4; 19. 33-48, 138; Vi. II. 1. 13; 2. 5; 4. 21-33. ² Br. III. 7. 452.

Śālmali (II)—the tree in the Śālmalidvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 49; III. 11. 113; Vi. II. 4. 32.

Śālmali (III)—a svara śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 55.

Śālmali (IV)—the hill after which the dvīpa is named.

M. 123. 38.

Śālmali (V)—the kingdom where Vapuṣmān, a grandson of Svāyambhuva, was consecrated king.

Vā. 33. 12; 40. 4.

Śālva—a Dānava king and friend of Śiśupāla and Jarāsandha; an enemy of Kṛṣṇa; when Hamsa, his brother, was killed by Kṛṣṇa he wanted to avenge his death and after meeting his friends at Kuṇḍina, took a vow to wipe out the Yādavas; he performed tapas to propitiate Śiva and got an aerial car to go to any place, given to him by Maya; hearing of Śiśupāla's death, he grew angry and attacked Dvārakā. Pradyumna, Sātyaki and others offered resistance. His commander-in-chief was defeated. But his minister Dyumat hit Pradyumna in the chest when his charioteer removed him from the field. After recovering, he attacked Dyumat and vanquished him. For twenty-seven days the battle went on, when Kṛṣṇa arrived. He directed his attack towards Śālva, who attacked him when his bow slipped from his hand. After a hot discussion and some more fight, Śālva disappeared and sent to Kṛṣṇa a māyā messenger saying that Vasudeva had been taken prisoner by Śālva. Then Kṛṣṇa saw a scene where a māyā Vasudeva was killed. Kṛṣṇa knew that all this was due to illusory powers and kept cool. He broke his car and cut off his head.¹ Attained mokṣa by hatred of Kṛṣṇa.²

¹ Bhā. X. 60. 18; Chh. 76-77 (whole); 78. 13; II. 7. 34; III. 3. 10; Vi. V. 26. 7. ² Bhā XI. 5. 48; Br. III. 73. 99; IV. 29. 122.

Śālvas—a kingdom of Madhyadeśa;¹ to this the Yadus migrated;² a tribe.³

¹ Bhā. X. 2. 3; Vā. 45. 109. ² Br. II. 16. 40. ³ M. 114. 34.

Śāva (I)—a son of Yuvanāśva and father of Bṛhadaśva; founded the city Śāvastī.

Bhā. IX. 6. 21.

Śāva (II)—a R̥ṣika.

M. 145. 96.

Śāvasta—a son of Candra Yuvanāśva—built Śāvastī city; father of Bṛhadaśva.

Vi. IV. 2. 37-8.

Śāvastī—city founded by king Śāva (Śāvasta) son of Cāndra-Yuvanāśva.

Bhā. IX. 6. 21; Vi. IV. 2. 37.

Śāvān—the name of Mahimān Agni.

Vā. 29. 37.

Śāvāśva—a son of Śikhaṇḍi, an *avatār* of the 18th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 183.

Śāśvatas—of the south.

Vā. 45. 130.

Śāśvadarbhi—a Tripravara.

M. 196. 34.

Śāsana—one of the eleven Rudras.

M. 153. 19.

Śāstā (I)—a son of Śiva and Śakti, born of churning of ocean, see *Mahāśāsta*.

Br. IV. 6. 9.

Śāstā (II)—one of the eleven Rudras.

M. 153. 19.

Śāstras—sciences of which *Purāṇa* is the first; recalled by *Brahmā*.

M. 3. 3; 184. 43; 245. 87; Vā. 30. 7; 57-12.

Śikha—one of the four Vedic Brahman disciples of Śveta.

Vā. 23. 117.

Śikhaṇḍi (I)—joined the Pāṇḍavas against the Kurus.

Bhā. X. 78. [95 (V) 10].

Śikhaṇḍi (II)—Śiva.

Br. II. 25. 75.

Śikhaṇḍinī (I)—the queen of Vijitāśva and mother of three sons.

Bhā. IV. 24. 3.

Śikhaṇḍinī (II)—(*Śikhaṇḍi-M.P.*); the wife of Antardhāna, [Antardhi (*Antardhana-Vā. P.*), (*Antarddhi-Vi. P.*)] and mother of Havirdhāna.

Br. II. 37. 23; M. 4. 45; Vā. 63. 22; Vi. I. 14. 1.

Śikhaṇḍi (I)—one of the four sons of the 33rd kalpa.

Vā. 23. 59.

Śikhaṇḍī (II)—the *avatār* of the Lord of the 18th dvāpara in the Śikhaṇḍī hill of Siddhakṣetram.

Vā. 23. 181.

Śikhaṇḍī (III)—Mt., a hill in the Siddhakṣetram of the Himālayas; also a forest of that name.

Vā. 23. 182.

Śikharam—a varṣa round the Candra hill of Plakṣa.

Vā. 49. 14.

Śikhāgrīvi—a Pravara Angiras.

M. 196. 13.

Śikhādevī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 37. 42.

Śikhāvarṇa—of Bhārgava gotra.

M. 195. 21.

Śikhiṇḍi—a ṛtvik at the sacrifice of Brahmā.

Vā. 106. 39.

Śikhitīrtham—in the Narmadā.

M. 193. 82-3.

Śikhimālā—a R. of the Ketumāla continent.

Vā. 44. 17.

Śikhivāsas—a hill range on the west of Meru.

Vi. II. 2. 29.

Śikhivāhana—Skanda with the peacock as his vehicle.

Vā. 54. 24; 101. 281.

Śikhiśaila—a Mt. west of the Śitoda lake.

Vā. 36. 27.

Śikhī (I)—one of the gods worshipped in house-building.

M. 253. 24.

Śikhī (II)—R. a chief river of Plakṣadvīpa.

Vi. II. 4. 11.

Śighrya—a Rudra on the Śoḍaśa cakra.

Br. IV. 34. 30.

Śingi—a son of Mādri and father of Satyaka.

Br. III. 71. 20.

Śijaya—a Rājaraṣi becoming a Brahman.

Vā. 91. 117.

Śitapu—a son of Uśanas.

Vi. IV. 12. 9.

Śitastapa—a hell, the second one below the earth.

Br. IV. 2. 178, 181, 209; Vā. 101. 178.

Śitikanṭha—is Śiva.

Br. IV. 34. 27.

Śitibāhu—a R. originating from the Vindhya.

Vā. 45. 102.

Śini (I)—a son of Garga and father of Gārgya; hence Gārgyas and Śainyas are Kṣatropetadvijās.

Bhā. IX. 21. 19; Vi. IV. 19. 23.

Śini (II)—a son of Yujājī and father of Anamitra.
Bhā. IX. 24. 12.

Śini (III)—a son of Anamitra and father of Satyaka.
Bhā. IX. 24. 13; M. 45. 22; Vi. IV. 14. 1-2.

Śini (IV)—a son of Bhajamāna and father of Svayambhoja.

Bhā. IX. 24. 26.

Śini (V)—an Angirasa and mantrakṛt.
Br. II. 32. 107.

Śini (VI)—a son of Śūra and Bhojā.
M. 46. 3.

Śinika—(Samika: Wilson), heard the Viṣṇu Purāṇa at the end of the Kali age from Maitreya.

Vi. VI. 8. 51.

Śinibadha—a son of Gārga
Vā. 99. 161.

Śinivāsa—(Śinivāsa-Bhā. P.) a Mt. on the base of Meru.
Bhā. V. 16. 26.

Śiprā—a R. from the R̥ṣyavan.
M. 114. 24; Vā. 45. 98.

Śibi (I)—a son of Dṛṣadvatī and Uśīnara known for his munificence; Parīkṣit compared to him. Knew the yoga power of Hari,¹ father of Vṛṣādarbha and three other sons (ten sons-M. P.); gave up life in service, and attained permanent fame.² Śivapuram was his capital,³ engaged in a

sacrifice with Vasumat, Aṣṭaka and Pratardana when his grandfather Yayāti fell from heaven;⁴ discoursed with Yayāti about other worlds;⁵ went to heaven in a golden chariot;⁶ gifts of, to attain heaven.⁷

¹ Bhā. I. 12. 20; II. 7. 45; Va. 99. 21-23. ² Bhā IX. 23. 3-4; VIII. 20. 7; X. 72. 21; Vi. IV 18. 9-10; M. 48. 19-20. ³ Br. III. 74. 20-23. ⁴ M. 35. 5; 38. 22; 42. 28; 48. 18. ⁵ Ib. 42. 6-8. ⁶ Ib. 42. 14, 26. ⁷ Ib. 42. 19.

Śibi (II)—a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu

Bhā. IV. 13. 16.

Śibi (III)—the Indra of the epoch of Tāmasa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 46; Vā. 62. 40; Vi. III. 1. 17.

Śibi (IV)—a son of Prahlāda.

M. 6. 9; 35. 5; 245. 31; Vi. I. 21. 1.

Śibi (V)—a son of Mādri and Vṛṣṇi.

M. 45. 2.

Śibi (VI)—a son of Garga.

M. 49. 37.

Śibi (VII)—a son of Kuru and Āgneyi.

Vi. I. 13. 6

Śibikā (I)—a R. of the Śākadvīpa.

M. 122. 32.

Śibikā (II)—a palanquin; reference to that of king Sauvira;¹ of Kubera, built by Viśvakarmā from the Vaiṣṇava effulgence.²

¹ Vi. II. 13. 53. ² Ib. III. 2. 11; V. 30. 61.

Śimsūmāra—a son of Sarvarī and Doṣa; an *amśa* of Hari.

Bhā. VI. 6. 14.

Śirālaka—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 81.

Śirīṣa—of Ātreya gotra.

M. 197. 7.

Śirodevī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 37. 42.

Śila—one of Danu's sons.

Vā. 68. 5.

Śilā (I)—a R. from the Vindhya.

M. 114. 28.

Śilā (II)—the stone placed on the head of Gayāsura under the orders of Brahmā.

Vā. 106. 45.

Śilā (III)—Dharmavratā, the daughter of Dharma and Viśvarūpa married Marīci; when she was once serving her husband in sleep Brahmā came there and she honoured him leaving her husband; the latter awoke and cursed her to become a stone as she did not do the duty of a wife properly; she became furious and cursed her husband and herself performed severe austerities in the midst of a blazing fire; pleased with her, Viṣṇu asked her to take a few boons adding that her husband's curse could not be changed; she then requested that she might live in the shape of a stone at Gayā *tīrtha* on which all Devas should reside; the request was granted.

Vā. 107. (whole); 108. 2; 109. 33, 46, 51; 112. 30 and 41.

Śilābhauma—the earth in the 6th rasāṭalam.

Br. II. 20. 15 and 42.

Śilārdani—of Ātreya gotra.

M. 197. 6.

Śilāśini—a R. of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 28.

Śilāsampeṣaṇam—a hell.

Br. II. 28. 84.

Śilāsthali—a Pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 12.

Śilīmukha (I)—a Nāga.

Vā. 69. 72.

Śilīmukha (II)—a Rākṣasa.

Vā. 69. 167.

Śilodā—a R. in the Aruṇa hill, rising from the Śailoda lake.

Br. II. 18. 21.

Silpa—Arts and Crafts,¹ not seen in Puṣkaradvīpam;² one living by śilpa, unfit for paṅkti bhojana;³ teaching in; punishment for non-performance of.⁴

¹ M. 220. 3; Vā. 83. 63. ² Br. II. 19. 122. ³ Ib. III. 19. 33.
⁴ M. 227. 6.

Śilpa (i) *prajāpati*—(Viśvakarmā, s.v.).

Vā. 66. 28; 84. 16.

Śilpīns—Craftsmen: unjust men are subjected to the influence of Piśācaś: Icon of, in a temple.

¹ Br. III. 7. 407. ² M. 5. 27; 217. 24; 256, 7, 15; 259. 16; 264. 27.

Śiva (1)—(also Giritra): several names of the god are mentioned: master of all Gaṇas and Bhūtas, and a god of wrath, worshipped for learning;¹ Parīkṣit compared to him for liberality in granting boons: awarded his own missile to Arjuna: a great Yogin. Resident of Kailāsa; worships San-kaṣaṇa in Ilāvṛta.²

Met by Pracatas and venerated by Kṛṣṇa; knew Vāsu-deva's glory and the dharma ordained by Hari;³ pleased with Bāṇa, guarded his city, and fought with Kṛṣṇa. Insulted by Dakṣa and Bhṛgu in the sacrifice of Prajāpatīs: warned Sati against attending Dakṣa's sacrifice where he was deprived of his share. Heard from Nārada of Sati's sacrifice and grew angry, out sprang Virabhadra to ruin the sacrifice; cut off Dakṣa's head; waited on by Brahmā and consoled, agreed to attend and praised Viṣṇu, and felt obliged to him.⁴

Appeared before the Pracetasas and initiated them into the Rudragītā in glory of Hari and left them;⁵ praised Aditi and Vāmana's exploits and was present when he was anointed Upendra;⁶ praised Nṛsimha, and prayed to, by Prahlāda. His discomfiture at Maya who built three cities for the safety of the Asuras. Them he killed. But Maya brought back all of them to life by the immortalised waters which he discovered in a well. Śiva was worried when Brahmā and Hari drank the whole of the liquid. Induced by them he attacked Tripura with success.⁷

Accompanied Brahmā and other gods when they went to meet Hari Ajita. Praised by Prajāpatīs for consuming hālāhala that came out of Amṛtamathana. His faces represent five Upaniṣads from which thirty-eight *mantras* evolved, Himself being the Highest Truth. The poison got

stuck in his throat and added beauty to his neck. Heard with wonder the Mohinī form of Hari and came with Pārvatī to see him. Requested Hari to show himself again as Mohinī. Seeing the lovely form Śiva became enamoured and ran after her when his seed dropped in several places which ultimately became shrines of images of gold and silver. Then he realised his position and after taking leave of Hari, went to his abode;⁸ embraced Pārvatī sitting on his lap in the midst of his attendants. This was seen by the Vidyadhara Citraketu who laughed at it. So he was cursed by Pārvatī to be born an Asura. When Śiva appealed to her that Citraketu was Hari's friend, Pārvatī became mild;⁹ had a special park in which he sported with Pārvatī. Waited upon by Vasiṣṭha, he agreed to let Sudyumna be a male and female in alternate months;¹⁰ did not comprehend Hari's māyā and advised Durvāsas pursued by Cakra to go to Hari: prayed to by Bhagīratha, offered to bear the waters of the Ganges descending from Heaven after washing the feet of Hari. Joined the gods in the Tārakāmaya war;¹¹ worshipped as Paśupati in Ambikāvana: propitiated with goats in Dhanuryāga, went to Hari with Brahmā and attended on Him.¹² Easily pleased by devotees shows grace to them unlike Hari: backed by Śakti and full of three guṇas — Vaikārika, Taijasa and Tāmasa, granted Asura Vṛka what he wanted for his tapas by cutting flesh from his body viz—that he on whose head he placed his hand should die. He wanted to experiment it on Śiva himself who took to flight to Vaikuṇṭha.

Hari is nirguṇa and apart from Prakṛti. In the role of a young Brahmacārin, Hari appeared before Vṛka and said that owing to curse of Dakṣa his words would not come true. As a test he could try it on himself. The wicked Asura did so and died to the relief of Śiva. Śiva welcomed his brother Bhṛgu but the latter did not appreciate it;¹³ worshipped by Sudakṣiṇa, told him of a means to end the slayer of his father. Attended Varuṇa's sacrifice and Yudhiṣṭhira's; gave Śālva an aerial car capable of creating illusion.¹⁴ Arjuna blessed by

Śiva when he called on Him at Kailāsa, during the battle. In answer to his prayer, Śiva protected the delivery room of the Dvārakā Brahman;¹⁵ worshipped by Kṛṣṇa who was blessed with a son Pradyumna: burnt down Kāma who was reborn as Pradyumna. Pleased with tapas of Rukmi, he gave him a bow: Rode on his bull against Kṛṣṇa taking Pārijāta from Indra's abode but Garuḍa vanquished the bull and made Śiva go back.¹⁶ At Bāṇa's city he produced *maheśvara jvara* which was averted by Vaiṣṇava *jvara*. Seeing Kṛṣṇa chopping all the arms of Bāṇa except four, Śiva pleaded for his life to which Kṛṣṇa agreed. On this Śiva approved of the marriage of Uṣā with Aniruddha. Went with Brahmā to encourage Devakī;¹⁷ wondered at Mārkaṇḍeya's vrata and was pleased with his bhakti.¹⁸ Śrīśaila and Gokarṇa are shrines sacred to Him.¹⁹ (See Nilakaṇṭha for the legend) of three eyes, riding on bull, holding Pināka bow, equal to Nandi in strength, attended by Yakṣas, Piśācas, Bhūtas and Vināyakas: holding the moon on the tuft. Four faces representing Indra, Yama, Varuṇa and Moon: creator of Ādityas, Vasus, Rudras, Maruts, Aśvins, Sādhyas, Vidhyā-dharas, Nāgas, Cāraṇas and Vālakhilyas. Decked with sacred ashes, tiger skin for sacred thread;²⁰ Jyotirlinga is māheśvara-balam, the mahāyogam;²¹ cursed by sages of Dāruvana for enticing their women-folk by his appearing naked, to become an ass and to lose his liṅgam. Darkness overtook the world. Brahmā advised sages to worship Śiva in the form of a Liṅga. The establishment of Liṅga cult, Śiva represents Agni and Ambikā Moon. Bhasma the vīrya of the Lord;²² on the significance of pāśupata yogam.²³ Appeared to Paraśurāma doing penance in the guise of a hunter: blessed Paraśurāma with an axe to aid Devas;²⁴ committed brahmicide by cutting off Brahmā's head, taught astra and sāstra to him. Assumes Rudrahood at the end of Kalpa.²⁵ A pose of five faces and ten hands.²⁶ Brahmā's praise of: Śukra's praise of. Became Ardhanārīśvara by worshipping Śakti.²⁷ Praise by Dakṣa.²⁸ Blessed Bhaṇḍa with an unrivalled rule of 6000 years.²⁹ As Kāmeśvara, he married Kāmeśvarī receiving wed-

ding presents from all gods present.³⁰ Married Gauri through the intervention of the seven sages and lived in Oṣadhiprastha city of his father-in-law. Wandered with her passing from one hill to the other. Once unable to hear his vīrya Gauri, left it with Agni who placed it with Kṛttikas who offered it to Gangā, who deposited it in the Saravana forest.³¹ A son of Atri;³² from his eyes came silver;³³ constituting Brahmā, Visnu, Arka and Rudra and Vasus; this mūrti is Vāsudeva.³⁴

¹ Bhā. III. 12. 12; IV. 29. 42; VIII. 5. 39; II. 2. 7; IV. 2. 32; 3. 7. ² Bhā. I. 12. 23; 15. 12; 18. 14; V. 17. 16-24. ³ Ib. IV. 24. 16; X. 44. 13; I. 9. 19; VI. 3. 20. ⁴ Ib. VI. 18. 18; IV. Chh. 2-7 (whole); 21. 29; IX. 10. 10. ⁵ Ib. IV. 24. 25-68; 25. 1; 29. 42. ⁶ Ib. VIII. 23. 20-27. ⁷ Ib. VII. 8. 41; 10. 32, 51-68. ⁸ Ib. VIII. 6 and 7 (whole); 12. 1-41. ⁹ Ib. VI. 17. 1-36. ¹⁰ Ib. IX. 1. 25 and 29, 36-37. ¹¹ Ib. IX. 4. 57-62; 9. 8-9; 14. 6. ¹² Ib. X. 34. 2; 36. 26; 39. 53; 41. 15; X. 1. 19. ¹³ Ib. X. 88 and 89 (whole). ¹⁴ Ib. X. 66. 28-31; 74. 13; 76. 4-7. ¹⁵ Ib. X. 78. [95 (V) 32-33]; 89. 37. ¹⁶ Ib. X. 55. [1-3] 1-2; 57. 14 [1]; 61. 23 [1-5]; [65 (V) 46]; [66 (V) 37-49]. ¹⁷ Ib. 62. 1-11; 63 (whole); 2. 25-42. ¹⁸ Ib. XII. 8. 12; 10. 3, 14-38. ¹⁹ Ib. X. 79. 13 and 19. ²⁰ Br. II. 25. 68-115; 26. 31-50. ²¹ Ib. II. 26. 53. ²² Ib. II. 27. 41-113. ²³ Ib. II. 27. 116-17. ²⁴ Ib. III. 23. 7-62; 24. 59-62; 32. 20. ²⁵ Ib. III. 25. 22-24. ²⁶ Ib. III. 34. 38; 42. 22; 48. 9.; 72. 163-4. ²⁷ Ib. II. 25. 64-76; IV. 5. 15 to 30. ²⁸ Vā. 30. 181-286. ²⁹ Br. IV. 7. 49. ³⁰ Ib. IV. 14. 2; 15. 17. ³¹ Ib. IV. 30. 83; 36. 18; 38. 39. ³² Br. IV. 43. 70. ³³ M. 17. 23; 196. 45. ³⁴ Ib. 52. 19; Vā. 24. 67; 27. 9, 51; 40. 26.

Śiva (II)—one of the seven divisions of Plakṣa with mountains and rivers.

Bhā. V. 20. 3.

Śiva (III)—a son of Medhātithi and founder of the Kingdom of Śiva in Plakṣadvīpa.

Br. II. 14. 37-9; Vā. 33. 33; Vi. II. 4. 4 and 5.

Śiva (IV)—a lake near Vyāsasaras.

Br. III. 13. 52.

Śiva (V)—a sage of the Auttama epoch.

M. 9. 14.

Śiva (vi)—the name of a gaṇa attributed to Viśravas.
Vā. 69. 28.

Śiva (vii)—a Mahāpurāṇa.
Vi. III. 6. 21.

Śivas—a group of 12 gods of the epoch of Uttama Manu.
Br. II. 36. 27, 33.

Śivakarīṇi—a goddess enshrined at Acchoda.
M. 13. 49.

Śivakarṇa—a Trayārṣeya.
M. 200. 18.

Śivakuṇḍa—sacred to Śivananda.
M. 13. 38.

Śivacaturdaśi—see Maheśvaravratam.
M. 95. 5.

Śivadatta—the father of the Mṛga which met with Mṛgi Paraśurāma at Puṣkara: a Brahman of Kauśika gotra in the Drāviḍa country; his sons were converted into deer; after seeing Agastya, went to heaven.

Br. III. 35, 11-34.

Śivadhāram—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitṛs.
M. 22. 49.

Śivanārāyaṇa—an image of; on the left Mādhava and on the right Śiva with Śūla; dress and ornaments of.

M. 260. 21-7.

Śivapuram (I)—the capital of Śibi;¹ the city sacred to Śiva.²

¹ Br. III. 74. 21. ² M. 13. 56; 101. 22; 278. 24.

Śivapuram (II) or *Śivam*—the city of Śiva situated in front of Brahmaloka: residence of siddhas, described.

Br. IV. 2. 234, 258.

Śiva(m)puram—between Brahmaloka and down the Aṇḍa, the place for men who do not want rebirth; a lac of yojanas in circumference; parapet walls of gold and with lustre; four golden gates adorned with pearls and other precious gems; ever-ringing bells and with pure ācāras; no death or disease; sacred to Śiva; sand and dust are precious stones; divine lotuses half red, half white, half black, in shape like an umbrella; with seven rivers containing padma, utpalam, and pure waters; in the midst 1000 pillared palace adorned with sphaṭika, silver, indranīla, and toraṇas; everyday festivities at; Trayambaka's house where live Lakṣmī, Sarasvatī, and others with all jewels bringing joy to the Lord with a troop of charming servant maids and Nandi and other gaṇas.

Vā. 47. 45; 101. 231-292; 111. 48.

Śivapauras—the kingdom of.

M. 121. 47.

Śivapurāṇa—one among the eighteen Purāṇas: comprises 24000 ślokas. sec. Śiva.

Bhā. XII. 7. 23; 13. 4.

Śivabhakta—eligible for Pārvana Śrāddha.

M. 16. 9.

Śivam—the region adjoining the Somaka hill in Plakṣa.

Br. II. 14. 39; 19. 16; Vā. 49. 14.

Śivamati—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 196. 39.

Śivamandiram—Śivalokam also Kailāsa.

Br. III. 41. 31-4; 44. 17, 23.

Śivalinga—sacred to Jalapriyā,¹ the sun to be worshipped in the form of.²

¹ M. 13. 33. ² Ib. 55. 5.

Śivalokam — (Śivamandiram) Brahmalokam: the kingdom sacred to Śiva; in distance a lac of yojanas from Brahmalokam; on the right was Vaikuṇṭha and on the left, Gaurilokam; beyond was Dhruvalokam; here live Pāsupatas; there are also the Pārijatā and Kāmadhenu; Viśvakarmā built it in a dream, set with golden gems; lion gate-way with two gate-keepers dressed in Śiva garb; the Sabhā; Śiva with five faces and ten hands surrounded by the Bhairavas and the Rudras besides the Aṣṭamūrtis;¹ attained by one who makes a gift of the Vāyu Purāṇam;² for observance of Kṛṣṇāṣṭami;³ for bath in Rṣitīrtham.⁴

¹ Br. III. 31. 34-9; Ch. 32 (whole); 34. 32; Vā. 111. 54. ² M. 53. 19. ³ Ib. 56. 11. ⁴ Ib. 92. 28; 191. 22; 192. 38.

Śivavratam—in honour of Śiva; leads to the status of Vaiśvānara.

M. 101. 12, 82.

Śivaśaila (c)—a kingdom of the west watered by the Sindhu.

Br. II. 18. 48.

Śivaśrita—a son of Sāntakarṇi, and father of Śivaskanda.

Vi. IV. 24. 48.

Śivaśrī—a son of Puloman ruled for 7 years.

M. 273. 13.

Śivasannidhi—sacred to Pārvati.

M. 13. 51.

Śivaskanda—(Śāntikarṇa): an Āndhra king.

M. 273. 14.

Śivaskandha (I)—a son of Medaśiras, and father of Yajñaśrī.

Bhā. XII. 1. 27.

Śivaskandha (II)—a son of Śivaśrita and father of Yajñaśrī.

Vi. IV. 24. 48.

Śivastotras—by Śukra;¹ by Gods before the war against Tripura;² by Rati after Manmatha's death;³ by Munis when they went to request him to marry Pārvati;⁴ by Bāṇa Asura;⁵ by Bhṛgu (Karunābhyudaya);⁶ by the Gods and Asuras at Amṛtamathana (to swallow Kālakūṭa);⁷ by Nārāyaṇa and Brahmā.⁸

¹ M. 47. 128-68. ² Ib. 132. 21-28. ³ Ib. 154. 260. 70. ⁴ Ib. 154. 397. 404. ⁵ Ib. 188. 63, 71. ⁶ Ib. 193. 34-45. ⁷ Ib. 250. 28-40. ⁸ Vā. 24. 90-165.

Śivasvāti (I)—a son of Anavama? (Bahava) and father of Arindama ruled for 28 years; an Āndhra.

Bhā. XII. 1. 26; Br. III. 74. 167. M. 273. 12.

Śivasvāti (II)—a son of Śātakarṇi and father of Gomati-putra.

Vi. IV. 24. 47.

Śivasvāmi—ruled for 28 years.

Vā. 99. 354.

Śivā (I)—a wife of Īśāna, the son of Manojava.

Br. II. 10. 78; Vā. 27. 52.

Śivā (II)—a R. in Kuśadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 61; Vi. II. 4. 43.

Śivā (III)—a daughter of Hari and (Khaśā-Vā. P.) the wife of Anila: (Anala-M. P.) a Vasu.

Br. III. 3. 26. M. 5. 25; Vā. 66. 25; 69. 170.

Śivā (IV)—a daughter of Khaśa and a Rākṣasī; of Śai-veya clan.

Br. III. 7. 138.

Śivā (V)—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 75.

Śivā (VI)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 10.

Śivā (VII)—a consort of Vāyu.

Vi. I. 8. 8; 15. 114.

Śivās—disturbed Dhruva's penance.

Vi. I. 12. 26.

Śivānangavallabhā—a name of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 18. 16.

Śivānanda—the goddess enshrined at Śivakuṇḍa.

M. 13. 38.

Śivetikā—(Tridivā)—a R. of the Śākadvīpam.

Vā. 49. 93.

Śivahṛda—fit for Śrāddha.

Vā. 77. 51.

Śivottama—see Vighneśa.

Br. IV. 44. 65.

Śiśika—a grandson of Nandiyāsa; ruled at Pūrikā.

Br. III. 74. 183.

Śiśira (I)—Mt. on the base of Meru, and on the south of the Mānasa.

Bhā. V. 16. 26; Br. II. 14. 38; 19. 15; Vā. 36. 22; 38. 2; Vi. II. 2. 28.

Śiśira (II)—a pupil of Śākalya.

Bhā. XII. 6. 57.

Śiśira (III)—a son of Medhātithi and the founder of the Śiśiram kingdom in Plakṣadvīpa.

Br. II. 14. 36-8; Vā. 33. 32; Vi. II. 4. 3, 5.

Śiśira (IV)—a kṣatriya who became a dvija.

Br. III. 66. 88.

Śiśira (V)—son of Ariṣṭisena.

Br. III. 67. 6.

Śiśira (VI)—a son of Dhara.

M. 5. 24.

Śiśira (VII)—a Kauśika Brahmiṣṭha.

M. 145. 113.

Śiśira (VIII)—a mind-born son of Brahmā in the 16th Kalpa.

Vā. 21. 35.

Śīsira (ix)—the winter; the first of Ṛtus.

Vā. 53. 26, 113.

Śīsira (x)—a son of Dharma (Vasu).

Vi. I. 15, 113.

Śīśirāyini—a daughter of Vṛkadevi.

Vā. 96. 180.

Śīśirāvatī—one of Vasudeva's wives and mother of four sons.

Br. III. 71. 183.

Śīśu (i)—a son of Balarāma.

Br. III. 71. 166.

Śīśu (ii)—a son of Sāraṇa.

Vā. 96. 164; Vi. IV. 15, 21.

Śīśuka—the Āndhra king who vanquished Śusarmā, the Kaṇva: ruled for 23 years.

M. 273. 2.

Śīśunandi—ruled from Kilikilā.

Bhā. XII. 1. 32.

Śīśunāka—succeeded Nandivardhana eclipsing the fame of all his predecessors and became ruler of Girivraja; killed the Pradyotas and became king at Vārāṇasī; established his son at Benares; ruled for 40 years; succeeded by Kākavarṇa, Kṣemadharmā, Kṣemajit, Vin-dhyasena, Bhūmiputra, Ajātaśatru, Vamśaka, Udāsi, Nandivardhana and Mahānandi; all of them ruled for 360 years; their contemporaries are Ikṣvākus, Pāñcalas,

Kāśeyas, Haihayas, Kalingas, Aśmakas, Kurus, Maithilas, Śūrasenas and Vītihoṭras.

M. 272. 6-17; Vā. 99. 314-15.

Śiśunāga—the father of Kākavarṇa; became ruler after rooting out the Pradyotas; ruled for 40 years at Benares.

Bhā. XII. 1. 5; Br. III. 74. 127-8.

Śiśunāgas—ten in number commencing with Śiśunāga, and ending with Mahānandi; these ruled for 360 years.¹ These are Kṣatrabandhus and contemporaries of Ikṣvākus, Pāñcalas, Kālakas, Haihayas, Ekalingas, Śakas, Kuravas, Maithilas, Śūrasenas, Vītihoṭras.² (See also Śiśunāka).

¹ Bhā. XII. 1. 7; Br. III. 74. 127-35.

Śiśunābha—the father of Kākavarṇa.

Vi. IV. 24. 9-10.

Śaiśanābhas—descendants of Śiśunābha; rule of. for 362 years.

Vi. IV. 24. 19.

Śiśupāla—a son of Śrutaśravas and Damaghoṣa; in previous births, Hiranyakaśipu killed by Narasimha and Rāvaṇa (Daśagrīva) killed by Rāma; a hater of Hari but was shown grace by Kṛṣṇa;¹ attacked the northern gate of Mathurā and Gomanta when they were besieged by Jarāsandha;² engaged by Bhīsmaka for his daughter Rukmiṇī under the influence of Rukmin, his eldest son; defeated by Kṛṣṇa who carried off Rukmiṇī; consoled by his friends that Time was not in his favour he returned to his city.³ Protested against the place of honour being given to Kṛṣṇa when Brahmaṛṣis and Rājaṛṣis were available. He vilified him as a cowherd given to drinking and not an observer of Varṇadharma. While the Pāṇḍavas drew their swords, Kṛṣṇa cut off his head.⁴ His

friend was Śālva who summoned a conference at Kuṇḍina to which Śiśupāla went.⁵ As he died remembering the Lord, he attained mokṣa;⁶ (see Caidya). Maitreya asked Parāśara how it was that though he was killed by the Lords Nara-simha and Rāma, Hiranyakaśipu did not attain salvation but was reborn as Śiśupāla, and how he attained it when killed by Kṛṣṇa; Parāśara replied that neither Hiranyakaśipu nor Rāvaṇa knew that Narasimha or Rāma were the *avatārs* of Viṣṇu; Śiśupāla knew in his heart of hearts that Kṛṣṇa was God Viṣṇu and welcomed death at his hands. Hence his salvation.⁷

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 40; VII. 1. 17; X. 60. 18; 29. 13; Br. 71. 158-59; Vā. 96. 157-58. ² Bhā. X. 50. 11 [7]; 52. 11 [15]. ³ Ib. X. 53 (whole); 54. 9-17; Vi. V. 26. 3 and 7. ⁴ Ib. X. 74 (whole). ⁵ Ib. X. 57. 19; 76. 2 [10]; 78. [5]; Vi. IV. 14. 45. 52. ⁶ Bhā. VII. 10. 38; XI. 5. 48; Br. IV. 29. 122. ⁷ Vi. IV. 15. 1-15.

Śiśumāra (I)—a Prajāpati; father of Bhrami and father-in-law of Dhruva.

Bhā. IV. 10. 11.

Śiśumāra (II)—the form of the system of heavenly bodies supposed to be yoga power of Hari. At the end of the tail is Dhruva and on the tail are other gods like Indra, Agni, Kaśyapa; on its back lies the Ajavīthi and on the stomach the Ganges. Similarly all constellations and planets are seen on the different limbs of its body;¹ described.²

¹ Bhā. II. 2. 24; V. 23. 4-8; VI. 6. 14; Br. I. 1. 85. II. 23. 99; M. 125. 5-9; 127. 19; Vā. 1. 101; Vi. II. 12. 29, 34. ² M. 128. 19-25.

Śiśumāra (III)—is Tārāmaya; the eternal deity; Uttānapāda is the upper jaw, Yajña is the lower lip, Dharma is the head, heart is Nārāyaṇa, Sādhya and Aśvins front feet, Varuṇa and Aryama is the hind feet, the samvatsara, child; Mitra is Apāna; tail is Agni, Mahendra, Marīci and Kaśyapa and Dhruva; all the planets are centred in Dhruva.

Vā. 52. 90-9; Vi. II. 9. 23-4.

Śiśumārapura—in the third tala or Vitala.

Vā. 50. 26.

Śiśumārga—an Asura with a city in the third Talam.

Br. II. 20. 27.

Śiṣṭa—a son of Dhruva and Dhanyā; married Succhāyā daughter of Agni.

M. 4. 38.

Śiṣṭas—also designated Śanta and sādhus; those who have conquered the senses; sādhu brahmacāri, sādhu gr̥hastha, sādhu vaikhānasa and sādhu yati by yoga practice; followers of *smārta* and *śrauta* karmas; put in practice ācāra which is eightfold; *jīātams*.

Br. II. 32. 19-53; 35. 192.

Śiṣṭācāra—characteristics of; eight limbs are gifts, truth, tapas, non-covetousness, learning, sacrifice, honour and modesty (giving birth to a son and sympathy-Vā. P.). Practised by seven sages; the features of the above eight limbs; the śiṣṭas are Manu and the seven sages who promulgate laws relating to Trayī, Vārtā and Daṇḍanīti, Ijyā and Varṇāśrama; the ācāras are besides the two-fold *śrauta* and *smārta* dharma.

Br. II. 32. 36; 35. 192; IV. 3. 49; M. 145. 33-34, 37, 39, 42-52; Vā. 59. 33-37; 102. 70.

Śiṣṭi—a son of Dhruva; wife Succhāyā; Ripu and four other sons.

Vi. I. 13. 1.

Śisuka—a grandson of Nandiyāśa, ruled in Purikā.

Vā. 99. 370.

Śikṣā—a part of Viṣṇu.

Vi. V. 1. 37.

Śighra(ga) (I)—the son of Agnivarṇa and father of Maru.

Bhā. IX. 2. 5; Br. III. 63. 210; Vā. 88. 210; Vi. IV. 4. 108.

Śighraga (II)—a son of Sampāti.

M. 6. 35.

Śītambha—a hill range on the east of Meru.

Vi. II. 2. 27.

Śītamsu—a son of Atri born of his tejas in tapas; fell down on the earth landed by the seven mind-born sons of Prajāpatīs; Brahmā supplied him with a chariot yoked with a thousand white horses; the lustre spread in 21 ways in the earth; the vegetation became ever green and the nourisher of men; anointed Rājarāṭ by Brahmā in the kingdom of seeds, vegetation, Brahmans and waters; the 27 daughters of Dakṣa, known as nakṣatras given in marriage to; performed Rāja-sūya; for this Hiranyagarbha was Udgāta, Brahmā, Brahmī and Sadasya was Nārāyaṇa Hari; attended by Sanatkumāra and other sages; Dakṣiṇa was three worlds; he was served by nine devīs Sinī, Kūhū and others; got the title of Rāja-rājendra; in his pride seized forcibly the consort Tārā of Bṛhaspati to censure the sons of Angiras; in spite of request from the devas he did not yield; Tārakāmaya battle helped by Śukra and Rudra; Brahmā intervened and Tārā was returned to Bṛhaspati; she was pregnant and brought forth a son named Budha; struck by consumption, invoked Atri's help, got rid of the disease and became resplendent and the originator of a great dynasty.

Vā. 90. 1-49.

Śitavṛttās—Ēkārṣeyas.

M. 200. 4.

Śitānta—a Mt. to the east of Aruṇoda.

Vā. 36. 18; 37. 1; 42. 16.

Śitāmśu—an attribute of the Moon; taken up from the milk ocean by Maheśvara.

Vi. I. 9. 97.

Śitodam—a lake in the west.

Vā. 36. 16.

Śilāvati—the wood cutter's wife earned this name on account of her charity.

Br. IV. 7. 35.

Śilavratam—gives śīla and ārogya and leads to Śivapada.

M. 101. 39.

Śrīsara—the holy lake in the valley between the mountains Śitānta and with a mahāpadma in the middle where Śrī lives.

Vā. 37. 5-8.

Śuka (1)—a son of Vyāsa and Araṇī and a great yogin; superior to his father as a yogi; seeing him firm in renunciation, Vyāsa taught him the *Bhāgavata*; renounced worldly life before his upanayana. Wandered naked from place to place and reached the country of Kurujāngalas. When at Hāstināpura he stopped for a few minutes at the threshold of householders to purify their abode.¹ Sūta's salutation to : called on Parīkṣit doing *prāyopaveśa* and imparted knowledge to him, addressed by the king as to the best way of spending his last moments for attaining *mokṣa*. Enlightened

him by the Bhāgavata episodes;² went with Kṛṣṇa to Mithilā, and to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse. Took part in defending Dvārakā against Śālva.³ On *saura* gaṇa as seven for each month. Heard the story of Citraketu from Vyāsa, Nārada and Devala.⁴ In the form of a Brahman; one of the twelve who knew the *dharma* ordained by Hari.⁵ A Madhyamādhvaryu; married Pīvarī and got by her five sons all yogācāryas and a daughter Kīrtimatī, a yoginī; of superior bhakti; (married Pīvarī, the mind-born daughter of the Barhiṣad Manes and had by her a daughter and four sons-*M.P.*) the sons were Kṛṣṇa, Gama, Prabhu, Śambhu and Bhūriśruta.⁶

¹ Bhā. I. 2. 2-3; 4. 2-8; 7. 8; M. 15. 8. ² Ib. I. 12. 3; 19. 25-39; 1. 3; XII. 6. 8. ³ Ib. X. 86. 18; 76. 14; 82. 6. ⁴ Ib. XII. 11. 27; VI. 14. 9. ⁵ Ib. XII. 13. 21; VI. 3. 20. ⁶ Br. I. 1. 150; II. 33. 14; III. 8. 92-4; 10. 80-82; 34. 38; M. 15. 8; Vā. 70. 84; 73. 28; 108. 42 and 60.

Śuka (II)—a son of Gārhapatya agni.

Br. II. 12. 12.

Śuka (III)—a son of Śarabha and father of Rkṣa.

Br. III. 7. 207.

Śuka (IV)—the father-in-law of Aṇuha.

M. 49. 57; Vā. 99. 179.

Śukas—parrots, children of Śuki;¹ cry in the presence of poisoned food;² of the Tamra line.³

¹ M. 6. 31. ² Ib. 219. 20. ³ Vi. I. 21. 16

Śukakanyā—see Kṛtvī.

Bhā. IX. 21. 25.

Śukanadī—a R. of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 18.

Sukanāsa—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 13.

Śukapriyā—a name of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 17. 33 and 44.

Sukī (I)—loved by Agnī.

Bhā. IV. 24. 11.

Sukī (II)—a daughter of Tāmrā and Kaśyapa; married Garutmat and had six sons Triśira, Sumukha, Bala, Prṣṭa, Triśankunetra and Surasa who had in their turn a number of sons and grandsons;¹ brought forth parrots and owls; gave birth to parrots, owls, and crows (Vi. P.)²

¹Br. III. 7. 8-9, 446; Vā. 69. 328-30. ²M. 6. 30-31; Vi. I. 21. 15-16.

Śuktas—heat making rays of the sun.

Vā. 53. 22.

Śuktimat—(Kulaparvata) a hill in Bhāratavarṣa.

Bhā. V. 19. 16; Br. II. 16. 18; Vā. 45. 89, 107; Vi. II. 3. 3.

Śuktimatī—a R. from the Rkṣa hill.

Br. II. 16. 31; Vā. 45. 101.

Śuktimantī—a R. from the Rṣyavān.

M. 114. 26.

Śuktimān—a kulaparvata.

M. 114. 17 and 32.

Śukra (I)—(alias Uśanas) a son of Kavi (Havirdhāna and Divyā, hence Kāvya); married Ūrjasvatī, and father of

Devayānī through Jayantī.¹ The Purohita of Hiranyakaśipu. Father of Śaṇḍa and Marka, tutors of Prahlāda. Took part in Prahlāda's coronation. A Brahmarṣi: Heard of the insult offered to his daughter by Śarmiṣṭhā, the daughter of the ruler Vṛṣaparvan and left the capital. The Purohita of Vṛṣaparvan, the latter made him stay offering to make his daughter a slave of Devayānī. In offering the latter to Yayāti, he asked him not to share his bed with Śarmiṣṭhā, cursed Yayāti to become aged for having shared his bed with Śarmiṣṭhā, and on an appeal mitigated it by saying that he could exchange his old age with youth of another if he found one to accept the exchange;² joined Soma in Tārakāmaya war: blessed the Asuras in this war: fought with Brhaspati in a Devāsura battle.³ Brought back to life the unconscious Bali by Sañjīvinī Vidya. Presented Bali with an unfading garland of flowers; knowing Vāmana to be Hari, warned Bali from agreeing to his request. Bali would not hear, and Śukra cursed him to lose all Śrī. At the bidding of Hari completed the Yajña begun by Bali.⁴ The third Vedavyāsa. Heard the Purāṇa from Vāyu and told it to Brhaspati;⁵ worshipped Sthānu with severe penance; born in Tiṣyanakṣatra: married mind-born daughter of Pitṛs (Somapas) and father of 4 sons, Tvaṣṭri, Varatri, Śaṇḍa and Marka;⁶ cursed the Asuras when they lost their empire, and Yajña came to the side of Devas. Asura's appeal and Śukra's penance to Śiva. Finding the Asuras having no Ācārya, the Devas attacked them who appealed to Śukra's mother. Viṣṇu at the instance of Indra slew her, a woman and a wife of Bhṛgu, for which Viṣṇu was cursed to be born on earth as man seven times. Indra then set up his daughter Jayantī to serve Śukra and earn his goodwill. Pleased with her service, Śukra agreed to live with her as husband for ten years. After this period, Brhaspati assumed his form and deluded the Asuras. Śukra who grew angry cursed the Asuras at which Brhaspati felt happy and threw off his disguise. They appealed to Śukra for help once again or threatened to leave for Rasāṭalam. He managed to get back their kingdom in the epoch of Sāvarnī

when Bali was emperor;⁷ lives in Bhuvarelokam; Āsrama of, located below the Sahasraśikhara and Kumuda hills;⁸ consecrated Bhaṇḍa on the throne;⁹ revealed Angārakavratā to Viṛocana;¹⁰ preached peace between the devas and asuras after seeing the destruction of twelve wars: wanted to excel Brhaspati in *mantra* by the grace of Śiva and learnt Niti from Śiva;¹¹ encouraged Asuras by giving them his pupils Śaṇḍa and Marka for assistance. But his curse tells when the pupils desert them. Both were bought off by gods who offered them a status in sacrifices. This resulted in the helplessness of Asuras who entered Rasātalam;¹² appointed Purohita of the Asuras; expert in Sañjivinī vidyā, revived the dead back to life;¹³ taught Kaca, son of Brhaspati;¹⁴ has ruled that the son of the king who pleases his father best is entitled to the throne;¹⁵ a Ṛṣi;¹⁶ a Mantrakṛt;¹⁷ asked Bali to treat Vāmana with choice gift.

¹ Bhā. III. 1. 22; IV. 1. 45; V. 1. 35; VI. 7. 18; Vā. 63. 23; 65. 74; 93. 85; 101. 33; Vi. I. 14. 2. ² Bhā. IX. Ch. 18 (whole); VII. 5. 1-2 10. 33; Br. III. 68. 15; M. 25. 4, 16; 27. 26, 37; 30. 30-36; 32. 23, 26; 33. 2 and 26. ³ Bhā. IX. 14. 6; VIII. 10. 33. ⁴ Ib. VIII. 11. 47-8; 15. 6; 19. 30-43; 20. 1-15; 23. 18; Br. III. 30. 54; 65. 31; M. 192. 10; 246. 1. ⁵ Br. III. 1. 76 and 86; 10. 18; II. 35. 117; IV. 4. 59. ⁶ Ib. I. 1. 127-9; II. 24. 50-51 and 131; 33. 32; III. 1. 75-8; 10. 86-7; 68. 15, 86-7. ⁷ Ib. III. 72. 93-195; 73. 2, 58; M. 47. 86-111, 172-202. ⁸ Br. IV. 2. 30; Vā. 38. 60-2; ⁹ Br. IV. 12 2-6; 17. 56. ¹⁰ M. 62. 6, 27-40. ¹¹ Ib. 47. 61-84. ¹² Ib. 47. 210-233; 48. 93; 93. 14. ¹³ Ib. 25. 9. ¹⁴ Ib. 25. 47. ¹⁵ Ib. 34. 24-5. ¹⁶ Ib. 47. 62 and 114; 126. 69; 145. 92. ¹⁷ Ib. 145. 103. ¹⁸ Ib. 246. 3.

Śukra (II)—goes round Dhruva, and is believed to cause rain by his rapid marches, before or after or along with the sun;¹ the planet above Budha;² fed by the viśvaśrava ray of the sun: of 16 rays of white watery region: 1/16 in size to the moon;³ to be worshipped when it begins to rise or is opposite or at the commencement or end of a journey;⁴ gifts to be given to a sāmaga;⁵ on the left, a bad omen; an auspicious planet.⁶ car of, drawn by earth-born horses armed with arrows and adorned with pennon.⁷

¹ Bhā. IV. 9. 21; V. 22. 12. ² Br. IV. 2. 132; Vā. 101. 132. ³ Ib. II. 24. 69, 95 and 104. ⁴ M. 73. 1. ⁵ Ib. 163. 39. ⁶ Ib. 164. 8. ⁷ Vā. 52. 74-5; Vi. II. 12. 17.

Śukra (III)—the month sacred to Mītra.

Bhā. XII. 11. 35; Br. II. 13. 9; Vā. 30. 8.

Śukra (IV)—the Nāga presiding over the month of Śuci.

Bhā. XII. 11. 36.

Śukra (V)—a son of Ūru and Āgneyī.

Br. II. 36. 108.

Śukra (VI)—a name of Śiva.

Br. III. 72. 183.

Śukra (VII)—one of the twenty Sutapa gaṇas.

Br. IV. 1. 14; Vā. 100. 14.

Śukra (VIII)—a son of Ūrjā and Vasiṣṭha: a sage of the epoch of Bhautya Manu; of the XIV epoch of Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 113; Vi. I. 10. 13; III. 2. 44.

Śukra (IX)—a son of Havirdhāna.

M. 4. 46.

Śukra (X)—a son of Auttama Manu; married Gauṭh mind-born daughter of the Mānasa Pitṛs.

M. 9. 20; 15. 15.

Śukra (XI)—a son of Sāvarni Manu; the hero.

M. 9. 33.

Śukra (XII)—a son of Prajāpati and overlord of Daityas;¹ mother of, brought back to life by Bhṛgu.²

¹ Vā. 10. 72; 38. 62; 53. 33. ² Ib. 1. 150.

Śukra (xiii)—the Śukla Pakṣa.

Vā. 52. 37.

Śukra (xiv)—a son of Jala or waters.

Vi. I. 8. 11.

Śukra (xv)—a son of Nandana.

Vi. IV. 24. 56.

Śukras—the mind-born sons of Svāyambhuva Manu; 12 in number, all Somapāyins—a gaṇa.

Br. II. 9. 46; 12. 47; Vā. 31. 4. 8-9.

Śukra Agni—the second son of Gārhapatya.

Vā. 29. 11.

Śukratīrtham—on the south bank of the Narmadā; sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 29; 191. 20-21.

Śukraśrī—a queen of Griṣma ṛtu.

Br. IV 32. 25.

Śukrā—a R. in Śālmalidvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 46; Vā. 49. 42.

Śukriyam—a portion of the Vedic literature, the Yajur Veda;¹ to be uttered in installing a new deity.²

¹ Br. II. 35; 77; Vā. 61. 68. ² M. 265. 26.

Śukla (i)—a name fo Hari.

Bhā. III. 21. 35.

Śukla (II)—a son of Havirdhāna.

Bhā. IV. 24. 8; Br. II. 37. 24.

Śukla (III)—a Mt. in Krauñcadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 21.

Śukla (*pakṣa*) (IV)—the first of Pakṣas;¹ the night of the Pitr̥s;² the ocean rises and falls in.³

¹ M. 23. 14; Vā. 53. 114; 83. 80. ² Ib. 52. 59; 57. 9. ³ Ib. 49. 27.

Śukla (V)—one of the seven sons of Vasiṣṭha.

Vā. 28. 36.

Śuklakṛṣṇagati—the two ayanams.

Vā. 31. 30.

Śuklagulma (I)—a son of Balarāma.

Br. III. 71. 167.

Śuklagulma (II)—a son of Sāraṇa.

Vā. 96. 165.

Śuklacchāyā—on account of the distance of the rising sun the reflection of agni and waters is white, and of earth dark and red when there is no ray; and hot owing to this reddishness.

Vā. 50. 110.

Śuklatīrtham—sacred to Śiva; merits of expounded to Śiva to Mārkaṇḍeya; attached to the Narmadā; here Cānakya a rājaṛṣi attained siddhi; destroys the sin of brahmicide and infanticide; the lord lives here with Umā on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Vaiśākha and Caitra months. Prayers

on the fourteenth day of the Kṛttikā month takes one to the abode of Śiva.

M. 192. 3, 12-38.

Śuklanadi—near Benares.

M. 183. 62.

Śuklas—a group of nāḍis of the sun emitting heat.

Br. II. 24. 30.

Suklā (I)—a R. in Krauñcadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20, 21.

Śuklā (II)—same as Vidyut.

M. 122. 73.

Suklāyana—the name of Vyāsa of the 22nd dvāpara; Lāngali, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 198.

Śuṅgas (I)—Kings ten in number, commencing with Puṣyamitra: Ruled the earth for more than hundred years (112 years, *Vā. P.*). (300 years according to *M. P.*), in the *M.P.* eight of them are mentioned, Pruṣyamitra, Vasujyeṣṭha, Vasumitra, Antaka, Pulindaka, Vajramitra, Samābhāga, and Devabhūmi; ruled after the Mauryas.

Bhā. XII. 1. 18; Br. III. 74. 149 and 155; M. 272. 26-32; Vā. 99. 336; Vi. IV. 24. 33, 37.

Śuṅgas (II)—a tribe.

M. 163. 66.

Śuṅgabhṛtyas—the Kaṇvas so called.

M. 272. 35.

Śuca—a son of Nariṣyanta.

M. 12. 20.

Śuci (I)—(Śaura) a son of Agni and Svāhā; of Asuras and Gandharvas; had 14 sons all Yajña agnis; father of Haryavāhana and Āyu.

Bhā. IV. 1. 60; Vā. 29. 2, 36, 41; Br. II. 12. 3, 38; Vi. I. 10. 15.

Suci (II)—a son of Vijitāśva, and an Agni in previous birth; born thus because of Vasiṣṭha's curse.

Bhā. IV. 24. 4.

Śuci (III)—Indra of the epoch of the fourteenth Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 34; Vi. III. 2. 42.

Śuci (IV)—a sage of the epoch of the fourteenth Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 34; Vi. III. 2. 44.

Śuci (V)—a son of Śatadyumna, and father of Sanadvāja (Urjā- Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 13. 22; Vi. IV. 5. 30.

Śuci (VI)—a son of Śuddha, and father of Trikakut.

Bhā. IX. 17. 11.

Śuci (VII)—a son of Vipra, and father of Kṣema (Kṣemya-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 22. 47-48; Vi. IV. 23. 5-6.

Śuci (VIII)—a son of Andhaka.

Bhā. IX. 24. 19; Vi. IV. 14. 12.

Śuci (IX)—the month sacred to Varuṇa.

Bhā. XII. 11. 36; Br. II. 13. 9; Vā. 30. 8.

Śuci (X)—the fire with the sun; has 1000 nāḍis taking water from rivers, mountains and pools; of these 400 pour

out rain, 300 dew, 300 heat—all for the benefit of man and gods.

Br. II. 24. 11, 24, 33; Vā. 53, 7, 17, 20-21; 62. 188.

Śuci (xi)—a Ṛṣika who became a sage by satya.

Br. II. 32. 102.

Śuci (xii)—a Sudhāmāna god.

Br. II. 36. 27.

Śuci (xiii)—a Vaikuṇṭha god.

Br. II. 36. 57.

Śuci (xiv)—a son of Raivata Manu.

Br. II. 36. 63.

Śuci (xv)—a son of Bhṛgu, and a deva.

Br. III. 1. 89.

Śuci (xvi)—a son of Satyaka.

Br. III. 71. 116.

Śuci (xvii)—a Bṛhadratha; ruled for 58 years.

Br. III. 74. 115; Vā. 99. 302.

Śuci (xviii)—(Angirasa) a son and sage of the 14th epoch of Bhautya Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 113-4; Vā. 100. 116.

Śuci (xix)—a daughter of Tāmṛā and Kaśyapa; mother of swans, cranes, ducks, etc.;¹ in the chariot of Tripura.²

¹ M. 6. 30; Vi. I. 21. 15, 17. ² M. 133. 27.

Śuci (xx)—a son of Auttama Manu.
M. 9. 12.

Śuci (xxi)—a son of Vibhu, ruled for 64 years.
M. 271. 24.

Śuci (xxii)—a Saimhikeya.
Vā. 68. 19.

Śuci (xxiii)—a son of Manu and Naḍvalā.
Vi. I. 13. 5.

Śucikā—an Apsaras.
Br. III. 7. 6.

Śucidratha—a son of Citraratha.
Vā. 99. 272.

Śucidrava—a son of Citraratha.
M. 50. 80.

Śucivrata—a Prajāpati.
Br. III. 1. 54.

Śuciśravas (i)—an ajita deva.
Br. II. 13. 93; Vā. 31. 7.

Śuciśravas (ii)—a Prajāpati.
Vā. 65. 53.

Śuciśrī—a queen of Grīṣma ṛtu.
Br. IV. 32. 25.

Śucīvidyā—a son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī.

M. 24. 34.

Śuddha (I)—a son of Anenas, and father of Śuci.

Bhā. IX. 17. 11.

Śuddha (II)—a son of Bhautya Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 114.

Śuddha (III)—a son of Kauśika in previous birth, born as Cakravāha in Mānasa.

M. 20. 18.

Śuddha (IV)—a pure man is rid of his bondage by satva; from the state of nirañjana or separation, looks upon all equally.

Vā. 102. 66, 80, 118.

Śuddha (v)—a sage of the epoch of the fourteenth Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 34.

Śuddhaparā—the second stage of Kāmākṣī, the first being Citparā.

Br. IV. 39, 10

Śuddhamadhyama—a particular mūrchana having the 4th accent (music) coming out of Marudeśa; presiding deity, Gandharva.

Vā. 86. 38, 53.

Śuddhaṣaḍja—a particular mūrchana (music); the seventh in addition to ṣaḍja.

Vā. 86. 40.

Suddhas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 19.

Suddhi—the goddess enshrined at Kapālamocana.

M. 13. 48.

Suddhoda (I)—the sea of fresh water.

Bhā. V. 1. 33.

Suddhoda (na) (II)—a son of Śākya, and father of Lāngala (Rāhula-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 12. 14; Vā. 99. 288; Vi. IV. 22. 8.

Suddhaudana—a son of Śākya.

M. 271. 12.

Sunaka (I)—a son of Ṛta, and father of Vitahavya.

Bhā. IX. 13. 26.

Sunaka (II)—a son of Gṛtasamada, and father of Śaunaka.

Bhā. IX. 17. 3; Br. III. 67. 4; Vā. 92. 4.

Sunaka (III)—the minister of Puramjaya; killed his king and placed his own son Pradyota on the throne.

Bhā. XII. 1. 3; Br. III. 74. 123.

Sunaka (IV)—a disciple of Pathya.

Bhā. XII. 7. 2.

Sunaka (V)—approached by Kēsīdhvaja to give him a form of expiation.

Vi. VI. 6. 16.

Śunaśśepha (I)—the second son of Ajigarta (Satyavati and Ṛcika) purchased by Rohita and used by Hariścandra as a sacrificial animal in the place of his son. Adopted as son by Viśvāmitra. When his first fifty sons refused to recognise him as their brother, they were cursed to be Mlecchas. The younger fifty agreed to regard him as their brother and were blessed. He is Śuna to Bhṛgu family and Devarāta to the Gādhi line. His 'advent with the Kauśika family distinguished it from the Viśvāmitras; compared to Prahlāda.

Bhā. IX. 7. 21; 16. 30-37; VII. 5. 46; Br. III. 66. 66 and 74; Vā. 91. 92-6.

Śunaś śepha (II)—the second son of Jamadagni.

Br. III. 66. 64.

Śunaḥ puccha—the last son of Jamadagni (Satyavati and Ṛcika).

Br. III. 66. 64; Vā. 91. 92.

Sunādevi—the daughter of Samudra and wife of Varuṇa; two sons Kali and Vaidhya and a daughter, Sura-sundarī.

Vā. 84. 6.

Śunāmukhā—a kingdom of the west watered by the Sindhu.

Br. II. 18. 49; M. 121. 47; Vā. 47. 46.

Śunī—a R. from the Ṛṣyavān.

M. 114. 26.

Śuparṇa—a Sudhāmāna god.

Br. II. 36. 28.

Śubha (I)—born of Śraddhā.

Bhā. IV. 1. 50.

Śubha (II)—a god of Sutāra group.

Br. IV. 1. 90.

Śubha (III)—a son of Tāmasa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 49.

Śubha (IV)—a son of Havirdhāna.

M. 4. 45.

Śubha (v)—one of the ten branches of the Supāra group of devas.

Vā. 100. 94.

Śubhas—a class of Apsaras from the sacrificial altar.

Vā. 69. 56.

Śubhakṣaṇa—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 241.

Śubhakṣatra—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 240, 243

Śubhalakṣaṇa (I)—born of Pulaha.

Br. III. 7. 179.

Śubhalakṣaṇa (II)—(of horses) devasvastika, devapad-mam, devamāṇi, phalaśukti, śvetaśukti, puṣpagaṇḍika, svas-tika śukti, gaḍura.

Br. IV. 16. 21-22.

Śubhavatī—the sabhā of Varuṇa in the fifth slope of Meru; the lord of waters.

Vā. 34. 89.

Śubhasaptamī—to be observed in the month of Āśvini in honour of the sun god; he becomes one among the devaṅgas and lives as such upto the final dissolution of the world.

M. 74. 3; 80. 1, 11.

Śubhā (I)—a wife of Pulaha; mother of Hamsa and others.

Br. III. 7. 178.

Śubhā (II)—a mother goddess.

M. 179. 29.

Śubhā (III)—one of the ten daughters of Raudrāśva.

Vā. 99. 125.

Śubhra (I)—the father of Vaikuṇṭha Hari.

Bhā. VIII. 5. 4.

Śubhra (II)—took part in Devāsura war between Bali and Indra. Fought with Bhadrakālī.

Bhā. VIII. 10. 21 and 31.

Śubhra (III)—a son of Vasudeva and Rohiṇī.

Br. III. 71. 165; Vā. 96. 163.

Śumbha (I)—a commander of Tāraka's force; had the sheep for his riding animal;¹ threw darts on Janārdana; a Citrayodhi against Janārdana who threw bhusuṇḍi at him

and his goat and said "you are to be killed by a girl; get away;"² killed by Durgā;³ killed by Yoganidrā.⁴

¹ M. 148, 43, 55; 151. 5. ² Ib. 150. 224; 152. 25-52; 245. 32.
³ Br. IV. 29. 76. ⁴ Vi. V. 1. 82.

Śumbha (II)—a son of Ganeṣṭhi.

Vā. 67. 77.

Śulka—a price for marriage; Kṛṣṇa was not prepared to pay any price for Satyā;¹ one selling a daughter to be punished;² a tax gathered by kings of Kali age.³

¹ Bhā. X. 58. 40. ² M. 227. 20. ³ Vi VI. 1. 34.

Śuśravas—a Prajāpati.

Br. III. 1. 53.

Śuṣka—a sage who waited on Paraśurāma with other sages for the reclamation of Gokarṇa and insisted that an established rule may be broken for the sake of *dharma*.

Br. III. 57. 1, 23-4.

Śuṣkarevatī (*Suṣkā*)—created by Vāsudeva for vanquishing the Asuras by name Andhakas at the request of Rudra; she drank their blood and destroyed the whole lot; aided Nṛsimha in creating further mother goddesses to overpower the mātṛ gaṇa of Rudra;¹ will grant children if worshipped.²

¹ M. 179. 36. 65. ² Ib. 179. 85.

Śuṣkā—see *Śuṣkarevatī*.

M. 179. 85.

Śuṣmīna—the Kṣatriya caste of Kuśadvīpa.

Vi. II. 4. 38.

Sūkas—a deva gaṇa.

Vā. 10. 21.

Śūkara—a hell, intended for the five heinous offences.

Br. IV. 2. 146, 154.

Śūdras (I)—the members of the fourth Varṇa;¹ their duty was service;² not fit for the study of the Vedas;³ invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭira;⁴ kings of Kali age, especially after Puramjaya;⁵ receive gifts, become ascetics and expound dharma from high places in Kali;⁶ duty was dharma paricāra yajña; take to Brāhmaṇa dharma in Kali yuga; not fit for panktibhojanam. For the sake of 1,000 Śūdras, one Brāhmaṇa may be killed; creation of: Prṣadhra born a Śūdra by cow-slaughter;⁷ meditate on Devī's 108 names; perform śrāddha with no mantras;⁸ observe a month's pollution for father's death; Yayāti's benevolence to; Śūdra kings rooted out by Kalki;⁹ may observe Rohiṇicandra śayanam and Angāraka vratam.¹⁰

¹ Bhā. I. 13. 15; II. 1. 37; 7. 38 and 46; VII. 11. 24. ² Ib. VIII. 5. 41; XI. 17. 19. ³ Ib. X. 24. 20; 38. 4. ⁴ Ib. X. 74. 11. ⁵ Ib. XI. 4. 22; 5. 4; 12. 4; 27. 4; XII. 1. 8 and 38; 2. 35. ⁶ Ib. XII. 3. 38. ⁷ Br. II. 29. 55; 31. 394 and 367; III. 10. 96; 11. 87; 15. 44; 68. 67; IV. 6. 43. ⁸ M. 4. 28; 12. 25; 13. 63; 17. 64, 70-71. ⁹ Ib. 18. 3; 34. 5; 47. 250. 50. 75; 144. 39-54. ¹⁰ Ib. 57. 6; 72. 20-1; 114. 12; 217. 2.

Śūdras (II)—created out of the feet of the Lord; Gāndharvam sthānam;² duties of;³ as kings from the time of Mahāpadma;⁴ take to asceticism and become followers of heretical sects; no regard for age, learning and family;⁵ fortunate, because they do not have to undergo the ordeals of performing rituals and ceremonials incumbent on the twice born castes; not fettered by restrictions of any sort.⁶

¹ Vi. I. 6. 6. ² Ib. I. 6. 35. ³ Ib. III. 8. 33-4. ⁴ Ib. IV. 24. 21 and 68. ⁵ Vā. 58. 40-41; Vi. VI. 1. 37. ⁶ Ib. VI. 2. 23. 4.

Śūdras (III)—a tribe.

M. 114. 40.

Śūdrahatyāvratam—the vow for killing a Śūdra; for murder of a woman, for reaping fruits and flowers, for cutting trees for injuring bony and boneless animals.

M. 227. 34, 36.

Śūdrā (I)—(Prabhākara, s.v.); a daughter of Bhadrāśva and Ghṛtāci; one of the ten wives of Atri.

Br. III. 8. 75; Vā. 70. 68.

Śūdrā (II)—one of the ten daughters of Raudrāśva.

Vā. 99. 125.

Śūnyakam—the city of Bhaṇḍa on the banks of the Mahārṇava (sea?) near Mahendra hill: In extent 100 Yojanas: filled with candraśālas, pleasure parks, sabhā, temples and so on: protected by Kuṭilākṣa on all sides when it was attacked by fifty akṣauhiniś of soldiers;¹ burnt by Lalitā with civil population.²

¹ Br. IV. 21. 3-20, 96; 22. 22; 23. 98; 26. 21. ² Ib. IV. 29. 21. 143.

Śūnyakanātha—the Lord of the city of Śūnyaka.

Br. IV. 22. 108.

Śūnyabandhu—a son of Kubera.

Bhā. IX. 2. 33.

Śūra (I)—the grand-father of the Pāṇḍavas by mother's line;¹ father of Vasudeva.²

¹ Bhā. I. 14. 26; III. 1. 26. ² Ib. X. 1. 29; 3. 47 and 51.

Śūra (II)—a son of Vidūratha and father of Bhajamāna. (Śami, Vi. P.).¹ A great king and father of eight sons.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 26; Vi. IV. 14. 23. ² Br. III. 71. 137-9.

Śūra (III)—Devamīdha.

Bhā. IX. 24. 26-27.

Śūra (IV)—a son of Madirā and Vasudeva.

Bhā. IX. 24. 48.

Śūra (V)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Bhadrā: His picture drawn by Citralekha.

Bhā. X. 61. 17; 62. 20.

Śūra (VI)—a kingdom: Dvijas of this became vrātyas after Puramjaya's days.

Bhā. XII. 1. 38.

Śūra (VII)—one of Kārtavīryārjuna's five sons who escaped;¹ a mahāratha;² in the course of a hunt he entered the hermitage of Jamadagni with sword in hand and killed him;³ killed by Paraśurāma.⁴

¹ Br. III. 41. 13; M. 43. 46; Vā. 94. 79; Vi. IV. 11. 21. ² Br. III. 69. 50. ³ Ib. III. 45. 1. ⁴ Ib. III. 46. 17, 23.

Śūra (VIII)—a son of Aśmaki? (Devagarbha-Vi. P.): wife Mahiṣā or Bhojā (Māriṣā-Vi. P.); Father of ten sons, the eldest being Vasudeva: also of 5 daughters;¹ had a friend Kuntī who was childless; to him he gave his daughter Pṛthā in adoption; Pāṇḍu married her.²

¹ Br. III. 71. 144, 151; Vi. IV. 14. 25-7. ² Ib. IV. 14. 32-4.

Śūra (IX)—a son of Agāvaha.

Br. III. 71. 257.

Śūra (X)—a name of Vigneśvara.

Br. IV. 44. 68.

Śūra (XI)—a son of Aikṣvāki; married Bhojā and had 10 sons and 5 daughters.

M. 46. 1, 4.

Śūra (XII)—a son of Bhajamāna; wife Asmakī; had a number of sons, Vāta, Nivāta, etc.

Vā. 96. 135-6, 143.

Śūras (XIII)—the country of the.

Vi. II. 3. 16.

Śurabhū—a daughter of Ugrasena and wife of Śyāmaka.

Bhā. IX 24. 25 and 42.

Śūrasena (I) (c)—the kingdom of Citraketu.

Bhā. VI. 14. 10; XI. 30. 18.

Śūrasena (II)—a son of Arjuna (Kārtavīrya); a mahāratha.

Bhā. IX. 23. 27; M. 43. 46; Vā. 94. 49. 99. 325; Vi. IV. 11. 21.

Śūrasena (III)—the Lord of the Yadus and overlord of Māthuras and Śūrasenas.

Bhā. X. 1. 27.

Śūrasena (IV)—a son of Śatrughna: capital Mathurā.

Br. III. 63. 187; Vā. 88. 186; Vi. IV. 4. 104.

Śūrasenas—the people of Śūrasena territory. Fought with their kinsmen and ended their lives;¹ a kingdom of madhyadeśa;² the tribe with Śūra as their chief: Pañcarathas: honoured Sagara and were killed by Paraśurāma;³ kings of the line, 17 in number.⁴

¹ Bhā. I. 10. 34; 15. 39; IX. 24. 63; XI. 30. 18; Vā. 45. 110.

² Br. II. 16. 41; III. 74; 138. ³ Ib. III. 45. 1; 46. 17; 49. 5; M. 114. 35. ⁴ Ib. 272. 17.

Śūri—a name of Kṛṣṇa born to Devaki.

M. 46. 15.

Śūrpakarna—a name of Vināyaka.

Br. III. 42. 37; IV. 44. 67.

Śūrpaṇakhā—a daughter of Viśravas and Kaikasi; sister of Rāvaṇa;² disfigured by Rāma.³

¹ Vā. 70. 41. ² Br. III. 8. 47. ³ Bhā. IX. 10. 4.

Śūrpavāta—the wind of a winnowing basket blowing upon a person, makes him lose his lustre.

Vi. V. 38. 40.

Śūrpākāra—sages of this place visited Dvārakā; visited by Balarāma.

Bhā. X. 90. 28 [5]; 79. 20.

Śūlakṣetram—near Ḡḍhrakūṭa hill in Gayā.

Vā. 108. 64.

Śūladanta—the Rākṣaṣa residing in Tatvalam (Atalam-Vā. P.).

Br. II. 20. 17; Vā. 50. 17.

Śūlapāṇi—(see Śūlabhṛt or Śūladhara): a name of Śiva;¹ admitted for share in sacrifice due to fear of Daṇḍa;² approaches Nārāyaṇa after Brahmā issues from his belly; his approach is noticed by Brahmā and reported to Nārāyaṇa who explains his nature asking Brahmā to join him in a praise of; dialogue between Brahmā and Nārāyaṇa on the greatness of; praise of by both; gives boons to Brahmā who wants him as son or one equal to him; appreciates Viṣṇu and disappears.³

¹ M. 104. 10; 140. 48; 154. 396; Vi V. 33. 45. ² M. 225. 18.
³ Vā. 24. 36-165; 25. 1-27.

Śūlaprota—one of the twenty-eight hells for those who allure innocents by magical and other practices.

Bhā. V. 26. 7 and 32.

Śūlabhṛt—Śūlapāṇi, Śūladhara, Śūli, Śiva: living in the city of Bāṇa;¹ lord of different classes of spirits;² blessed Yama son of Vivasvān to be a lokapāla and Lord of Piṭṛs;³ married Dākṣāyaṇī and was not invited to Dakṣa's sacrifice;⁴ with 18 hands, residing at Gomati;⁵ acted as Protector for Soma's Rājasūya.⁶

¹ Br. II. 13. 62; M. 6. 13. ² Ib. 8. 5. ³ Ib. 11. 19. ⁴ Ib. 13. 13. ⁵ Ib. 22. 13. ⁶ Ib. 23. 19; 252. 5.

Śūlabhedam—a *tīrtha* on the Narmadā; sacred to Śiva.

M. 191. 3-4.

Śūlam (I)—the trident, held by Gangā in worshipping Śiva in Meru.

Vā. 30. 92.

Śūlam (II)—a stake, mounting on; a punishment in hell.

Vi. VI. 5. 47.

Śūli—is Śiva, the *avatār* of the Lord in the 24th *dvāpara* in the Naimiṣa.²

¹ Br. IV. 11. 28; 30. 74. ² Vā. 23. 206.

Śūlikās—the kingdom of; a northern kingdom.

Br. II. 31. 83; M. 121. 45; Vā. 47. 44; 58. 83.

Śṛgālavāsudeva—chieftain of Karavīrapura resented Kṛṣṇa and Rāma going to Gomanta and was killed by Kṛṣṇa. His capital occupied by Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. [52 (V) 29-41]; [53 (V) 22]; 52. [56 (V) 7].

Śṛṅga—a Mt. three hillocks of jewels, gems and gold.
M. 113. 68-9.

Śṛṅgavat (I) (c)—a kingdom north of Śvetam, of Kuru.
Br. II. 14. 51; 15. 34; Vā. 33. 44.

Śṛṅgavat (II)—a Mt. in Jambūdvīpa, noted for gold and gems, abode of Pitṛs, north of the Śveta.

Br. II. 15. 22, 28, 69-70; 17. 36. 21. 138-41; M. 113. 23; Vā. 34. 20, 25; 45. 2; 114. 84.

Śṛṅgavat (III)—a varṣa, next to Hiraṇmaya.
Vā. 34. 30.

Śṛṅgāranāyikā—a name of Lalitā.
Br. IV. 18. 17.

Śṛṅgi (I)—a Rṣika.
M. 145. 96.

Śṛṅgi (II)—the country to its north formed a division of Jambūdvīpa;¹ north of Jambūdvīpa;² contains three peaks, resembling horns.³

¹ Vi. II. 1. 22. ² Ib. II. 2. 11. ³ Ib. II. 8. 73.

Śṛṅginas—a group of gods doing śrāddha.
Br. III. 10. 109.

Śṛṅgiputra (I)—a sage and author of Sāmaveda.
Br. II. 35. 43.

Śṛṅgiputra (II)—a Kauthuma, composed three *samhitās*.

Vā. 61. 39, 40.

Śṛṇjaya—a son of Bheda;¹ His daughters married by Bāhyaka.²

¹ Vā. 99. 196. ² Ib. 96. 3.

Śṛṇjayā—queen of Bhajamāna.

Vā. 96. 3.

Śṛṣṭacaya—a son of Gāndinī.

Vā. 96. 111.

Śenī—a mantrakṛt and of Angirasa branch.

Vā. 59. 98.

Śeṣa (I)—the amśa of Hari: his bed;¹ the force of Hari: personified;² not finished yet chanting the glories of Viṣṇu;³ a Prajāpati;⁴ a chief of 1000 headed snakes, protected the chariot of Tripurāri;⁵ bed of Brahman, (Viṣṇu) son of Kadru and Kaśyapa;⁶ of the Pātāla, shaken by Hiraṇyakaśipu;⁷ the Lord identified with;⁸ offerings to before house construction.⁹

¹ Bhā. VIII. 4. 20; III. 8. 23; V. 25. 11. ² Ib. X. 2. 8; VI. 16. 30.
³ Ib. II. 7. 41. ⁴ Br. III. 1. 53; Vā. 65. 53. ⁵ M. 6. 39. ⁶ Ib. 133.
 62; 138. 39; 146. 22. ⁷ Ib. 163. 57. ⁸ Ib. 167. 53. ⁹ Ib. 249.
 15; 268. 17.

Śeṣa (II)—(Ananta): a tāmasa form of Viṣṇu down below the Pātāla regions; with 1000 jewelled heads, purple garment, white necklace; in his hands are the plough and mace; worshipped by Lakṣmī and Vāruṇī; when the deluge sets in, he vomits venomous fire devouring the three worlds; Nāga maids adorn him with fragrant sandal paste; celestials and Asuras worship him; Gangā worshipped him and learnt from him astronomy and astrology; supports the whole earth with his head;¹ the best of Nāgas;² is Balarāma.³

¹ Vi. II. 5. 13-27. ² Ib. III. 2. 51. ³ Ib. V. 25. 1; 35. 3.

Śeṣa (III)—the Nāga, King of Pātālam. Follows the Vaiṣṇava policy;¹ described as in Pātālam.²

¹ Br. II. 17. 34; 20. 54-5; III. 7. 32; 8. 13; 36. 53, 57; IV. 33. 36; Vā. 45. 53; 46. 34; 50. 53; 70. 12; 99. 366. ² Vā. 50. 46-53.

Śeṣavānuru—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 16.

Śaineya—a name of Sātyaki.

Bhā. I. 13. 16[1].

Śainyās—(Śaineyas): beginning with Śini and ending with Yugandhara. This is the line of Anamitra, a branch of the Vṛṣṇis. (Kṣetropetadvijas).

M. 45. 24; Vi. IV. 14. 4; 19. 23.

Śaibjā (Śaibyā- M. P., Vi. P.), a wife of Kṛṣṇa, and mother of Samgrāmajit and other sons.

Br. II. 71. 243; M. 47, 13; Vi. V. 32. 3.

Śaibya (I)—the king of Suvīras: placed on the west during the siege of Gomanta by Jarāsandha;¹ joined the Pāṇḍavas against the Kurus;² his daughter Ratnā, was married to Akrūra.³

¹ Bhā. X. 52. 11 [12]. ² Ib. X. 78 [95 (v) 13]. ³ M. 45. 28.

Śaibya (II)—the name of a horse of the chariot of Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 53. 5; 89. 49.

Śaibyā—(Śaivyā) wife of Jyāmagha: welcomed by Draupadī to Hāstinapura.

Bhā. IX. 23. 34; X. 71. 43; Vi. 12. 14.

Śaibhyās—(Gargas): descendants of Śibi; the Brahmans with Kṣatriya profession.

M. 49. 38.

Śaimimaṇḍalakoṣṭham—the place where the R. Pāvani ends.

M. 121. 59.

Śailamukhī—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 19.

Śailarājasutā—resides in Jyotiṣka on Meru with Śiva, and worshipped by all.

Vā. 30. 83.

Śailaśrīśikhara—a Mt. on the south of the Mānasa lake.

Vā. 36. 22.

Śailālaya—a sage.

M. 200. 7.

Śailūja—a Mt. in the Gajāśilā.

Vā. 108. 48.

Śailūsa—a tribe.

Br. IV. 7. 19.

Śailoda (kā)—takes its source in the lake Śailodam; enters western sea between Cakṣu and Sītā.

M. 121. 23; Vā. 47. 21.

Śailodam—lake, giving rise to R. Silodā in the Aruṇa hill; at the foot of the Varuṇa hill.

Br. II. 18. 21. 22; M. 121. 22; Vā. 47. 20.

Śaiva—the sin of being of an ardent type.

Br. IV. 8. 44.

Śaivam (I)—one day of Śiva equals 100 years of Brahmā.

M. 290. 21.

Śaivam (II)—one of the six darśanas.

Vā. 104. 16.

Śaivam (III)—in the Simantasīma of the personified Veda.

Vā. 104. 81.

Saivālinī—a R. of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 29.

Saiveya—a Rākṣasa clan, following Śiva.

Br. III. 7. 141; Vā. 69. 172.

Saiveyas—one of the Vidyādhara ganas.

Vā. 69. 29.

Saivyā—a devī and wife of Kṛṣṇa.

Vā. 96. 234.

Saiśavam—a *sūktam* of the Sāma samhitā to be recited in tank ritual.

M. 58. 36.

Śaiśira (I)—a pravara.

M. 196. 54.

Śaiśira (II)—a Kāśyapa and a Trayārṣeya.

M. 199. 12.

Śaiśiram—same as Sukumāra varṣam.

M. 122. 19.

Śaiṣirī—a Vājin.

Vā. 61. 25.

Śaiṣireya (I)—a pupil of Śākalya.

Br. II. 35. 2.

Śaiṣireya (II)—of Dvayāmuṣyāyana gotra.

M. 196. 52.

Śaiśitas—the kingdom of.

Br. III. 74. 196.

Śaiśitas—a Janapada of the Maṇidhānya.

Vā. 99. 384.

Śaiśumārarakra—the topmost region where Hari is the presiding deity—see Śiśumāra.

Bhā. II. 2. 24; Br. II. 22. 6.

Śoka (I)—a son of Droṇa and a Vasu.

Bhā. VI. 6. 11.

Śoka (II)—a son of Mr̥tyu.

Vā. 10. 41.

Śokāpāṇi—a Śrutarṣi.

Br. II. 33. 4.

Śoḍiśa—a Yoganātha.

Br. IV. 37. 29.

Śoṇa (I)—one of the 7 pralaya clouds.

M. 2. 8.

Śoṇa (II)—a R. from the Ṛṣyavān.

M. 114. 25; 163. 62; Vā. 45. 99.

Śoṇaka—in 'the Cyavana āśrama of Gayā.

Vā. 108. 74.

Śoṇasamgama—a *tīrtha* sacred to Subhadrā.

M. 13. 45.

Śoṇā—a R. from the Ṛkṣa hill in Bhāratavarṣa, visited by Balarāma,¹ sacred to Pitṛs.²

¹ Bhā. V. 19. 18; X. 79. 11; Br. II. 16. 29. ² M. 22. 35.

Śoṇāśva—a son of Rājādhideva; had five sons, all heroic warriors.

M. 44. 78-9.

Śoṇita—a son of Śūra.

Br. III. 71. 138; Vā. 96. 136.

Śoṇitapura—built by Maya at the command of Bhaṇḍa; a city of Bāṇa; visit of Jarāsandha to: Aniruddha taken to; besieged by the Vṛṣṇis when Bāṇa had imprisoned Aniruddha, and Nārada reported it to them. Bāṇa's army beaten back into the city.

Br. IV. 12. 4; Bhā. X. [5. (v) 1], [21 & 65]; 62. 4 and 23; 63. 2-4; Vi. V. 33. 11.

Śobhayanta—a clan of Apsaras from Kāma.

Vā. 69. 58.

Śobhayantis—one of the fourteen gaṇas of apsaras born of Kāma.

Br. III. 7. 20.

Śobhavatis—an Apsarasa gaṇa, daughters of Marut.

Br. III. 7. 18.

Śosareya—a disciple of Śākalya.

Vā. 60. 64.

Śoṣaṇa—to be worshipped in house-building.

M. 253. 26.

Śoṣiṇī—a śakti on the Geya cakra.

Br. IV. 19. 65.

Śaukratava—of Ātreya gotra.

M. 197. 2.

Śaukram—the place of Śukra in the maṇḍalam.

Vā. 53. 60.

Śauklāyani—(Saulkāyani-Bhā. P.); a pupil of Veda-darśa.

Bhā. XII. 7. 2.

Śankhaṇa—a son of Vajranābha, and father of Yuṣi-tāśva.

Vi. IV. 4. 106.

Śauṅga—of Dvyāmuṣyāyana gotra.

M. 196. 52.

Śaucam (1)—the vidhi in a śrāddham; other aspects of śauca; touching dogs, human bones aśauca; pollution of

death to Brahmans 10 days, Kṣatriyas 12 days, Vaiśyas 15 days, and Śūdras one month; ācamanam is śaucam; disregard of, leads to mlecchahood; three kinds of.

Br. III. 14. 62-70.

Śaucam (II)—both Āraṇyam and Grāmyam.

Vā. 79. 30.

Śaucācāram—characteristics of yogins; udaka or water important; then māna which is amṛta and avamāna which is poison; service to guru for one year with niyama and yama; then wandering about on clean roads, drinking filtered clean water and speaking truthful words and begging food especially from Śālina householders.

Vā. 16. 1-14; 78. 76.

Śaunḍa—the goldsmith artist in the service of the courtesan Līlāvati; he helped her in making the Lavaṇācala dāna without wages and consequently was born as Dharmamūrti, king of Bṛhatkalpa.

M. 92. 24.

Śaunaka (I)—a son of Śunaka; a great sage of the Ṛg Veda school. A kulapati; addressed Sūta as to the circumstances of the composition of the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*,¹ had his residence in Naimiṣālaya; taught knowledge of *astra* and *kriyā* to Śatānīka;² a pupil of Pathya; divided the Atharva Samhitā between his two disciples Babhra and Saindhavāyana.³ A Kṣatropetadvija; four castes were formed under him;⁴ a mantrakṛt and a madhyamādhvaryu;⁵ asked Vaiśampāyana for a śānti ritual;⁶ initiated Śatānīka into ātma-jñāna.⁷

¹ Bhā. IX. 17. 3; I. 1. 4; 4. 1-13; M. 1. 5; Vā. 93. 24. ² Bhā. XII. 4. 43; IX. 22. 38; M. 25. 3; 43. 1-2; Vā. 104. 19; 106. 39. ³ Br. II. 35. 59-60; Vā. 61. 52-3; Vi. III. 6. 11-12. ⁴ Br. III. 67. 4. 66. 88; Vā. 92. 4-5. ⁵ Br. II. 32. 106; M. 145. 100; 244. 3. ⁶ Ib. 93. 1. ⁷ Vi. IV. 21. 4.

Śaunaka (II)—of Bhārgava gotra.

M. 195. 18.

Śaunaka (III)—one of the eighteen teachers of the *Vāstu śāstra*.

M. 252. 3.

Śaunaka (IV)—a son of Gr̥tasamada; a propagator of varṇa dharma.

Vi. IV. 8. 6.

Śaunakas—a branch of the Bhārgavas; Kṣatropeta dvijas.

Br. III. 1. 100; 67. 6; Vā. 92. 6.

Śaunakarni—of Ātreya gotra.

M. 197. 2.

Śaunakāyana—of Bhārgava gotra.

M. 195. 18.

Śaura—a name for Śuci Agni.

Vā. 29. 2.

Śauri—a name of Vāsudeva.

M. 46. 13.

Śauriṣu—a sage of much *tapas*.

Br. II. 35. 43.

Śaurpāraka—a *tīrtha* in Phālamañjira hill.

Br. III. 13. 37.

Śaulkāyaṇi—a pupil of Devadarśa.

Br. II. 35. 58 Vi. III. 6. 11.

Sauṣkāyani—a disciple of Vedasparśa.

Vā. 61. 51.

Śmaśānam—the burning ground; the name of Avimukta; those who regard Benares as such will be deluding themselves; those who die there attain release.

M. 184. 5, 19-21. 63.

Śmaśāna vāsin—an attribute of Śiva.

Br. II. 27. 79.

Śmaśānākṣi—offer of prayers to.

Vā. 112. 58.

Śyamika—a brother of Vasudeva.

Vi. IV, 14. 30.

Śyākārās—of Kaśyapa gotra.

M. 199. 7.

Śyāma (I)—Mt. a hill of the Śākadvīpa; here people are of Śyāma colour.

Br. II. 19. 88; M. 122. 12; Vā. 49. 82; Vi. II. 4. 62.

Śyāma (II)—a son of Sarama.

Br. III. 7. 312.

Śyāma (III)—a son of Sūra and Bhojā; had no son.

Br. III. 71. 150, 194; M. 46. 3.

Śyāma (IV)—a son of Śamika; had no issue;¹ adopted as son the son of Vastāvana; went to the forest; became Bhojā and a Rājarsi.²

¹ M. 46. 27-8. ² Vā. 96. 190.

Śyāma (v)—a brother of Vasudeva.

Vā. 96. 148 Vi. IV. 14. 30.

Śyāma (vi)—one of the two dogs of the family of Vaisvata to whom bali is to be offered in yajña.

Vā. 108. 30; 111. 39.

Śyāmaka—a son of Devamīḍha and Māriṣā; married Śūrabhū and had two sons, Harikeśa and Hiraṇyākṣa.

Bhā. IX. 24. 29 and 42.

Śyāmadhūmra—a Parāśara clan.

Br. III. 8. 95.

Śyāmalā—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 19. 33; 23. 94; 30. 48.

Śyāmas (i)—sons of Kallolaha.

Br. III. 7. 442.

Śyāmas (ii)—belonging to the Dattātreya gotra.

Vā. 70. 77.

Śyāmas (iii)—a Parāśara branch.

Vā. 70. 87.

Śyāmā (i)—a daughter of Meru and wife of Hiraṇmaya.

Bhā. V. 2. 23.

Śyāmā (ii)—a name of Lalitā; appeared before the sage Mātanga and agreed to be his daughter. Hence Mātangī.

Br. IV. 17. 83; 28. 37; 31. 84, 93.

Śyāmā (III)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 17.

Śyāmā (IV)—a R. of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 17.

Śyāmākam—fit for śrāddha.

M. 15. 35.

Śyāmāpati—a Śrutaṛṣi.

Br. II. 33. 6.

Śyāmāyana—of Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 72; M. 196. 46; 198. 4.

Śyāmāyani (I)—the chief author of Yajurveda, of the northern recension.

Br. II. 35. 12.

Śyāmāyani (II)—Ārṣeyapravara (Angiras).

M. 196. 23.

Śyāmāyani (III)—a chief of the Udīcyas.

Vā. 61. 8.

Śyāmāvān—a mantrakāra and an Ātreya.

Vā. 59. 104.

Śyāmodaras—of Kaśyapa gotra.

M. 199. 8.

Śyāla—ridiculed Garga as impotent in an assembly of the Yādavas.

Vi. V. 23. 1.

Śyāvāśva—of Ātreya gotra and a sage.

Br. II. 32. 113; M. 197. 5.

Śyāvāśvas—an Ātreya clan.

Br. III. 8. 85.

Śyenās—eagles, born of Syenī;¹ of the Tāmāra line.²

¹ M. 6. 31. ² Vi. I. 21. 16.

Śyenajit—the Senāni with the Śarat Sun.

Br. II. 23. 14.

Śyenabhadra—a god of Prasūta group.

Br. II. 36. 70; Vā. 62. 60.

Śyenā—a R. of the Rkṣa hill.

Br. II. 16. 30.

Śyenābhicāra—intended to bring one under control, to root out the enemy, etc.

M. 93. 152.

Śyenī (I)—a daughter of Tāmṛā and Kaśyapa; married Gautamān; and mother of kururas, sārasa cranes, hawks, etc.

M. 6. 30-31; Vi. I. 21. 15-16.

Śyenī (II)—a R. from the Rṣyavān.

M. 114. 25.

Śyenī (III)—the wife of Aruṇa and mother of Sampāti and Jaṭāyu.

Vā. 69. 325-26.

Śraddhā (I)—a daughter of Kardama married to Angirasa. Mother of four daughters—Sinivālī, Kuhū, Rākā and Anumati and sons Utathya and Bṛhaspati.

Bhā. III. 24. 22; IV. 1. 34 and 35.

Śraddhā (II)—a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Dharma; mother of Śubha and Kāma.

Bhā. IV. 1. 49-50; Br. II. 9. 49 and 58; Vā. 10. 25, 35; Vi. I. 7. 23 and 28.

Śraddhā (III)—a wife of Śrāddhadeva and mother of ten sons; observed *payovrata* and wanted the birth of a daughter. Ilā was born.

Bhā. IX. 1. 11, 14-16.

Śraddhā (*devī*) (IV)—one of the wives of Vasudeva and mother of Gaveṣavān.

M. 46. 20.

Śrama (I)—a son of Śāntideva and Vasudeva.

Bhā. IX. 24. 50.

Śrama (II)—a son of Āpa.

Vi. I. 15. 111.

Śramaṇa—a sage; nine sons of Rṣabha became this.

Bhā. V. 3. 20; XI. 2. 20.

Śramadāgepi—Ārṣeyapravara of Bhārgava gotra.

M. 195. 38.

Śramiṣṭa—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra.

M. 45. 33.

Śrava—a Viśvedeva.

Br. III. 3. 30; Vā. 66. 31.

Śravaṇa (I)—the constellation;¹ importance of Śrāddha that day.²

¹Bhā. IV. 12. 48; Vā. 50. 127; 53. 116; 66. 51; 82. 11. ²Br. III. 18. 11.

Śravaṇa (II)—a son of Mura.

Bhā. X. 59. 12.

Śravaṇa (III)—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra.

M. 45. 33.

Śravaṇas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā.

Vā. 44. 15.

Śravaṇā—a daughter of Citraka.

Br. III. 71. 115; Vā. 96. 114.

Śravasa—an Ekārṣeya.

M. 200. 6; Vā. 62. 49.

Śravā—a son of Bhṛgu.

Vā. 65. 87.

Śraviṣṭha—the best among the stars.

Br. II. 24. 140; Vā. 53. 112, 116.

Śraviṣṭhaka—a son of Gautama, an *avatār* of the 14th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 164.

Śraviṣṭhā—a daughter of Citraka.

Br. III. 71. 115; Vā. 96. 114.

Śrāddha—a son of Śatrughna, the son of Anādhṛṣṭhi.
M. 46. 24.

Śrāddham (I)—certain days considered good for the performance of; sumptuous feeding of many people on the day; no offering of or eating of flesh.¹ Feeding of yogins recommended; presiding deity is Ravi.²

¹ Bhā. III. 7. 33; VII. 14. 19-26; 15. 3-7. ² M. 13. 6; 15. 43.

Śrāddham (II)—a karma;¹ the wherefrom and why of the ceremony is questioned for answer; ceremony for disliked Pitṛs will be enjoyed by the Kākṣasas and Dānavas; tends to the growth of Soma who is the cause of the world growth; three piṇḍas according to name and gotra; Pitṛs give all including knowledge; at the *tīrthas* and rivers; Bṛhaspati on śrāddha; once there was a thick haze of darkness in all worlds when Brahmā engaged himself in yoga and created the worlds, Santānaka and the first gods Vairājās; the formless groups of Gods attained absolution through yoga which is the strength of the Pitṛs; and through this yoga Soma increases in power; hence feed thousands learned in the Vedic lore; feeding of a snātaka equals that of many; atheists and the unrighteous should not be fed;² to be performed with faith using silver or silver-coated vessels and the Purodha to be given svadhā; health and wealth are the fruits; superior to deva worship; even gods propitiate the Pitṛs as also sages and other semi-divine beings; for yogaiśvarya or mokṣadharmā;³ details of the vedi and offerings during śrāddhas; Pitṛs eat in the guise of Vāyu; offerings in Agni when it burns, otherwise it will lead to the blinding of eyes;⁴ the ruling of Bṛhaspati that first offerings are to be made to piṇḍa and then feeding Brahmans; by offering once the Pitṛs become pleased;⁵ the eclipse day good for; a list of articles to be used or discarded; women in their period unfit for

śrāddha; Trisāṅku country, that of Kāraskara, Kalinga and that of North of Sindhu unfit for śrāddha; naked persons must not be seen in a śrāddha; those who have no āśramas are not fit for śrāddha; unfit to be seen then are dogs, fowls, hemophrodites, etc.; importance of śaucam in a śrāddha;⁶ who are eligible to be fed and those who are not; Grahasta, Vānaprastha, Yati and Vālakhilya are eligible; those beyond the āśramas are not eligible; the leavings of śrāddhas not to be given to women and Śūdras but to sons,⁷ gifts of rice, kamaṇḍalu, fans, slippers, cloths and gems, silver and gold vessels, fuel, bed, silk, etc., made on the occasion will result in long life, health, wealth, children, cattle, conveyance, etc.;⁸ either it is *kāmya* or *naimittika* and *ajasra*; to be done on all the 15 days of the dark half of the month including the *amāvāsyā* and its effects;⁹ the śrāddha performed under every nakṣatra and its results as narrated by Yama to Śaśabindu;¹⁰ *havis* of sesamum, rice, fruits and roots, flesh of animals and birds like fish, deer, hare, parrots, hog, chāgala, gavya, aurbhra, khaḍga, etc.; three Brahmans to be fed representing the trinity; not to feed those addicted to liquor, cattle rearing, and are messengers of villages, merchants; also one who picks up quarrels with parents, whose wife is in periods, a thief, one insulting friends, mad, hemophrodite, culpable of child murder, defiler of preceptor's bed, physician, adulterer, seller of Vedic Niyamas, dogs and brahmicides not to be seen in a śrāddha; the sprinkling of seasamum is to ward off Asuras and Rakṣasas from taking part; the time is the forenoon of Śuklapakṣa and afternoon of Kṛṣṇapakṣa;¹¹ offering of Piṇḍas; thus said Brhaspati to his son in the *śrāddha kalpa*;¹² ordained for Pitṛs; places for oblations in the absence of fire; articles fit and unfit for;¹³ kinds of, and details relating to;¹⁴ *sādhārāṇa śrāddha* described;¹⁵ *tīrthas* for performance of.¹⁶

¹ Br. III. 4. 24. ² Ib. III. 9.4; M. 20. 6; 21. 33. ³ Ib. III. 10. 100; M. 15. 31. ⁴ Ib. III. 11. 6, 49, 100. ⁵ Ib. III. 12. 26; 13. 1; M. 10. 34. ⁶ Ib. III. 14. 3-86. ⁷ Ib. III. 15. 3, 38, 59. ⁸ Ib. III. 16. 1. ⁹ Ib. III. 17-1, 10-20. ¹⁰ Br. 18. 2-14. ¹¹ Ib. III. 19. 2. ¹² 20. 10; IV. 4. 53. ¹³ M. 15. 30-38; 204. 1. ¹⁴ Ib. ch. 17. ¹⁵ Ib. ch. 22.

Śrāddhakalpa—the rituals prescribed as due to Piṭṛs.
M. 2. 23.

Śrāddhada—a son of Vṛṣa.
Br. III. 6. 34.

Śrāddhadeva (I)—a *tīrtha* on the Sarasvatī.
Bhā. III. 1. 22.

Śrāddhadeva (II)—a son of Niṣādajara.
Br. 71. 120.

Śrāddhadeva (III)—(Manu: a son of Vivasvata and Samjñā: Seventh Manu (c.v.) Manu Vaivasvata. Satyavrata in previous birth.

Bhā. VI. 6. 40; VIII. 13. 1 and 9; 24. 11; Br. III. 63. 215;
Vi. III. 1. 30.

Śrāddhadeva (IV)—Yama; the former birth of Gaveṣuṇa; a destroyer of Indra; father of Ekalavya.
Vā. 96. 182.

Śrāddhadevī—one of Vasudeva's wives: mother of Gaṇeṣa.
Br. III. 71. 184.

Śrāddhahā—a son of Viṣa.
Vā. 68. 31

Śrāvaṇa (I)—the name of the month and Nakṣatra; god for gift of the *Vāyu Purāṇa*;¹ Kṛṣṇāṣṭamī of this month good for śrāddha.²

¹ M. 53. 19; 56. 4; 57. 17; 60. 34; 124. 50. ² M. 17. 8.

Śrāvāṇa (II)—a son of Gautama, an *avatār* of the 14th *dvāpara*.

Vā. 23, 164.

Śrāvasta—a son of Yuvanāśva and the founder of the city of Śrāvasti; the father of Brahmadāśva.

Br. III. 63. 27; M. 12. 30; Vā. 88. 26-7.

Śrāvasti—the city built by Śrāvasta of the Ikṣvāku line; capital of Uttarakośala where Lava ruled;¹ in Gauḍa-deśa built by Vatsaka son of Śrāvasta.²

¹ Br. III. 63. 28, 200; Vā. 88. 200. ² M. 12. 30.

Śrāviṣṭhāyana—of Śveta Parāśara clan.

M. 201. 36.

Śringavān—a varṣa parvata north of the Śveta of three tops of which one is Iṣuvatam śringa; residence of Piṭṛs.²

¹ Vā. 1. 85; 50. 189. ² Ib. 46. 35.

Śringi—see Śringavān.

Br. I. 69; Vā. 64. 7.

Śrī (I)—(Khāyāti), a daughter of Bhṛgu and Khyāti devoted to Bhagavān;¹ requested by Devas to approach Nṛsīmha with a view to appease his wrath, she dared not go near him;² elder sister of Dhātā and Vidhātā; married Nārāyaṇa and gave birth to Bala and Unmāda (utsāha) besides mind-born sons³; alias Mahālakṣmī or Lakṣmī.⁴

¹ Bhā. I. 10. 26; 11. 26 and 33; IV. 1. 43; 24. 49. ² Ib. VII. 9. 2; VIII. 4. 20; 5. 40; 23. 6; IX. 4. 60; X. 3. 50; 9. 20; 29. 37; 31. 17; XI. 14. 15 & 39; XII. 11. 20. ³ Br. II. 11. 2; 13. 78; Vā. 28. 2. ⁴ Br. IV. 39. 70-71. 44. 71; Vā. 37. 38.

Śrī (II)—came out of the churning of the milk ocean, whom Viṣṇu placed on his breast: the dweller in the lotus: also Śrīdevī.

Br. IV. 9. 76, 79; 33. 46; 36. 21, 31 and 90.

Śrī (III)—a Kala of the moon.

Br. IV. 35. 92.

Śrīkaṇṭha—see Śiva.

Br. III. 24. 63; 25. 19; IV. 30. 40,

Śrīkaṇṭhadayita—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 13. 4.

Śrīkhaṇḍa—a name for camphor.

M. 284. 9.

Śrīgiri—sages of this Mt. visited Dvārakā.

Bhā. X. 90. 28[3].

Śrīguru and *Gurupatnī*—represent Brahman.

Br. IV. 43. 7.

Śrīcakram—the mantra of: is Mahālakṣmī: worshipped by Viṣṇu, Śiva and Brahmā: propitiation of, makes one learned: Icon of: the mudras in connection with the worship of; Dīkṣa and its methods.

Br. IV. 41. 3-5; chh. 42-3.

Śrīcakrarūpinī—is Kāmākṣī.

Br. IV. 40. 119.

Śrīcīntāmaṇimantra—to be uttered in Devi's offering.

Br. IV. 43. 19.

Śrītaḷam—of rocky earth; here are cities of Kesari, Suparvaṇa, Vāsuki, the king of the Nāgas.

Vā. 50. 12, 38-40.

Śrīdaṇḍanāthā—the leader of Lalitā's hosts against Bhaṇḍa; also Potrinī; her march described; in Kiricakra-ratha: Her mount was the lion Vajraghoṣa;¹ hit Kuṭalākṣa, the chief commander of Bhaṇḍa: consulted Mantrinī: helped Kumārī in her expedition against sons of Bhaṇḍa: ascended Geyacakra and fought with Viṣaṅga: became happy at the end.²

¹Br. IV. 16. 31; 17. 8, 27; ch. 21. ²Ib. IV. 26. 1-113; 27. 45 and 58; 28. 14-20; 34. 55.

Śrīdāman—a playmate of Kṛṣṇa in his Hariṇākāḍana sport. Expressed to Kṛṣṇa the desire to rid the palmyra grove of Asura Dhenuka. Being victor in a game, he had the honour of being borne on the back by Kṛṣṇa;¹ was placed by Śiva on his lap as a token of affection.²

¹Bhā. X. 15. 20; 18. 23-4; 22. 31; Vi. V. 9. 13-14. ²Br. III. 42. 55; 43. 29.

Śrīdevā—a daughter of Devaka; a queen of Vasudeva and mother of six sons of whom Nandaka was one.

Bhā. IX. 24. 23 & 51; Br. III. 71. 131, 162 and 181; IV. 29. 2; Vā. 96. 130; Vi. 14. 18.

Śrīdhara—a name of Viṣṇu.

Vā. 111. 21.

Śrīnagaram—is Śrīpuram.

Br. IV. 37. 98; 38. 28.

Śrīpati tīrtham—sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 74.

Śripaṇi—a R. sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 49.

Śripārvatam—Mt. a hill in India, fit for Śrāddha offerings;¹ sacred to Śiva.

¹ Br. II. 16. 23; III. 13. 28, 31; Vā. 45. 92; 77. 28. ² M. 181. 28.

Śripādukāsmṛti—superior to mahādānas and mahā-yajñas.

Br. IV. 43. 57.

Śrīpārvatīyas—foresters ? ruled for 52 years.

M. 273. 23.

Śrīpāśāyudhasambhava—he who came out of the Pāśa of Lalitā rode on a superior horse.

Br. IV. 16. 14 and 29.

Śrīpīṭham—is Bindupīṭha.

Br. IV. 37. 46; 44. 95.

Śripuram—(Śrinagara) the city of Lalitā: built by Viśvakarman and Maya; in the Śoḍaśakṣetra madhya: Of this nine were bhauma and the seven waters: It is called Kāmeśvarīpurī, Bhayamalīpurī, Nityaklīnnapurī: surrounded by Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Śiva lokas: seven prākāras, all of metal.

Br. IV. 30. 106-7; 31. 1, 106; 32. 1-10.

Śrīpūrti—a devī in Cintāmaṇi gṛha.

Br. IV. 36. 26.

Śrībhānu—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā.

Bhā. X. 61. 11.

Śrībhūṣakti—on the Geyacakra.

Br. IV. 19. 74.

Śrīmadbhāgavata—produced by the great sage Vyāsa; taught by him to Śuka who narrated it to Parīkṣit, when Sūta heard it.

Bhā. I. 1. 2; 3. 40-44.

Śrīmāllakṣṇī—a son of Kṛṣṇa, ruled for 10 years.

M. 273. 3.

Śrīmahāpādukā—in the Cintāmaṇi grha.

Br. IV. 36. 26.

Śrīmān (I)—the most celebrated among the Nīpas.

M. 49. 53.

Śrīmān (II)—a son of Āpa, the Vasava.

M. 203. 6.

Śrīmūrti—the manifestation of Hari in the epoch of the tenth Manu: born of Viśvasrk.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 21[1].

Śrīranga—visited by Balarāma;¹ sacred to Pitṛs.²

¹ Bhā. X. 79. 14. ² M. 22. 44.

Śrīvatsa—the jewel of Kṛṣṇa;¹ of Pauṇḍarīka Vāsudeva.²

¹ Vā. 96. 204. ² Vi. V. 34. 17.

Śrīvanam—a bilvavanam east of Ś(r)īśaras; served by the Gandharvas, Kinnaras, Yakṣas, Siddhas; the residence of Śrī.

Vā. 37. 13-15.

Śrīvijayā—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 13. 4.

Śrīvṛkṣa—near the Cītrakūṭa hill fit for Śrāddha.

¹ Br. III. 13. 38. ² Vā. 77. 38.

Śrīvṛkṣaka—a palace; see Padmaka.

M. 269. 44.

Śrīśāntakarma (i)—a son of Kṛṣṇa, and father of Paurṇamāsa: ruled for 56 years.

Bhā. XII. 1. 23; Br. III. 74. 162.

Śrīsūktam—in honour of Śrī;¹ to be uttered when founding temples.²

¹ Br. IV. 9. 77; Vi. I. 9. 101. ² M. 265. 24.

Śrīśaila—a Mt in Bhārata varṣa, sacred to Śiva. Rukmī addressed himself to this god: visited by Balarāma;¹ sacred to Lalitāpīṭha;² sacred to Goddess Mahādevī and the Pitṛs;³ a part of the burning Tripura fell there.⁴

¹ Bhā. V. 19. 16; X. 61. 23[1]; 79. 13. ² Br. IV. 44. 98. ³ M. 13. 31; 22. 43. ⁴ Ib. 188. 79.

Śrīśomanātha—Candra (s.v.) arising out of Atri's eyes: 27 nakṣatras being his śaktis.

Br. IV. 35. 54-5.

Śruta (I)—a son of Bhagiratha (Suhotra-Vi. P.) and father of Nābha(ga).

Bhā. IX. 9. 16; Br. III. 63. 169; Vā. 88. 160; Vi. IV. 4. 36.

Śruta (II)—a son of Subhāṣaṇa, and father of Jaya.

Bhā. IX. 13. 25.

Śruta (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Kālindī.

Bhā. X. 61. 14.

Śruta (IV)—a son of Medhā.

Br. II. 9. 59; Vā. 10. 35.

Śruta (V)—a son of Svārociṣa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 19.

Śruta (VI)—a son of Suvarca.

Vā. 89. 21.

Śrutaṛṣi—a learned Purāṇa reader.

Vā. 99. 417.

Śrutaṛṣis—8000 in number, are born again and again and take up the arrangement of the *Śamhitās*,¹ remembered 88,000 *Samhitās* which return again and again.²

¹ Br. II. 33. 2; 35. 146; M. 145. 88. ² Vā. 59. 86; 61. 122.

Śrutakarman (I)—a son of Sahadeva and Draupadī.

Bhā. IX. 22. 30; M. 50. 52; Vi. IV. 20. 42.

Śrutakarman (II)—a son of Chāyā and Mārtāṇḍa (sun); became later Śanaīścara.

Br. III. 59. 48; Vā. 84. 50.

Śrutakīrti (I)—a son of Arjuna and Draupadī.

Bhā. IX. 22. 29; M. 50. 52; Vi. IV. 20. 42.

Śrutakīrti (II)—a daughter of Sura¹ (Śūra and Bhojā-M. P.) and queen of Dhṛṣṭaketu Kaikeya; a paternal aunt of Kṛṣṇa, and mother of Bhadrā, married to Kṛṣṇa; also

mother of Anuvrata (Santardana-Vi. P.) besides four other sons; a viramātā.²

¹ Br. III. 71. 150 & 57; ² Bhā. IX. 24. 30 and 38; X. 58. 56; M. 46. 4-5; Vā. 96. 149; 156. 7; Vi. IV. 14. 31, 41-2.

Śrutadeva (I)—a Brahman follower of Kṛṣṇa; knew his yoga power; lived as householder in Mithilā, earning bread for the day and contented; was visited by Kṛṣṇa and was happy at the honour done to him.

Bhā. I. 14. 32; II. 7. 45; X. 78. [95 (v) 1]; 86. 13 to 57.

Śrutadeva (II)—a siddha; attacked the Asura followers of Bali.

Bhā. VI. 15. 15; VIII. 21. 17; X. 86. 13.

Śrutadeva (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 90. 34.

Śrutadevā—a daughter of Śūra; a sister of Vasudeva; wife of Vṛddhaśaman Kārūṣa (Vṛddhadharma, the kārūṣa king-Vi. P.) mother of Dantavakra (the great Asura).

Bhā. IV. 24. 30 and 37; Br. III. 71: 150 and 156; Vā. 96. 149, 155; Vi. IV. 14. 31, 39. 40.

Śrutadevī—a daughter of Devaka and one of the seven wives of Vasudeva.

M. 44. 73.

Śrutadhara—the companion who followed Puramjana to Uttara and Dakṣiṇa Pāñcāla; allegorically, the hearing.

Bhā. IV. 25. 50-51; 29. 13.

Śrutadharas—a class of people in Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 11.

Śrutamjaya (I)—a son of Satyāyu.

Bhā. IX. 15. 2.

Śrutamjaya (II)—a Bṛhadratha; ruled for 24 years.

Br. III. 74. 114.

Śrutamjaya (III)—ruled for 40 years.

M. 271. 23; Vā. 99. 300.

Śrutavarman—a minister of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 12. 53.

Śrutavindā—a R. in Kuśadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 15.

Śrutaśravas (I)—a son of Somāpī;¹ ruled for 67 years;² father of Ayutāyu.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 22. 9. ² Br. III. 74. 111. ³ Vi. IV. 23. 4.

Śrutaśravas (II)—a son of Mārjāri, and father of Ayutāyu.

Bhā. IX. 22. 46.

Śrutaśravas (III)—a daughter of Śūra and Bhojā;¹ a sister of Vasudeva and queen of Damaghoṣa, the Cedi king;² mother of Śisupāla; a Viramātā.³

¹ M. 46. 4, 6. ² Bhā. IX. 24. 30 and 39; Br. III. 71. 150 and 158; Vi. IV. 14. 31, 44-5. ³ Vā. 96. 149, 157-8.

Śrutaśravas (IV)—a son of Chāyā and the Sun god; was Sāvarni Manu.

Br. III. 59. 48; Vā. 84. 50.

Śrutaśravas (V)—a son of Somavit.

M. 50. 34.

Śrutaśravas (vi)—(Māgadha) in the line of Somādhi (*tasyānvaya*) ruled for 64 years; this gap between Somādhi and Śrutaśravas seems to account for the discrepancy between the names given and the total No. 32 of the kings.

M. 271. 20; Vā. 99. 228, 297.

Śrutasena (i)—a son of Śatrughna.

Bhā. IX. 11. 12.

Śrutasena (ii)—a son of Bhīma and Draupadī.

Bhā. IX. 22. 29; M. 50. 52; Vi. IV. 20. 42.

Śrutasena (iii)—a son of Parīkṣit.

Bhā. IX. 22. 35; Vi. IV. 20. 1; 21. 3.

Śrutādevī—a daughter of Śūra and Bhojā, wife of Kṛta, and mother of Sugrīva.

M. 46. 4-5.

Śrutānīka—a son of Nakula by Draupadī.

Vi. IV. 20. 42.

Śrutāyus (i)—a son of Ariṣṭanemi and father of Supārśva(ka).

Bhā. IX. 13. 23; Vi. IV. 5. 31.

Śrutāyus (ii)—a son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī. Father of Vasumat.

Bhā. IX. 15. 1 and 2; Br. III. 66. 23; Vi. IV. 7. 1.

Śrutāyus (iii)—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 236.

Śrutāyus (iv)—a son of Bhānuścandra, was slain in the Bhārata battle.

M. 12. 55.

Śrutārthakṛt—a son of Jāmbavān.

Br. III. 7. 303.

Śruti (i)—the Vedas: interpreted in two ways in the Dvāpara;¹ the same, Ṛg, Yajus, and Sāma in every manvantara though in different redactions; here are four stotras—Dravyastotram, Guṇastotram, Karmastotram, and Abhijanastotram; above all these is Brahmastotram; mantras were originally five fold;² having learnt the Śrauta from their predecessors the seven sages repeated the same.³

¹ Br. II. 31. 6, 72; 32, 35; IV. 6. 64; M. 52. 12; 144. 7; Vā. 34. 95; 39. 11; 41. 90; 55. 7; 61. 75; 76. 3; 100. 33; 101. 9, 22, 57. ² M. 145. 58-63. ³ Vā. 3. 8; 32. 44; 59. 31.

Śruti (ii)—a son of Uttama Manu.

Br. II. 36. 40.

Śruti (iii)—a daughter of Anasūyā and mother of Śankhapadā, wife of Kardama, Pulaha Prajāpati.

Vā. 28. 18, 27; Br. II. 11. 22.

Śrutis—awaken the Lord sleeping after a pralaya, as bards the emperor from his bed. Śrutigītā on the greatness and glory of Lord.

Bhā. V. 87. 1, 12-41; XI. 5. 5.

Śrutikevala—a ṛtvik at Brahmā's sacrifice.

Vā. 106. 35.

Śrutiparāga—one of Bhaṇḍa's eight men.

Br. IV. 12. 12.

Śrutirgrṇāna—a deva.

Br. II. 13. 96.

Śrutibheda—in dvāpara.

Vā. 61. 76.

Śrutiśravas—a son of Somapa; the last of the Māgadhas.

Vi. IV. 19. 84-5.

Śrutiṣṇa—a Śukradeva.

Vā. 31. 9.

Śṛngavat—a Mt. range to the north of Ilāvṛta; a boundary limit of Kuru; from it descends the stream Bhadrā.

Bhā. V. 16. 8; 17. 8.

Śreṇis—military republics;¹ treated with respect by Pṛthu; help kings.²

¹ M. 273. 68. ² Bhā. IV. 17. 2; Br. III. 7. 264.

Śreyovratam—leads to Śiva, salvation.

M. 101. 70.

Śreṣṭha—a Sudhāmāna god.

Br. II. 36. 28.

Śronī—a R. of the Bhāratavarṣa.

Vā. 45. 100.

Śrota—the Yakṣa presiding over the month, Nabha.

Bhā. XII. 11. 37.

Śrotanas—of Kaśyapa gotra.

M. 199. 3.

Śrotāmanta—a god of Ādya group.

Br. II. 36. 69.

Śrotoguṇātmakas—the three guṇas, satva, rajas and tamas revolve round and round among all worldly creatures.

Vā. 102. 56.

Śrotram—a Tuṣita god.

Br. III. 3. 19. Vā. 66. 18.

Śrotri—guides the month of Nabhas.

Bhā. XII. 11. 37.

Śrotriya—eligible for Pārvaṇa śrāddha, as also his son.

M. 16. 8; 105. 17; Vi. III. 15. 2.

Śrauta—from śravaṇa—to hear or heard; principally of the sacrifice and Veda.

Vā. 59. 38.

Śrautagepi—an Ārṣeya Pravara of the Bhārgavas.

M. 195. 38.

Śrautam Dharmam and *Smārta*—promulgated by the seven sages and Manu at the commencement of the Tretā yuga;¹ two-fold, *dhārāgnihotrasambandham* said in four days; hearing is śrauta;² lost in Arājaka;³ the śruta consists of marriage, agnihotra, and Vedic studies; this is according to the Sapta ṛṣis.⁴

¹ Br. II. 29. 44-51; 32. 33-5. ² Ib. II. 32. 33-5, 43, 44; III. 21. 47. ³ Ib. II. 31. 95. ⁴ Vā. 57. 39-40.

Śrautasamārtam—commences with Tretāyuga; originally told by seven sages;¹ it is called *jñānadharma*; characteristics

of; the one deals with sacrifices and the other with Var-
ṇāśrama;² is lost towards the close of Kali (in Kali).³

¹ M. 142. 40. ² Ib. 144. 96; 145. 22, 30-31, 40. ³ Ib. 273.
46; Vi. IV. 24. 98.

Śvanaraka—a kind of hell.

Vā. 101. 149.

Śvapākas—Caṇḍālas; with minds controlled and resigned to Hari are better than Brahmans not devoted to God; were honoured by Kṛṣṇa; become pure by bhakti (also śvāda s.v.);¹ meat eaters with whom Satyavrata-Trisanku lived.²

¹ Bhā. I. 11. 22; VII. 9. 10; XI. 14. 21. ² Br. III. 63. 81;
Vā. 88. 82.

Śvapalka—a son of Vṛṣṇi; elder brother of Citraka; married Gāndinī, daughter of a Kāśī king. Akrūra was the foremost of his twelve sons. Kāśī, not visited by rains for long had a heavy shower just at his marriage, and during his stay at the invitation of the Kāśī king, whose daughter he married. A righteous king in whose kingdom there was neither famine nor disease.

Bhā. III. 1. 32; IX. 24. 15; X. 38. 24; 57. 32; XI. 12. 10; Br. III.
71, 102; Vi. IV. 13. 115-16; 15. 5-7.

Śvabhajana—a hell; the abode of Vratins and Brahma-
cārins with an uncontrolled body, taught and disciplined by
sons, and Brahmācārīs that sleep during day time.

Br. IV. 2. 149, 176; Vā. 101. 148, 173; Vi. II. 6. 5 and 29.

Śvamukhas—the country of, watered by Nalinī.

Br. II. 18. 60.

Śvara—a son of Dadhīci.

Vā. 21. 42.

Śvalabha—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 12.

Śvaśrpa—a nephew of Hiranyakaśipu.

M. 6. 27.

Śvā—unfit to be seen during a śrāddha; touching it is a sin.

Br. III. 14. 48; 78, 88; 27. 15; Vi. III. 16. 12.

Śvājita (*Ātreya*)—a sage of the epoch of Phautya Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 114.

Śvāta—a son of Brahmadhāna.

Br. III. 7. 98.

Śvāda—(also *Śvapaca*)—see *Śvapākas*.

Bhā. III 33. 5 and 7.

Śvāna—a Rudra on the Śoḍaśa cakra.

Br. IV. 34. 26.

Śvānabali—oblation to dogs; Syāma and Śabala.

Vā. 111. 39.

Śvāpada—the Asura whose city is in Tatvalam.

Br. II. 20. 18.

Śvāpadanagaram—in the first tala of the Atalam.

Vā. 50. 17.

Śvāhi—a son of Vṛjinivata, and father of Ruśaku.

Bhā. IX. 23. 31.

Śveta (i)—(Varṣaparvata) a Mt. range to the north of Ilāvṛta, and a boundary limit of Hiraṇmaya; residence of Daityas and Dānavas; centres round the Kumuda hill of Śālmalidvīpam; for Asuras.

Bhā. V. 16. 8; Br. II. 1. 69; II. 15. 22 and 28; 17. 35; 20. 52; III. 7. 194; M. 113. 23, 84; 144. 57; Vā. 1. 85; 42. 68; 45. 2; 46. 35. 49. 39; 50. 50.

Śveta (ii)—a chief Nāga of Pātāla;¹ with the sun in Āvaṇi and Puratṭāsi.²

¹ Bhā. V. 24. 31. ² Br. II. 23. 10; Vā. 52. 11.

Śveta (iii)—a son of Vapuṣmat after whom came the Svetadeśa.

Br. II. 14. 32-3; Vā. 33. 28; Vi. II. 4. 23, 29.

Śveta (iv)—a son of Devajanī and a Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 128.

Śveta (v)—a son of Br̥hati.

Br. III. 71. 256; Vā. 96. 247.

Śveta (vi)—a son of Vipracitta the dānava in the Tāra-kāmaya war.

M. 173. 19; 177. 7.

Śveta (vii)—the form of a great seer which Śiva assumes at the end of the four Yugas of the Kalpa; (Vārāha) in the Chagala hillock of the Himālayas;¹ the *avatār* of the 23rd dvāpara in the Kalañjara hill.²

¹ Vā. 23. 115. ² Ib. 23. 203-4.

Śveta (viii)—one of the four Vedic disciples of Śveta, an *avatār* of the Lord Śiva.

Vā. 23. 117.

Śveta (ix)—a son of Maṇivara.

Vā. 69. 159.

Śveta (x)—a ṛtvik at Brahmā's sacrifice.

Vā. 106. 36.

Śveta (xi)—a division of Jambūdvīpa.

Vi. II. 1. 21. 2. 11.

Śvetakalpa—the first kalpa; explained in the *Vāyavya Purāṇa*;¹ Dharmavṛtā performed tapas in and became turned to a stone;² Vārāha in;³ Śiva takes the *avatār* of Sad-
yojāta, all white, when Gāyatrī also is born with him.⁴

¹ M. 290. 3; 53. 18. ² Vā. 107. 6. ³ Ib. 105. 7; 106. 32; 109.
35. ⁴ Ib. 23. 63.

Śvetaketu (i)—a Madhyamādhvaryu.

Br. II. 33. 16.

Śvetaketu (ii)—a son of Lāngali, an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 200.

Śveta cakṣu—a god of Prasūta group.

Br. II. 36. 70.

Śvetadvīpa—sacred to Hari, visited by Nārada.

Bhā. VIII. 4. 18; X. 6. 24; 87. 10; XI 15. 18.

Śvetaparvā—burnt by Śiva's anger and reattained divi-
nity with Cupid.

M. 191. 112.

Śvetam—a region of Śālmalidvīpa adjoining the
Kumuda hill;¹ the kingdom of Hiraṇvān.²

¹ Br. II. 19. 44. ² Ib. II. 14. 50; 15. 34; 19. 44.

Śvetarata—a son of Hṛdika.

Br. III. 71. 14

Śvetalohita (I)—29th kalpa; out of contemplation of Brahmā came into being Kumāra along with seers known as śvetas, disciple of Brahmā, Sunanda, etc., besides the great sage Śveta.

Vā. 22. 9-20.

Śvetalohita (II)—a disciple of Śveta *avatār* of Śiva.

Vā. 23. 117.

Śvetavarṇa—a Kulaparvata of the Bhadrāśva.

Vā. 43. 14.

Śvetavāhana (I)—a son of Śūra.

Br. III. 71. 138; Vā. 96. 136.

Śvetavāhana (II)—a son of Rājādhideva.

M. 44. 78.

Śvetas (I)—a Parāśara clan; a dynasty of kings.

Br. III. 8. 95; 74. 268; Vā. 70. 89; 73. 62.

Śvetas (II)—the sages who sprang out of the side of Kumāra (Deveśa) in the 29th Kalpa.

Vā. 22. 15.

Śvetas (III)—a Janapada of the Ketumālā.

Vā. 44. 11; 99. 455.

Śvetā (I)—a daughter of Krodhavaśā (Krodhā-Vā. P.) and wife of Pulaha; mother of Vānaras;¹ mother of four Digajas.²

¹ Br. III. 7. 172, 180-203; Vā. 69. 205. ² Vā. 69. 214.

Śvetā (II)—a daughter of Bṛhati.

Br. III. 7. 256; Vā. 96. 247.

Śvetāmgas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 11.

Śvetāmbujas—a class of gods doing śrāddha.

Br. III. 10. 109.

Śvetāśva—one of the four learned Brahman disciples of Śveta.

Vā. 23. 117.

Śvetodara—a Mt. on the south of the Mānasa.

Vā. 36. 23; 39. 56; 42. 30.

Ṣa

Ṣaṭketu—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 87.

Ṣaṭpuras—a Vindhya tribe.

Br. II, 16. 65.

Ṣaṭpriya—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 87.

Ṣaṭbrahmāṇa—Marīci, Kratu, Atri, Pulastya, Pulaha, and Vasumat or Vasiṣṭha; these are known as Prajāpatīs as they are concerned with the increase of *santāna* to the world.

Vā. 65. 43-48.

Ṣaṭsuras—on the other side of the Vindhya.

Vā. 45. 133.

Ṣaḍaṅga—the six limbs of the state including the king who must protect it with great care.

M. 220. 21; Vā. 30. 293; 99. 39.

Ṣaḍaṅgavid—one versed in the six supplementary sciences of the Vedas, fit for śrāddha.

Vi. III. 15. 2.

Ṣaḍapāyas—a king to be expert in.

Br. IV. 21. 53.

Ṣaḍānana (*Skanda*)—born out of the left side of the belly of Umā;¹ born at Śaravaṇa in Kailāsa.²

¹ Br. IV. 30. 101; M. 158. 48-49; 160. 23. ² Vā. 41. 37.

Ṣaḍkarmaniṣṭha—is Śiva.

Vā. 30. 217.

Ṣaḍja—the sixteenth kalpa; the sages, called *Ṣaḍjanas*.

Vā. 21. 34.

Ṣaḍja (*grāma*)—a particular scale (music);¹ fourteen kinds of.²

¹ Vā. 21. 37; 86. 39; 87. 28. ² Ib. 86. 49; Vi. II. 14. 32.

Ṣaḍjanas—sages of the sixteenth kalpa; with these was born Maheśvara.

Vā. 21. 34.

Ṣaḍdanta (I)—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 87.

Ṣaḍdanta (II)—an elephant.

Vā. 69. 221.

Ṣaḍdarśanas—Brāhmam, Śaivism, Vaiṣṇavam, Sauram, Śāktam and Ārhatam.

Vā. 104. 16.

Ṣaṇḍa—the asura; also *Śaṇḍa*, brother of Marka; one of the disciples of Śukra. The Asuras were experts in the magic of warfare and hence Devas won them over by offering a graha to them in the sacrifices; thus the Asuras were defeated.

Br. III. 72. 72, 87; 73. 63-4; Vā. 97. 72 and 86; 98. 63; 108. 60.

Ṣaṇḍā—a śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 91.

Ṣaṇmukha (I)—(Kumāra); anecdotes of, in the *Skāndapurāṇa*;¹ a leader in the battle of Tripuram;² all the wives

of the seven seers except Arundhatī served Kumāra as mothers. Hence the six-faced.³

¹ Br. III. 10. 42; M. 53. 42. ² Ib. 136. 68; 137. 32; 159. 3; 160. 11 and 28. ³ Vā. 72. 40.

Ṣaṇmukha (I)—a name of Vighneśvara.

Br. IV. 44. 68.

Ṣaṣṭamāṃśam—one-sixth of their merit the Brahmans give to righteous kings.

Bhā. V. 15. 11.

Ṣaṣṭimāyāpuram—sacred to Lalitā pīṭha.

Br. IV. 44. 98.

Ṣāḍguṇyavidhi—the six-fold policy of kings.

M. 215. 16.

Ṣoḍaśapatrābja—here were sixteen śaktis beginning with Dinamiśrā; another group of 16 śaktis commencing with Kalā is also said to reside here; these were also attached to mahākāla.

Br. IV. 32. 11; 14-16, 19.

Ṣoḍaśāsra—a temple in different shapes; with shining towers.

M. 269. 29, 34, 39.

Ṣoḍaśāhaphalam—by giving *sarpi* in the śrāddha.

Vā. 79. 11.

Ṣoḍaśi (I)—born from the eastern face of Brahmā.

Bhā. III. 12. 40.

Ṣoḍaśi (II)—the waxing and waning of the moon.

Vā. 52. 70.

Ṣoḍaśīkṣetram—of Lalitā; with nine hills and seven seas.

Br. IV. 31. 10-19.

Sa

Sakuliyā—gave birth to a class of piśācas by name adho-mukhas—fearful, hairy, cannibals, etc.

Vā. 69. 266-7.

Saketu—one of the sons of Sagara that survived Kapila's tejas.

Vā. 88. 149.

Sakaitiputra—belonging to Lokākṣī.

Vā. 61. 37.

Sakotiputra—a pupil of Laugākṣī.

Br. II. 35. 41.

Saktu—the flour of grain not to be taken during nights.

M. 131. 43.

Sagara—a son of Bāhu, (Phalgutantra) born with *gara* (poison) administered to his mother by the co-wives of her husband and after 7 years' stay in his mother's womb; brought up by sage Aurva; Keśinī was one of his queens and Sumatī was another. Prabhā, and Bhānumatī, mother of Asamanjasa were also his queens. Father of Asamanjasa who was abandoned by his father for misconduct.

A Cakravarti. His sons 60,000 in number by Sumati, excavated the sea and dug all over the earth in their search for the consecrated horse. Helped by Aurva, he propitiated Hari with sacrifices. Once Indra stole his sacrificial horse, and this was discovered near Kapila's hermitage in the N. E. by his sons who imputed the theft to the sage. The latter burnt them to ashes. But Amśumat, son of Asamanjasa got back the horse, and enabled his grandfather to complete the sacrifice. Anointed Amśumat on the throne in the

presence of Paurajānapada and devoted himself to attaining salvation through the path prescribed by Aurva. Greed for more territory; conquered Tālajanghas, Yavanas, Śakas, Haihayas and Barbaras. On the advice of his guru, Vasiṣṭha, he spared their lives but punished them by disfiguring them—some wholly shaven, and some half-shaven. They became ancestors of Mlecchas and Vrātyas.¹ Realised the yoga power of Hari.² Addressed by him Vasiṣṭha narrated the story of Paraśurāma. In the case of Haihayas, he conquered the king and burnt the city. When he invaded the Vidarbhas, its king sought alliance by offering his daughter in marriage; was honoured by Śurasenas and Yādavas.³ During his rule, nowhere was heard rāja śabdha; ruled like Dharma himself, maintained castes and orders, earned the title of Aṣṭamaṇḍal-ādhipati; had an erudite assembly.⁴ The jewel of the solar race. Sumatī brought forth a mass of flesh which ultimately through the blessings of Aurva was converted into 60,000 sons.

¹Bhā. IX. 8 (whole): X. 41. 15: XII. 3. 9: Br. III. 52. 37 Chh. 53 and 54 (whole) 55. 22: 58. 37. Vi. III. 8. 3: 17. 1: Vi. IV. 3. 35-41: 4. 1-29, 32. 63. 121-151: M. 12. 39-43. ²Bhā. II. 7. 44. ³Br. III. 31. 1: 47. 93-100: Chh. 48 (whole). ⁴Ib. III. Chh. 49-51.

Sagaras—the sons of Sagara who created eight extra countries (upadvīpas) near Jambūdvīpa, when they dug up the earth in search of their father's sacrificial horse;¹ purified by the Ganges.²

¹Bhā. V. 19-29-30. ²Vi. II. 8. 115.

Samkaṭa—the son of Kakubha and Dharma. Father of Kikaṭa.

Bhā. VI. 6. 6.

Samkarṣaṇa (१)—the fourth form of Hari worshipped by Śiva in Ilāvṛta; another name of Ananta; the ruler of Ahamkāra. A god of one thousand heads presiding over bhūtas; by his fire was burnt the three worlds; his greatness;

mantra in honour of; Lord of serpents.¹ Kṛṣṇa, one of the *vamśavīras*.²

¹ Bhā I. 5. 37: V. 17. 16: 25. 1: IV. 24. 35: III. 26. 25: 19. 29. V. 25 (whole) VI. 15. 27-8: 16. 18: M. 2. 5: 93. 51: 248. 47: 276. 8.
² Br. III. 36. 51: 72. 1: Vā 97. 1: 111. 21.

Samkarṣaṇa (II)—Balarāma and Balabhadra;¹ the seventh conception of Devakī, transferred to Rohiṇī; a portion of Śeṣa, an amśa of God Viṣṇu; a great hero, white in complexion, like a mountain in size.² killed Dhenuka;³ killed Pralamba;⁴ taught the *Bhāgavata* to Sanatkumāra.⁵

¹ Bhā X. 2. 13: 8. 12: 15. 10: 40. 21: 41. 39: 50. 12: 89. 31, 33: Vi. IV. 15. 29: V. 18. 58: 37. 25. ² Ib. V. 1. 73-6: Bhā. IX. 24. 54. 60:
³ Vi. V. 8. 5. ⁴ Ib. V. 9. 16. ⁵ Bhā. III. 8. 3.

Samkarṣaṇī—a follower of Māyā

M. 179. 69.

Samkalpa (I)—a son of Samkalpā and Dharma; father of Kāma.

Bhā. VI. 6. 10: Br. III. 3. 33: M. 5. 19: 203. 10: Vā. 66. 31. Vi. I. 15. 108.

Samkalpa (II)—created by Brahmā.

Br. II. 5. 73.

Samkalpa (III)—one of the two *vṛttis* of mahat.

Vā. 4. 46.

Samkalpā—a daughter of Dakṣa, and one of Dharma's ten wives; mother of Samkalpa or pious determination.

Bhā. VI. 6. 4 and 10: Br. III. 3. 3 and 33. M. 5. 16, 19: 203. 10: Vā. 66. 3: Vi. I. 15. 105, 108.

Samkīrṇa—a son of Abhramu elephant, the vehicle of Yama; (also Añjana) a Diggaja;¹ a nāga with the sun in the spring.²

¹ Br. III. 7. 330: Vā. 69. 215. ² Ib. 52. 3.

Samkīla—a Vaiśya mantrakṛt.

Br. II. 32. 121. M. 145. 116.

Samkucchāyā—a device to determine the time of the day.

Vā. 66. 42.

Samkṛti (I)—a son of Jayasena, and father of Jaya.

Bhā. IX. 17. 18.

Samkṛti (II)—a son of Nara, (Nagara-Vi. P.) and father of two sons Guru (Gurupṛiti-Vi. P.) Rantideva.

Bhā. IX. 21. 1-2: M. 49. 36. Vi. IV. 19. 22.

Samkṛti (III)—an Angirasa and mantrakṛt; a kṣatropa dvija.

Br. II. 32. 107: III. 66. 86. M. 145. 101: Vā. 91. 115.

Samkṛti (IV)—a son of Jāmbavat.

Br. III. 7. 302.

Samkṛti (v)—a son of Jayatsena and father of Kṛta dharman (Kṣatradharma-Vi. P.).

Br. III. 68. 10: Vā. 93. 10: Vi. IV. 9. 27.

Samkṛti (vi)—a Pravara; no marital relations with Angiras and Gauravītis.

M. 196. 30.

Samketā—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 17. 18.

Samkrāntyudyāpanam—in the ayana of Viṣu; worship of the sun; can be done every year and every month.

M. 98. 1-15.

Samkṣipa—a son of Upasanga.

M. 47. 22.

Samkṣopini mudra—a Devī.

Br. IV. 42. 3.

Samkha—a son of Maṇibhadra.

Vā. 69. 155.

Samkhapa—a Lokapāla.

Vā. 50. 207.

Samkhyāvida—experts in the calculations of the calendar.

M. 142. 15: Vā. 70. 46: 1v1. 97, 125.

Samga—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 238.

Samgata—a son of Suyāśas, and father of Śālīsūka.

Bhā. XII. 1. 14.

Samgama—the period from six to twelve nālikas in the day.

Vā. 56.46.

Samgamā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 21.

Samgameśam—a tīrtha on the south bank of the Narmadā.

M. 191. 55, 74.

Samgītaguru—Nārada.

Vā. 112. 68.

P. 64

Samgīta yoginī—(also *Gīta yoginī*); a name of Lalitā.
Br. IV. 17. 33: 19. 62.

Samgītī—in the *Gayāśilā*.
Vā. 108. 48.

Samgraha—a muhurta of the night.
Br. III. 3. 43: Vā. 66. 44.

Samgrāma—the most horrible war and *Tārakāmaya* in the fifth *avatār*.
Vā. 97. 74.

Samgrāmajit (I)—a son of Bhadrā; fought with Subhadra at Prabhāsa.
Bhā. X. 61. 17: XI. 30. 16.

Samgrāmajit (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Sudevī, a daughter of king Śaibya.
Br. III. 71. 251: Vi. V. 32. 3.

Samgrāmajit (III)—one of the sons of Sudevī and Viṣvaksena.
Vā. 96. 242.

Sacivas—ministers, consulted by Tāraka before his war with the devas;¹ of a State.²
¹ M. 148. 31. ² Ib. 216. 25.

Sacī—Indrāṇī, took Satyabhāmā as a human being and did not accord her due treatment; did not wish to part with pārijāta which Satya wanted; induced Indra to fight Kṛṣṇa who was taking the pārijāta.
Vi. V. 30. 29 and 52.

Sacīpati—see Indra; got Kṛṣṇa's promise of protection to Arjuna.
Vi. V. 12. 15: 12. 16-20, 24

Sajivī—ārṣeyapravara (Angiras).

M. 196. 8.

Sajyoti—one of the names in the first marut gaṇa.

Vā. 67. 123.

Sañjaya (I)—also called Sūta; addressed as Gāvalgaṇa by Yudhiṣṭhira, was not able to tell him where Dhṛtarāṣṭra had gone; welcomed Vidura.

Bhā. I. 13. 3, 31-32.

Sañjaya (II)—the son of Raṇamjaya, and father of Śākya.

Bhā. IX. 12. 13-14.

Sañjaya (III)—a son of Prati, and father of Jaya.

Bhā. IX. 17, 16.

Sañjaya (IV)—a son of Bharmyāśva.

Bhā. IX. 21. 32.

Sañjaya (v)—a son of Sātyaki, and father of Kuṇi.

Vi. IV. 14. 3.

Sañjivini Vidyā—known to Śukra. By this Bali was restored to life.

Bhā. VIII. 11. 47-48.

Saṇnateyu—a son of Bhadrāśva.

M. 49. 6.

Satakr̥ta—a Pr̥thuka god.

Br. II. 36. 73.

Satadvāja—a son of Ūrjavāha.

Vā. 89. 20.

Satī (I)—(Lalitā) a daughter of Dakṣa, and wife of Bhava or Śiva;¹ see Pārvatī; expressed a desire to attend her

father's sacrifice to which Śiva was not invited. Permitted to go, she went home but was not welcomed by her father. Seeing the insult offered to her husband who was denied the share due to him, she cast off her body by yoga. Born as daughter of Mena.² Drank the saubhāgya which came in a blaze from Hari's chest³ became Umā, daughter of the King of the Himālayas and married Rudra (Bhava).⁴

¹ Bhā. III. 14. 35 Vā. 1. 70: Vi. I. 7. 25-6: ² Bhā. IV. 1. 65-66: 2. 1-3: 3. 5-25; 4 (whole): 7. 58 and 62: M. 13. 14-16: Vā. 10 27: 30. 41-75: ³ M. 60. 10. ⁴ Ib. 154. 60, 69: 156. 15: Vā. 9. 52. 54, 69. 45-77. 71. 2; Vi. I. 8. 12-14.

Satī (II)—a wife of Angiras, and mother of Atharvangiras; met by Citraketu.

Bhā. VI. 6. 19: 17. 16.

Satī (III)—same as Sukumārī.

M. 122. 31.

Satirā—a R. in Bhāratavarṣa.

Vā. 45. 97.

Satkarman—a son of Dhṛtavrata, and father of Adhiratha.

Bhā. IX. 23. 12.

Satkṛtī—a wife of Mahāyaśa.

M. 49. 37.

Sattarāyana—the father of Bṛhadbhānu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 35.

Satya (I)—(Brahmaloka) see Satyaloka, one of the heavenly worlds above it, nīrāloka; six crores of yojanas above Tapoloka,¹ residents of, do not return.²

¹ Bhā. II. 1. 28: M. 184. 23: 248. 20: Vā. 100. 191: 101. 18. 27, 39, 141, 208. ² Vā. 101. 27.

Satya (II)—a son of Havirdhāna.

Bhā. IV. 24. 8.

Satya (III)—a sage of the epoch of the Tenth Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 22: Vi. III. 2. 27.

Satya (IV)—a Sudhāmāna god;¹ the name of Viṣṇu born from Satyā in the Uttama epoch.²

¹ Br. II. 36. 27. ² Ib. III. 3. 115.

Satya (V)—a Tuṣita in the Svārociṣa and Nara in the Cākṣuṣa epochs.

Br. III. 3. 15.

Satya (VI)—a Viśvedeva.

Br. III. 3. 30: M. 203. 13: 253. 24: Vā. 66. 31.

Satya (VII)—a Marut of the first gaṇa.

Br. III. 5. 91.

Satya (VIII)—an Amitābha god.

Br. IV. 1. 17: Vā. 100. 17.

Satya (IX)—a son of Angirasa.

M. 196. 2: Vā. 65. 105.

Satya (X)—a son of Devāpi, king of Ailas; will restore Kṣatriya supremacy in the future caturyuga.

M. 273. 58.

Satya (XI)—the name of Vyāsa in the second dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 119.

Satya (xii)—one of the names for the third marut gaṇa.
Vā. 67. 126.

Satya (xiii)—a Rājaṛṣi becoming a Brahman.
Vā. 91. 116.

Satya (xiv)—a sage of the IX epoch of Manu.
Vi. III, 2. 23.

Satya (xv)—a son of Sāraṇa.
Vi. IV. 15. 21.

Satyas—a group of twelve Gods of the Uttama epoch;¹
also of Tāmasa.²

¹ Vi. III. 1. 14. ² Ib. III. 1. 16.

Satyaka (i)—a son of (Chi) Śini, and father of Yuyudhāna or Sātyaki.¹ Married the daughter of the king of Kāśi and had four sons—Kukura, Bhajamāna, Suci and Kambala-barhis.² Father of Satyaki.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 13-14: Vā. 96. 99: Vi. IV. 14. 2. ² Br. III. 71. 100 and 116. Vā. 96. 115. ³ M. 45. 22.

Satyaka (ii)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Bhadrā.
Bhā. X. 61. 17.

Satyaka (iii)—a son of Raivata Manu.
Br. II. 36. 63: Vi. III. 1. 23.

Satyakas—gods of Tāmasa epoch.
Bhā. VIII. 1. 28.

Satyakarmā (i)—a son of Br̥hadratha.
M. 48. 107.

Satyakarmā (II)—the son of Dhṛtavrata, and father of Atiratha.

Vā. 99. 117: Vi. IV. 18. 26-7.

Satyaketu (I)—a son of Dharmaketu, and father of Dhṛṣṭaketu (Vibhu-Br. P. and Vi. P.); a mahāratha.

Bhā. IX. 17. 8-9: Br. III. 67. 75: Vā. 92. 70: Vi. IV. 8. 20.

Satyaketu (II)—a sage of the X epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 27.

Satyajit (I)—the Indra of the Uttama epoch of Manu; aided Satyasena in getting rid of the wicked.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 24 and 26.

Satyajit (II)—son of Śunītha(ta), and father of Viśvajit.

Bhā. IX. 22. 49: Vi. IV. 23. 10-11.

Satyajit (III)—a son of Ānaka and Kankā.

Bhā. IX. 24. 41.

Satyajit (IV)—the Yakṣa presiding over the month of Ūrja; resides in the sun's chariot during the Phālguna (Vi. P.).

Bhā XII. 11. 44: Vi. II. 10. 18.

Satyajit (V)—a Gandharva with the śisīra sun.

Br. II. 23. 23.

Satyajit (VI)—a Marut of the second gaṇa.

Br. III. 5. 93: Vā. 67. 124.

Satyajit (VII)—the Grāmaṇi with the sun in Māśi and Panguni.

Vā. 52. 22.

Satyajit (VIII)—ruled for 83 years.

Vā. 99. 307.

Satyajyoti—a Marut of the first gaṇa.

Br. III. 5. 91: Vā. 67. 123.

Satyatara—a son of Satyahita who taught him the Ṛg Samhitā as he learnt from his father.

Va. 60. 29.

Satyadevī—a daughter of Devaka and one of the 7 wives of Vasudeva.

M. 44. 73.

Satyadṛṣṭi—a Prthuka god.

Br. II. 36. 73.

Satyadharma—one of the ten sons of Dharmasāvarṇi.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 24.

Satyadhṛti (I)—the son of Kṛtimat (Dhṛtimat), and father of Dhṛdhanemī.

Bhā. IX. 21. 27: M. 49. 70 Vā 99. 184: Vi IV. 19. 49.

Satyadhṛti (II)—a son of Śatānanda, versed in Dhanurveda. Father of Śaradvān;¹ saw an apsaras and dropped his semen on the kuśa bower; and it developed into twins—Kṛpa and Kṛpi; king Śantanu in his hunting expedition saw them and brought them up.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 21. 35. ² Vā. 99. 202-04. Vi. IV. 19. 64-8.

Satyadhṛti (III)—a son of Balarāma.

Br. III. 71. 166.

Satyadhṛti (iv)—a son of Puṇya.
M. 50. 30.

Satyadhṛti (v)—a son of Sāraṇa.
Vā. 96. 164: Vi. IV. 15. 21.

Satyanetra—an Ātreya and a sage of the Raivata epoch.
Br. II. 11. 23: 36. 63: Vā. 28. 20: 62. 54.

Satyabhāmā—(see Satyā) a daughter of Satrājīta (Bhangakāra-M. P.). The latter had mistakenly suspected Kṛṣṇa of having murdered his brother, and to make amends, gave his daughter in marriage to Kṛṣṇa though Akrūra and others had sought her hand before. Mother of 6 sons and 4 daughters among whom were Bhānu and Bhaumarikā. Terrified at the murder of her father by¹ Śatadhanvan (s. v.) she caused the dead body to be preserved in oil and went to Hāstinapuram to inform Kṛṣṇa. Saw Syamantaka with Akrūra and coveted it. Welcomed to Indraprastha by Draupadī,² narrated to her the circumstances under which she married Kṛṣṇa,³ went with Kṛṣṇa during his expedition to Naraka's city, and then to Indra's abode. Embraced and blessed by Aditi; complained to Kṛṣṇa that Indrāṇī did not accord her proper welcome and insisted on the Pārijāta being taken to Dvārakā. Defeated Kubera who attracted her husband and was praised by Kṛṣṇa for her valour;⁴ observed Kalyāṇini vratam,⁵ took away the Pārijāta; Indra fought for it but was defeated; Satyabhāmā gave it back to him saying that she wanted to teach a lesson to Indrāṇī; returned to Dvārakā with the Pārijāta presented by Indra.⁶

¹ Bhā. X. 56. 39-44: Br. III. 71. 57-80 Vā. 96. 55-78, 233: Vi. IV. 13. 71. 151, 154. M. 45-21: 47-13-19 Vi. IV. 13. 64-6: 32. 1.
² Bhā. X. 57. 7-8, 41 [2]: ³ Ib. X. 71. 42-3: 83. 9, 14. ⁴ Ib. X. 59. 2, 38-40 [65 (v) 2, 9-10], [28-29], [66 (v) 11-20]: Vi. IV. 15. 35: V. 28. 5: 29. 14 and 35, 30. 26-7: ⁵ M. 69. 60. ⁶ Vi. V. 30. 36 to end; 31. 11.

Satyam (I)—one of the seven heavenly worlds;¹ Brahmaloṅka, the 7th loka; equal to Bhūloṅka in circumference; six crores of yojanas; in tapolokaṅka; beyond is para and para at long distance;² those who go there do not return and are rid of the saṁsāra wheel;³ after residing for several years they get one with the deity Nārāyaṇa.⁴

¹ Br. II. 19. 156: M. 61. 1. ² Br. IV. 2. 13, 16, 25, 38, 141, 142-44. ³ Ib. IV. 2. 37. ⁴ Ib. II. 21. 22: 35. 206-08.

Satyam (II)—a god of Ābhūtaraya group.

Br. II. 36. 55.

Satyamitra—one of the names in the second Marut gaṇa.

Vā. 67. 125.

Satyamedhas—a god of the Sumedhasa group.

Br. II. 36. 58.

Satyambharā—a R. in Plakṣadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 4.

Satyaratā—the Kaikaya princess married to Satya(v)-rata. Trīśanku son of Hariścandra.

Br. III. 63. 115: Vā. 88. 117.

Satyaratha (I)—a son of Samaratha and father of Upaguru.

Bhā. IX. 13. 24.

Satyaratha (II)—a son of Citraratha.

M. 48. 94.

Satyaratha (III)—a son Satyavrata.

M. 12. 37.

*Satyalo*ka—(Brahmaloka) the residence of Brahmā see Satya;¹ above Tapoloka.

¹ Bhā. II. 5. 39: XI. 24. 14: Vā. 7. 30: 61. 177: ² Vi. II. 7. 15.

Satyavatī (I)—a wife of Parāśara, and mother of Vyāsa;¹ in her previous birth Acchodā the mind-born daughter of the Pitṛs; now born as a fisherwoman, of Adrikā Matsya at the confluence of the Gangā and the Yamunā;² her son Vyāsa, compiled the 18 *Purāṇas* and the *Bhārata*.³

¹ Bhā. II. 7. 36: I. 3. 21: XII. 6. 49: Vā. 1. 2: ² Br. III. 10. 73-4: M. 14. 19. Vā. 73. 21-2. ³ M. 53. 70.

Satyavatī (II)—(see Rūka) a daughter of Gādhi and wife of sage R̥cika. As the *caru* intended for her was taken by her mother, she gave birth to an unrighteous son, and on her appeal the sage changed him to an unrighteous grandson. Mother of Jamadagni; she became converted into the river Kauśikī; other sons were Śunakśepa and Śunahpuccha;¹ compared to Dakṣiṇā in yāga.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 15. 5-12: Br. III. 66. 36-59: Vā. 65. 93: 91. 66, 85, 92. Vi. IV. 7. 12, 32, 33-4. ² Br. III. 1. 96: 21. 22.

Satyavatī (III)—a daughter of Kratu and daughter-in-law of Parvaśa.

Br. II. 11. 38.

Satyavatī (IV)—the queen of Śantanu and mother of Vicitravīrya and Citrāngada;¹ at her command Kṛṣṇadvai-pāyana begot Dhṛtarāṣṭra and Pāṇḍu on the widows of Vicitravīrya.²

¹ Vi. IV. 20. 34. ² Ib. IV. 20. 38.

Satyavanta—(Satyavat-Bhā P.) a son of Manu Cākṣuṣa. Bhā. IV. 13.16.

Satyavāk—a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 79. M. 4. 41: Vā. 62. 67 and 91.

Satyavāk-kṛti—one of the nine sons of Sāvarṇi.

Vā. 100. 21.

Satyavādinī—the goddess enshrined at Mukuṭa.

M. 13. 50.

Satyavān (I)—a son of Dyumatsena and husband of Sāvitrī; went to the wood, fell unconscious with head-ache while cutting fuel; the God of Death appeared on the scene; Sāvitrī noticed him; see Sāvitrī.

M. 208. 12, 210.

Satyavān (II)—a son of Manu and Naḍvalā.

Vi. I. 13. 5.

Satyavrata (I)—a Rājaṛṣi of Draviḍadeśa, born as the son of Vivasvat, the future Vaivasvata Manu; once when he was performing his ablutions a fish fell into his hands. He reared it in a jar and as it grew big it was left in a pond. It grew bigger and was taken to a number of lakes and rivers and finally to the sea. Addressed by the king the fish revealed his true form and warned him against the forthcoming deluge. During the floods Satyavrata, as directed by Matsya Hari, got with the sages, into the ark, creepers and plants and seeds and tied the ship to the horn of the fish. His praise of Hari; heard the *Matsya Purāṇa samhitā* from Hari and after the deluge became Vaivasvata Manu, (s.v.);¹ a mahātmā.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. ch. 24 (whole): IX. 1. 2-3. ² Br. III. 11. 92.

Satyavrata (II)—a son of Tribandhana, celebrated as Triśanku (s.v.).

Bhā. IX. 7. 5.

Satyavrata (III)—a son of Trayyāruṇi (Trayyāmuṇa-M. P.) who took to wife Vidarbha's queen; for this unrighteousness he was banished by his father to live with Śvāpakas; when his father went to the forest there was no shower for 12 years when Satyavrata performed austerities and helped the sons and wives of Viśvāmitra in their livelihood; Vasiṣṭha was in charge of the kingdom and did not invite him; enraged at this he killed his cow and fed Viśvāmitra's family; Viśvāmitra noticed three departures from dharma and called him Triśaṅku; Viśvāmitra was pleased with his aid and took him to heaven with his earthly body to the wonder of even Vasiṣṭha; his wife was Satyavratā and son Hariścandra.

Br. III. 63, 77-113: M. 12. 37: Vā. 88. 78-117. Vi. IV. 3. 21-4.

Satyavratas (I)—a class of people in Śākadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 27.

Satyavratas (II)—sons of Dharma.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 25.

Satyaśravas (I)—a son of Vitihotra and father of Uruśravas.

Bhā. IX. 2. 20.

Satyaśravas (II)—the eldest son of Māṇḍūki. (Mar-kaṇḍeya-Vā. P.) initiated into the portion of the Ṛg Veda left to him by Indrapramati.

Br. II. 34. 29: Vā. 60. 28.

Satyaśriya—a son of Satyahitā (tara-Vā. P.); had three pupils Śākalya, Rathitara and Bāṣkali (Bharadvāja); these in their turn hymned separate Śākhās.

Br. II. 34. 30: Vā. 60. 29-31.

Satyasaha—the father of Svadhāma.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 29.

Satyasena—born of Dharma and Sūnṛtā with the aid of Satyajit, he got rid of the wicked Yakṣas, Rākṣasas and others.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 25-26.

Satyasainika—the amātya of Pramati.

Vā. 58. 89.

Satyahita (I)—a son of Rṣabha, and father of Puṣpavān.

Bhā. IX. 22. 7.

Satyahita (II)—a son of Satyaśravas who taught him the Ṛg Samhitā as he learnt it from his father.

Br. II. 34. 29: Vā. 60. 28.

Satyahita (III)—a son of Puṣpavān and father of Sudhanva.

Vi. IV. 19. 82.

*Satya*s—(Jayādevas) the gods of the epoch of Uttama Manu; twelve in number;¹ all sons of Satyā and Uttama. These are the Yajñīyas of the Tāmasa epoch.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. 1. 24: Br. II. 36. 27: III. 4. 29 and 318. Vā. 62, 24 and 37: 66. 8: 67. 37-8. ² Br. II. 36. 36 and 43.

Satyā (I)—the mother of Hṛdika-(Bhā. P.).

Bhā. III. 1. 35.

Satyā (II)—a queen of Manthu and the mother of Bhauvana.

Bhā. V. 15. 15.

Satyā (III)—a daughter of Nagnajit (s.v.) and a queen of Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 58. 32-55: Br. III. 71. 242 and 52: M. 47. 13: Vi. V. 28. 3.

Satyā (IV)—the mother of Hari by name Satya (yajña) in the Uttama epoch.

Br. III. 3. 115: Vi. III. 1. 38.

Satyā (V)—a Svara Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 57, 73.

Satyā (VI)—a daughter of Śaihya, a queen of Brhanmanā and mother of Vijaya.

M. 48. 105: Vā. 99. 115-16.

Satyā (VII)—a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Śiva.

Vā. 65. 20.

Satyā (VIII)—the mother of Satyas.

Vā. 67. 35.

Satyā (IX)—a devī.

Vā. 96. 233.

Satyāṅgas—a class of people in Plakṣadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 4.

Satyāyu—a son of Raudrāśva.

Bhā. IX. 20. 4.

Satyāyus—a son of Purūravas and Ūrvaśī; father of Śrutamjaya.

Bhā. IX. 15. 1-2.

Satra (I)—a sacrifice in Naimiṣa extending over a thousand years;¹ at Kurukṣetra;² by Indra for 500 years.³

¹ Bhā. I. 1. 4: Vā. 2. 13-14: 23. 19: 54. 2. ² Br. II. 1. 17. ³ Vi. IV. 5. 1, 3.

Satra (II)—a son of Svāyambhuva Manu.

Br. II. 13, 104.

Satra (III)—one of the ten sons of Kardama.

Br. II. 14. 9.

Satrājita—(Satrājīṭ-M. P.) a son of Nimna (Nighna-Br. and Vi. P.) a friend of God Āditya; afraid of Kṛṣṇa, befriended him by bestowing his daughter and the jewel Syamantaka on Kṛṣṇa. This jewel was given to him as a present by the Sun god. Wearing it Satrājita made the citizens of Dvārakā blind by its splendour. It was placed in a separate house to be worshipped as God; refused to part with it when Kṛṣṇa demanded it for the Yadu king. His brother Prasena while out a hunting took it to the forest where a lion killed him. Jāmbavan killed the lion and took the jewel and gave it to his daughter. Satrājita suspected Kṛṣṇa of killing his brother and depriving him of the jewel. Kṛṣṇa went to the forest, tracked the steps which led to the cave of Jāmbavan, and after defeating him took his daughter and the jewel to Dvārakā. In a public assembly Satrājita was sent for and the jewel was given to him by Kṛṣṇa. Satrājita's concern how to befriend Kṛṣṇa. He offered his daughter and the jewel to him. He married the daughter Satyabhāmā but returned the jewel to him;¹ married the ten daughters of Kaikeya who gave birth to 101 sons, the eldest of whom was Bhaṅgakāra;² other members of the family, Akrūra, Śatadhanvā and others who wished to marry Satyabhāmā became jealous and plotted to kill Satrājīṭ; Śatadhanvā mur-

dered him while asleep; in order to avenge his death and also to take the jewel, Kṛṣṇa pursued him and killed him.³

¹ Bhā X. ch. 56 (whole): IX. 24. 13; Br. III. 71. 21-60; Vi. V. 13. 10, 14. ² M. 45. 17, 19. ³ Vi. IV. 13. 67-100.

Satrājiti—a queen of Kṛṣṇa.

Vi. V. 28. 5.

Satva (I)—a son of Purūdva(ha) and an Aikṣvāki; father of Sātvata.

Br. III. 70. 48; Vā. 95. 47.

Satva (II)—a son of Raivata Manu.

M. 9. 21.

Satvajyoti—one of the names in the first Marut gaṇa.

Vā. 67. 123.

Satvata—a son of Amśu; the line of Sātvatas came after him;¹ father of a number of reputed sons like Bhajamāna.²

¹ Vi. IV. 12. 43-4. ² Ib. IV. 13. 1.

Satvadanta—a son of Vasudeva and Bhadrā.

Br. III. 71. 173; Vā. 96. 171.

Satvadaśva—one of the three sons of Samara.

Vā. 99. 177.

Satvana—a Devagandharva.

Vā. 68. 38.

Satvam—the quality of jñānam.

Br. IV. 3. 32-3, 45

(*Sarva*) *Satvaruta*—Language of all living beings known to Brahmadatta by the grace of Cakrapāṇi.

M. 20. 38; 21. 1, 15.

Satvātmaka—a Devagandarva.

Vā. 68. 38.

Satsanga—the need for and value of; Kṛṣṇa's speech to Uddhava on its importance.

Bhā. XI. 12. 2-7.

Satsādhusangha—the company of śiṣṭas.

Vā. 59. 51.

Sada (I)—a son of Angirasa.

M. 196. 2.

Sada (II)—one of Danu's sons.

Vā. 68. 9.

Sadaśva (I)—a Satya god.

Br. II. 36. 35.

Sadaśva (II)—a son of Samara.

M. 49. 54; Vi. IV. 19. 41.

Sadasat Karmarūpī—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 15. 7.

Sadasaspati—one of the 11 Rudras.

Vā. 66. 69.

Sadaśerakās—a tribe.

M. 114. 43.

Sadasya—the father of Upadānavī.

Br. III. 6. 23.

Sadasyās—for a sacrifice; members of a sacrificial meeting; Sanaka and other sages formed the Sadasyas for Soma's Rājasūya,¹ in the army of the Devas at the Tārakāmaya.²

¹ Vā. 1. 21; 97. 29. ² M. 23. 21. Ib. 174. 5: 246. 42.

Sadasyavān—a *mantrakṛt*.

M. 145. 102.

Sadasyu—not to marry with Angiras, Kutsas, etc.

M. 196. 37.

Sadasyumat—a *mantrakṛt* and of Angirasa branch.

Vā. 59. 99.

Sadācandra (I)—the king after Bhoga.

Br. III. 71. 181.

Sadācandra (II)—the first king of Vidiśa.

Vā. 99. 367.

Sadāmiṣā—a R. from the Pāriyātra hill.

Br. II. 16. 28.

Sadāpakṣa—a son of Akrūra.

M. 45. 29.

Sadāmadā—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 17. 34.

Sadālambha—a son of Akrūra.

M. 45. 29.

Sadāśiva (I)—the Lord at Gokarṇam worshipped by Bhagīratha.

Br. III. 56, 17, 39; IV. 8. 33; 39. 120.

Sadāśiva (II)—a name of Vighneśvara.

Br. IV. 44. 67; Vā. 62. 32.

Sadāhā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 22.

Sadya—the 9th kalpa.

M. 290. 5.

Sadrama—a son of Kali and a cannibal; wife Tāmasī, also known as Pūtanā; had one hand.

Vā. 84. 10-2.

Sadvatī—a daughter of Prīti and Pulastya; wife of Bharatāgni and mother of Parjanya.

Vā. 11. 19, 27; 28. 16.

Sadhanu—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 232.

Sadhyā—a wife of Dharma; sons known as Sādhyas, participators in *yajña*.

Vā. 66. 2, 12.

Sanaka (I)—a mind-born son of Brahmā; went on a visit to Vaikuṇṭha with his brothers; obstructed by Jaya and Vijaya, cursed them; and this was approved by Kṛṣṇa. His joy to see Hari; the *avatār* of Śiva; a son of Kanka; a celibate who waits on Hari; went with the latter to Prthu's sacrifice; was taught the knowledge of yoga by Hari in the form

of a Hamsa and in the presence of Brahmā;² entered Umāvanam and seeing Śiva sporting with Umā, returned.³ He and others formed the Sadasyas for Soma's Rājasūya;⁴ got mokṣa through jñānam.⁵

¹ Bhā. III. 12. 4; 15. 12-13, 30 and 34; 16. 1-4, 25-28; Vā. 9. 72; 23. 131; 101. 337; 105. 2; Vi. VI. 4. 5. ² Bhā. IV. 8. 1: 19. 6. 29 42; X. 39. 53; XI. 13. (whole). ³ Br. III. 36. 5 and 52; 60. 23; IV. 15. 8 and 40; 39. 56; 47. 66. ⁴ M. 23. 21; 102. 17; 245. 77. ⁵ Vā. 24. 79.

Sanaka (II)—Ārṣeya Pravara, (Bhārgavas).

M. 195. 44.

Sanati—a son of Sannatimān.

Vā. 99. 189.

Sanatkumāra (I)—a son of Brahmā and elder brother of Śiva; met by Pṛthu, he taught him *ātmajñāna*; one of the twelve who knew of Hari's dharma; did not comprehend his māyā; present at the anointing of Vāmana; praised the Lord and Aditi;¹ with other sages serve the Ganges;² Bhagavān asked Nandikeśvara about the shrines where Maheśvara stands pillar like (Sthāṇu);³ created first with R̥bhu and Kratu; when born was called Kumāra;⁴ a son of Kanka, an *avatār* of Śiva was under father's control;⁵ one of the chief sages;⁶ spoke to Aila on the śrāddha.⁷

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 6; III. 8. 3; 12. 4; IV. 16. 25; 17. 5. 22. 6, 18-40; 23. 9 and 41; VI. 3. 20; VIII. 23. 20, 26-7; IX. 4. 57; XI. 16. 25; M. 4. 27. ² Ib. 160. 16. ³ Ib. 141. 77; 162. 13; 181. 2-4. ⁴ Vā. 9. 72, 106; Br. I. 5. 79. ⁵ Vā. 23. 132; 24. 79: 25. 92; 30. 85; 35. 45; 56. 86. ⁶ Ib. 5. 4. ⁷ Vi. III. 14. 11.

Sanatkumāra (II)—a son of Āyu;¹ a Vairāja god in Tapolokam;² spoke of Mārtāṇḍa episode;³ in Kurukṣetra;⁴ present at Soma's Rājasūya.⁵

¹ Br. III. 3. 24. ² Ib. IV. 2. 214, 35. ³ Ib. III. 7. 296. ⁴ Ib. III. 10. 87; 13. 66. ⁵ Ib. III. 19. 54; 64. 24.

Sanadvāja (I)—a son of Śuci, and father of Ūrdhva-ketu.

Bhā. IX. 13. 22.

Sanadvāja (II)—an Angirasa and *mantrakṛt*; the 12th Vedavyāsa.

Br. II. 32. 110; 35. 119.

Sanadvāja (III)—a son of Ūrjavaha and father of Śakuni.

Br. III. 64. 20.

Sananda (I)—a mind-born son of Brahmā; his visit to Viṣṇuloka.

Bhā. III. 12. 4; VII. 1. 35.

Sananda (II)—a Brahmaṛṣi; water oblation to, after bath.

M. 102. 17.

Sanandana—a son of Brahmā; fit to contemplate on the glory of Kapila; came to see Trivikrama *avatār* of Viṣṇu; honoured for the *Śrutigītā*¹ by the assembly members of Brahmā;¹ a son of Kaṅka an *avatār* of Śiva; got mokṣa by jñānam;² a perfect sage.³

¹ Bhā. VIII. 21. 1; IX. 8. 24; X. 87. 12-13, 42; Vā. 9. 72; 101. 337; Vi. II. 7. 13. ² Vā. 23. 131; 24. 79; Vi. I. 4. 27, 30; 7. 9; V. 18; 42; ³ Ib. VI. 7. 50.

Sanātana (I)—a mind-born son of Brahmā;¹ a son of Kaṅka, an *avatār* of Śiva; got mokṣa by jñānam;² a Brahma-ṛṣi.³

¹ Bhā. III. 12. 4; Vā. 9. 72; 101. 337. ² Ib. 23. 131; 24. 79; 61. 155 and 161. ³ M. 102. 17.

Sanātana (II)—an epithet of Viṣṇu.

M. 248. 37.

Sanātanadharmā—the eternal dharma of all¹ comprises being faithful, not being covetous, tapas, pity to creatures, control, celibacy, truth, anukrośa, patience and courage.²

¹ Vā. 57. 116. ² Br. II. 30. 37-38; M. 143. 32.

Saneyaka—a son of Bhadrāśva.

M. 49. 5.

Sanerujā—a R. from the Ṛkṣa hills.

Br. II. 16. 31.

Samtati—a son of Alaṅka, and father of Sunītha.

Bhā. IX. 17. 8.

Samtatī (I)—(see Sannatī); a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Kratu;¹ gave birth to Vālakhilyas.²

¹ Br. II. 9. 56; Vā. 28. 31; Vi. I. 7. 25. ² Ib. I. 10. 11.

Samtatī (II)—a R. of Kuśadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 62.

Samtateyu—a son of Raudrāśva.

Bhā. IX. 20. 4.

Samtana—sacred to Lalitā.

M. 13. 34.

Samtanu—rescued the Gautamas, twin children of Satyadhṛti.

M. 50. 11.

Samtardana (I)—a son of Dhr̥ṣṭaketu, and a Kekaya; a brother of Bhadrā; took active part in the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira.

Bhā. IX. 24. 38; X. 58. 56; 75. 6.

Samtardana (II)—a son of Kaikaya and Śrutakīrti.

Br. III. 71. 157; Vā. 96. 156; Vi. IV. 14. 42.

Samtāna (I)—a son of Ugra Dikṣita and Dikṣā.

Br. II. 10. 83; Vā. 27. 55.

Samtāna (II)—a son of Brahman (Dikṣita).

Vi. I. 8. 11.

Samtānakas—the first worlds created by Brahmā from the gloomy mass. Here are Pitṛs, sons of the progenitor Virājas.

Br. III. 9. 52; 10. 3.

Samti—appellation mahāprāñña (very wise); honoured for story-telling.

Vā. 103. 6.

Samtya—one of the days of sacrifice.

Vā. 29. 18 and 26; 62. 137; 67. 50.

Samtoṣa (I)—a son of Dakṣinā, and a Tuṣita god.

Bhā. IV. 1. 7-8.

Samtoṣa (II)—a son of Tuṣṭi.

Br. II. 9. 59; Vā. 10. 34.

Saindamśa—one of the 28 hells, where theft is punished; visited by those who do not fulfill vows undertaken and others who do not perform rituals.

Bhā. V. 26. 7; Br. IV. 2. 149, 173-6; Vā. 101. 148. Vi. II. 6. 5,
28,

Samdāsa (I)—see Mitrasaha.

Vi. IV. 4. 45.

Samdāsa (II)—a son of Sudāsa and father of Saha-deva.

Vi. IV. 19. 71.

Samdhāna—a son of Aṇḍira.

M. 48. 4.

Samdhi (I)—a diplomatic means; alliance with enemies should be sought to gain one's object, even as the serpent with rat.

Bhā. VIII. 6. 20.

Samdhi (II)—a son of Prasuśruta, and father of Amar-ṣaṇa.

Bhā. IX. 12. 7.

Samdhyā (I)—unfit for the procreative act. At this time Śiva is said to move with his gaṇas to different places; personified as woman; approached by Asuras lavishing praises on her;¹ The time between Uṣā and Vyuṣṭi; the time for worship by means of Gāyatrī to relieve the sun from being attacked by Mandeha Rākṣasas,² worship of, twice by householders.³

¹ Bhā. III. 14. 23-24; 20. 29-37. ² Br. II. 21. 108-13; 22. 11; Vā. 30. 15; 50. 162; 51. 11. ³ Vi. III. 12. 1.

Samdhyā (II)—a R. of the Krauñcadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 75; M. 122. 88; Vā. 49. 69; Vi. II. 4. 55.

Samdhyāṁśā—a reckoning of time.

Bhā. III. 11. 20.

Samdhyāsti—a Śrutarṣi.

Br. II. 33. 3.

Samdhyopāsanakarmā—enjoined on the twice born, the object being to kill the Mandehas (s.v.); non-performance of sandhyā amounts to killing the sun.

Vi. II. '8. 57.

Sannati (I)—a son of Alarka and father of Sunītha.

Br. III. 67. 69; Vā. 92. 66; Vi. IV. 8. 18-19.

Sannati (II)—a daughter of Devala and queen of Brahmadatta, the Pāñcāla king; she was in one of her previous births the cow of Garga killed by the sons of Kauśika for food during famine. She had great attainments and was a Brahmovādini;¹ once she went with the king to the pleasure garden where the latter broke into laughter at the love quarrel between two ants; the queen took it as an insult to her and threatened to leave him; the king after a penance came to recognise his previous birth by the grace of Viṣṇu and leaving the kingdom to his son retired from the world; the queen who caused all this fell, but ultimately got salvation due to her repentance.²

¹ M. 20. 26. ² Ib. 21. 19-24, 36-40.

Sannati (III)—a daughter of Dakṣa; wife of Kratu (Marīci-Vi. P.) (see also Santati and Samtati);¹ sons, Vāla-khilya sages, 6000 in number.²

¹ Vā. 10. 28, 31; Vi. I. 7. 7, 25. ² Br. II. 9. 52; 11. 36.

Sannatimat—a son of Sumati, and father of Kṛti(a).

Bhā. IX. 21. 28; M. 49. 74; Vi. IV. 19. 49-50.

Sannateṣu—a son of Raudrāśva.

Vi. IV. 19. 2.

Sanniveśa—a son of Tvaṣṭri and Racanā.

Bhā. VI. 6. 44.

Sannyāsa (yati)—giving up of karmas by.

Br. II. 32. 58; M. 145. 54.

Sannatimān—a son of Sumati.

Vā. 99. 189.

Sannateyu—the ninth son of Raudrāśva.

Vā. 99. 125.

Saparāyana—a Vājin.

Vā. 61. 25.

Sapiṇḍikaraṇam—the ceremony usually done on the 12th day of one's death; after this the dead person becomes eligible for pārvana and the grhasta becomes eligible for performing nāndīśrāddha; in sapiṇḍikaraṇa fresh invocation to the devas;¹ leads up to the cleansing of the pollution.²

¹ M. 18. 15-17; Vi. III. 13. 26. ² M. 16. 58.

Saptaṛṣis (ṛ)—the sons of Brahmā who bear the Gaṅgā in their locks; with the constellations traversing Maghas, commenced the Kali age; when they move to Pūrvāṣāḍha, there began the reign of Nanda;¹ separate for every epoch; cursed by Maheśvara were born in Janaloka, and born in Cākṣuṣa epoch during the Vāruṇa sacrifice.² Kuṇḍam of, near Agastya's hermitage;³ look on the first Prajāpati emerging out of Ekārṇava;⁴ residents of Brahmakṣētra.⁵

¹ Bhā. V. 17. 3; XII. 2. 27-33. ² Br. II. 36. 18; 23. 38; 26. 30; III. 1. 13. ³ Ib. III. 5. 80; 13. 62; 35. 43. ⁴ Ib. I. 1. 185. ⁵ Vā. 59: 105-106.

Saptaṛṣis (॥)—the seven sages born on the earth in Dvāpara; conquered death by foregoing desire for progeny; were followed in the path of Ūrdhvaretasas by 88,000 others; all immortals decline after the deluge;¹ their permanent abode in front of Dhruva;² a lakh of yojanas above Śanaīścara;³ lived with Magha during the age of Parīkṣit;⁴ their one year = 3030 years of our reckoning;⁵ gave out śrautadharma at the commencement of the Tretāyugam;⁶ remembered by Indra they went to Umā and Śiva and got their marriage celebrated; they tested Umā's firmness in her love in different ways and found her not wanting at all.⁷

¹ M. 124. 106-11. ² Br. II. 21. 168; 24. 122; 29. 17, 45; IV. 2. 134. M. 4. 37: 128. 74. Vi. II. 9. 10. ³ Vā. 53. 97: 101. 134: Vi. II. 7. 9. ⁴ M. 273. 39, 44. ⁵ Ib. 142. 13. Vā. 57. 18. ⁶ M. 142. 40-41; Br. II. 32. 34, 42, 91-4; 35. 103, 184, 189. ⁷ M. 154. 311-41.

Saptaṛṣīśaila—Mt., a hill.

M. 163. 89.

Saptagaṇas—of the Sūryamaṇḍala in different months.

Vi. II. 10. 1-18.

Saptagodāvarī—a R. visited by Balarāma; fit for śrāddha offerings.²

¹ Bhā. X. 79. 12. ² Br. III. 13. 19; M. 22. 78; Vā. 77. 19.

Saptajit—a son of Danu.

M. 6. 19.

Saptatāla—(śilpa) the images of Vārāha, Nārasimha and Vāmana.

M. 259. 2.

Saptatungama—an epithet of the sun.

M. 55. 8.

Saptadvīpas—the seven islands of the earth.

Vā. 33. 4; 34. 7; 70. 18; 93. 89; 94. 14. 99. 17-133; 102. 28; 110. 22.

Saptadhātu—a horse yoked to the moon's chariot.

M. 126. 52.

Saptanada—fit for śrāddha offering.

Br. III. 13. 58.

Saptabāhu—a son of Jāmbavatī.

Vā. 96. 241.

Saptamapadam—a rite in marriage.

Br. III. 63. 96.

Saptamīsnapanam—a *vrata* taught by the Sun god to Kritavīrya of the Haihaya clan; sacred to Rudra; a pratimā of Dharmarāja given as gift to the guru is good for the children in a family.

M. 68. 3, 12-42.

Saptaratnas—(of emperors); cakra, chariot, precious stones, consort, treasure, horses and elephants.

Vā. 57. 68.

Saptaraśmi—the sun;¹ burns down the three worlds in the pralaya.²

¹ Br. III. 3. 10; IV. 1. 134. ² Vā. 66. 127.

Saptaloka—the seven worlds.

Vā. 109. 16.

Saptavatī—a R. in Bhāratavarṣa.

Bhā. V. 19. 18.

Saptavāhliśvara—a son of Bāhlika.

Vā. 99. 235.

Saptavindhyam—are Hrimkāra Praṇava, Gita, Prastāva, Pratihotra, Upadravam and nidhānam.

Br. II. 33. 39.

Saptaśrotas—the hermitage in the Himālayas where Dhṛtarāṣṭra spent his last days.

Bhā. I. 13. 51.

Saptasapti—the Sun God with seven rays emitting fire before the deluge.

M. 2. 4; 55. 8.

Saptasambhūti—the seven births of Jayādevas in different manvantaras having seven characteristics.

Vā. 67. 46-7.

Saptasāgaradānam—a gift; seven gold kuṇḍas (7 palas to 1,000) with salt, milk, ghee, jaggery, curd, sugar and water with the respective deities, Brahmā, Keśava, Maheśvara, Bhāskara, Niśādhipa, Lakṣmī and Pārvatī; the gift after Vāruṇa homa; the giver attains Śivalokam.

M. 274. 10; 287. 1-15.

Saptasuryas—the seven Suns, burning up the universe.

Vā. 7. 52.

Saptaskandha—of Vāyu where live the seven gaṇas.

Vā. 2. 40.

Saptahotra—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 244.

Saptāṅga—the seven limbs of a kingdom; svāmi, amātya, janapada, durga, daṇḍa, kośa and mitra.

M. 220. 19.

Saptārciṣam—mantra to be recited at the śrāddha; leads to overlordship;¹ to be recited daily in honour of Pitṛs and their seven gaṇas; in nine verses.²

¹ Br. III. 11. 22-33. ² Vā. 74. 20-29.

Saptāśva—a sage of the Raivata epoch.

M. 9. 20.

Saptokṣa—vanquished by Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. II. 7. 34.

Sabindu—a Mt. to the east of Aruṇoda.

Vā. 36. 19.

Sabhā—a Durbar; of the king,¹ a description of Sagara's assembly; composed of Brahmans, Kṣatriyas, Paurajānapada, relatives and friends;² of Kṛṣṇa where there were readings of sacred texts and the Purāṇas;³ public halls of Tripuram;⁴ of Maya; respective seats for members; the address of the chief;⁵ of Indra;⁶ of Tāraka; servants with canes illtreated the devas where the seasons served him as also Siddhas, Kin-naras and Gandharvas the latter by music;⁷ of Hiranya-kaśipu; here were all trees plants and birds, animals, Apsaras and other ladies, Asuras of distinction full of splendour and wealth, the equal of which has neither been heard of nor seen.⁸

¹ Br. II. 25. 101: Vā. 30. 279; 54. 105; 96. 92. ² Br. III. 49. 31; 50. 16, 17-20: 54. 24: 55. 20. ³ M. 69. 10-11. ⁴ Ib. 130. 5. ⁵ Ib. 131. 20f. ⁶ Ib. 148. 61: Vā. 1. 92. ⁷ M. 154. 39. ⁸ Ib. 161. 38-89.

Sabhānar(l)a—a son of Anu (4th son of Yayāti) and father of Kālanara (Kālānala Br. and Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 23. 1: Br. III. 74. 13. M. 48. 10: Vā. 99. 13: Br. IV. 18. 1-2.

Sabhāsadasa—members of the assembly;¹ residence of.²

¹ Vā. 101. 283. ² M. 215. 25: 246. 38: 254. 26.

Sabhya—a son of Śamsya agni.

Vā. 29. 12.

Sabhyās—members of the assembly; punished for conscious misdirection of justice.

M. 227. 211-3.

Sabhyapadam—in Gayā; śrāddha here leads to the fruit of jyotiṣṭoma.

Vā. 111. 51.

Sama—one of the 20 Amitābha gods.

Br. IV. 1. 17: Vā. 100. 17.

Samacetana—a Marut of the 6th gaṇa.

Br. III. 5-97.

Samañja—a Pārāvata god.

Br. II. 36. 13: Vā. 62. 12.

Samataṭa—under Devarakṣita.

Vi. IV. 24. 64.

Samanantara—His wife was Kriyā. Father of Agnis called Puriṣyas.

Bhā. VI. 18. 4.

Samantapañcakam—a lake of five ponds dug by Paraśurāma at Kurukṣetra to propitiate his Piṭṛs.

Br. III. 47. 11-14.

Samantaras—an eastern country.

Br. II. 16. 54.

Samabuddhi—a son of Atri, the *avatār* of the 12th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 157.

Samam—the eyes of the personified Veda.

Vā. 104. 82.

Samaya (I)—an agreement;¹ of Sagara with conquered chiefs;² broken by Devas.³

¹ Br. II. 26. 26: 35. 16: 36. 135: III. 48. 41. Vā. 55. 25: 88. 138: 91. 12: 96. 59: 100. 52. ² Br. III. 48. 46. ³ Ib. III. 66. 12-13: 72. 126.

Samaya (II)—a son of Kriyā.

Vā. 10. 35.

Samaya (III)—a deva.

Vā. 31. 7.

Samayeśvari—a name of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 77. 18.

Samara (I)—a son of Kāvya; had three sons.

M. 49. 54.

Samara (II)—one of the lineal descendants of Nipa; capital Kampilya.

Vā. 99. 176.

Samara (III)—a son of Nīla and lord of Kāmpilya; father of three sons, Pāra and two others.

Vi. IV. 19. 40-1.

Samaratha—a son of Kṣemādhi, and father of Satya-ratha.

Bhā. IX. 13. 24.

Samvṛtti—a Marut of the sixth gaṇa.

Br. III. 5. 97.

Samākhyāta—one of the twenty of Amitābha gaṇa.

Vā. 100. 16.

Samājam—of Gods at Meru; visited by the Earth.

Vi. V. 1. 12.

Samādhi—honourable or āryam, explained by Yayāti to Aṣṭaka;¹ Bhṛgu in samādhi.²

¹ M. 41. 4: Vā. 104. 25. ² M. 193. 26.

Samāna (I)—a Tuṣita.

Br. III. 3. 19: Vā. 66. 18.

Samāna (II)—the 17th kalpa.

M. 290. 7.

Samāna (III)—the mind-born son of Brahmā in the 21st kalpa.

Vā. 21. 47.

Samābhāga—a son of Vajramitra, ruled for 32 years.

M. 272. 30.

Samāheyās—a western country; a tribe;¹ of the south.²

¹ Br. II. 16. 62: M. 114. 50. ² Vā. 45. 130,

Samit—Kalkaleya; a variety.

Vā. 75. 74.

Samita—a marut of the fifth gaṇa.

Br. III. 5. 96.

Samitā—one of the names in the Marutgaṇa.

Vā. 67. 128.

Samitāra—a Vamśavartin god.

Br. II. 36. 29.

Samiti (I)—one of the names in the fourth Marutgaṇa.

Vā. 67. 127.

Samiti (II)—Bhūrloka.

Vā. 101. 40.

Samīcī—an Apsaras in the Sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu.

M. 161. 74.

Samādr̥kṣas—one of the names in the Marut gaṇa.

Vā. 67. 128.

Samīraṇa—is Vāyu.

Br. II. 25. 12 etc.: Vā. 101. 325: Vi. V. 1. 58: 18. 56.

Samudgaka (I)—a mountain kingdom.

M. 114. 56.

Samudgaka (II)—16 sided in the shape of a small box; on its sides are candraśālas with two bhūmikas.

M. 269. 38.

Samudra (I)—gave śankha to Pṛthu; the lavaṇa samudra encircles Jambūdvīpa.

Bhā. IV. 15. 19: Br. II. 15. 13.

Samudra (II)—Agni at Viśvasya (Viśvavyāca-Br. P.) located in Brahmasthāna.

Vā. 29. 22: Br. II. 12. 24.

Samudrapa—is Agastya.

Br. IV. 36. 29.

Samudram— $1,000 \times 1,000 \times 10$ crores.

Vā. 101. 97.

Samudras—the seven seas; source of the waters;¹ lord of rivers;² southern ocean sacred to Pitṛs;³ rise as the moon waxes and go down as the moon wanes as also at moon rising and setting every day; the rise is estimated to be about 115 inches in height;⁴ the residence of the Lord.⁵

¹M. 2. 34. Vā. 27. 26: 56. 57. ²M. 8. 6. ³Ib. 22. 39. ⁴Ib. 123. 32-4. ⁵Vā. 97. 22.

Samudramālā—a R. of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 20.

Samudrayāyi—one who has crossed the seas.

Vā. 83. 62.

Samudrasena—a Kinnara gaṇa; horsefaced.

Vā. 69. 32.

Samudrāntarakas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44.10.

Samūla—a Mt. south of the Mānasa.

Vā. 36. 23: 38. 23: 42. 30.

Samjaya (I)—a son of Kolāhala.

M. 48. 11.

Samjaya (II)—a son of Raṇejaya (Raṇamjaya-Vā. P. and Vi. P.).

M. 271. 11: Vā. 99. 288: Vi. IV. 22. 8.

Samjaya (III)—the name of Vyāsa of the sixteenth dvāpara; Gokarṇa, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 171.

Samjaya (IV)—the father of Jaya.

Vā. 93. 8.

Samjaya—son of Pratikṣatra.

Vi. IV. 9. 26.

Samjāti—a son of Buhugavī.

Vā. 99. 122.

Samjīvinī (*vidyā*)—a science which enables one to bring the dead back to life; known to Śukrācārya and not known to Brhaspati; learnt as a disciple from Śukra by Kaca son of Brhaspati; revived Kaca done to death twice by the Asuras.

M. 25. 13, 36, 54, 65: 27. 19: 249. 4.

Samjeya—a son of Kūti; father of Mahiṣmat.

Vā. 94. 5.

Samjñā (I)—daughter of Viśvakarman (Tvaṣṭ(r)a-M. and Br. P.); consort of Sūrya (Vivasvat-Bhā. P.) gave birth to Manu, Yama and Yamī; unable to bear the effulgence of

her husband, she engaged Chāyā, her servant maid, to take her place, and left for penance; to Chāyā were born Śanaīś-cara, Manu (Sāvarṇi), Tapatī; finding fault with Yama once the Sun god discovered Chāyā's identity and after a search found Samjñā doing penance as a mare in the plains of Uttarakuru;¹ he became a horse in turn and Samjñā as a mare gave birth to three more children; the two Aśvins and Revanta; Viśvakarma filed off the Vaiṣṇava effulgence and out of this he crafted the discus of Viṣṇu, the trident of Śiva, the Puṣpakavimāna of Kubera the lance (Śakti) of Kārtikeya and others.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. 13. 8-9: VI. 6. 40: IX. 1. 11: M. 11. 2 and 24-37; Vā 84. 21; 100. 31. ² Br. II. 24. 90: III. 59. 22-3; IV. 1. 28: Vi. III. 2. 2-12.

Samjñā (II)—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 87.

Samjñeya—a son of Kunti and father of Mahiṣmat.

Br. III. 69. 5.

Sampati—a son of Aruṇa and Gr̥dhri; father of Vijaya and Prasaha.

Br. III. 7. 447.

Sampatkari—managed the elephant corps in the war with Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 16. 7-13: 22. 37.

Sampatsarasvatī—offered fight to Durmada.

Br. IV. 22. 36-66.

Sampadiśā—see Sampatkari.

Br. IV. 28. 38.

Sampadvasu—one of the seven important rays of the sun.

Br. II. 24. 66.

Sampadvratam—in honour of Lakṣmī.

M. 101. 20.

Sampāti (I)—a son of Supratika elephant.

Br. III. 7. 341.

Sampāti (II)—a son of Aruṇa and Śyeni and father of Babhru and Sighraga; a fabulous bird and brother of Jaṭāyu.

M. 6. 35: Vā. 69. 327.

Sampāti (III)—a son of Bahuvidha.

M. 49. 3.

Sampāra—a son of Samara.

M. 49. 54.

Sambādhi—a Pravara.

M. 196. 30.

Sambuddhas—the enlightened like Ṛbhu and Sanat-kumāra.

Vā. 101. 212.

Sambūta—a son of Yuvanāśva and Narmadā; father of Anarāya.

Br. III. 63. 73.

Sambūti—an elephant daughter of dig-nāgas.

Br. III. 7. 354.

Sambodha (i) *nī*—a daughter of Jāmbavati and Kṛṣṇa.
Br. III. 71. 250; Vā. 96. 241.

Sambhaṭā—the goddess following Revatī.
M. 179. 72.

Sambhava (I)—a son of Sarva.
M. 50. 31.

Sambhava (II)—at the end of samhāra; impossible to be told in detail; also nisarga.
Vā. 61. 136-7.

Sambhavaḥkas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.
Vā. 43. 21.

Sambhavapitā—Maheśvara, father of creation.
Vā. 103. 37.

Sambhāvya—a son of Raivata.
Vi. III. 1. 23.

Sambhu—a son of Śuka.
Vā. 70. 85.

Sambhūta—a son of Trasadasyu and father of Anaraya.
Vā. 88. 74-75.

Sambhūtas—sons of Meru Sāvarṇi.
Vā. 100. 59.

Sambhūtī (I)—a wife of Vairāja.
Bhā. VIII. 5. 9.

Sambhūtī (II)—a wife of Jayadratha.

Bhā. IX. 23. 12.

Sambhūtī (III)—a son of Vasuda.

M. 12. 36.

Sambhūtī (IV) (*Sambhṛtī*)—a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of (Pulaha) (Vi.P.) Marīci; mother of Pūrṇamāsa and four daughters.

Vi. I. 7. 7, 25; Br. II. 9. 52 and 55; 11. 11; Vā. 10. 27, 30; 28. 9; Vi. I. 10. 6.

Sambhūtī (V)—the mother of Hari in the Raivata epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 40.

Sambhūtīs—*divya avatārs*; Nārāyaṇa, Narasimha and Vāmana; *manuṣya avatārs* seven due to Bhṛgu's curse; Dat-tātreyā, Māndhātā, Jamadagni, Rāma, Vedavyāsa, Kṛṣṇa and Kalki.

Vā. 98. 88-104.

Sambhrama (I)—a gaṇa in the service of Kubera.

M. 180. 98.

Sambhrama (II)—a son of Śatarūpā.

M. 4. 25.

Sammati—a main stream of Kuśadvīpa.

Vi. II. 4. 43.

Sammada—the King of fish with a number of children and grandchildren, observed by sage Saubhari who turned to the life of a house-holder from that of penance.

Vi. IV. 2. 70.

Sammardana—a son of Vasudeva and Devakī.

Bhā. IX. 24. 54.

Sammūha—a Marut of the 6th gaṇa.

Br. III. 5. 97.

Samyadvasu—one of the best seven rays of the sun; the root of Agni.

Vā. 53. 45, 48.

Samyama (I)—the son of Dhūmrākṣasa and father of Kṛśāśva and Devaja.

Bhā. IX. 2. 34.

Samyama (II)—a Yāma deva.

Br. II. 13. 92.

Samyamanī(ā)—the city of Yama, south of Meru,¹ reached by Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma to recover the dead son of Sāndipani,² visited by Arjuna to recover the dead child of Dvārakā Brāhmaṇa.³

¹ Bhā. V. 21. 7; VI. 3. 3; Br. II. 21: 31; M. 124. 22; Vā. 50. 88.
² Vi. II. 8. 9; Bhā. X. 45. 42-46. ³ Ib. X. 89. 43.

Samyāti (I)—a son of Bahugana (Bahugata-Vi. P.) and father of Ahamyāti.

Bhā. IX. 20. 3; Vi. IV. 19. 1.

Samyāti (II)—a son of Nahuṣa;¹ became a muni to attain mokṣa and Brahmāhood.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 18. 1; M. 24. 50; Br. III. 68. 12. Vi. IV. 10. 1. ² Vā. 93. 13-14.

Samyuta—a son of Daśaratha and father of Śālīsūka.
Vi. IV. 24. 30.

Samyūpa—a son of Śūra and Bhojā.
M. 46. 3.

Samyogajam—a sin of four kinds; the doer, the aid, cause of action and approver; each ten times greater than the other.

Br. IV. 8. 39-40.

Samrambha—one of the names in the fourth Marut gaṇa.

Vā. 67. 127.

Samrāt (I)—a son of Citraratha and Ūrṇā; had a son Marici on Utkalā.

Bhā. V. 15. 14-15.

Samrāt (II)—Vairāja Puruṣa; got that name as having assumed the form of Sāma; also Vairāja Manu (see Vairāja).

Br. II. 9. 39; Vā. 10. 15; 94. 23.

Samrāt (III)—the daughter of Kardama, the progenitor.

Br. II. 14. 8.

Samrāt (IV)—the title of a king who conquers all Bhā-ratavarṣa;¹ the title of Hariscandra after his Rājasūya,² of Kārtavīrya.³

¹ Br. II. 16. 16; M. 114. 15. Vā. 45. 86; ² Ib. 88. 118. ³ Br. III. 16. 23.

Samrāt (v)—a daughter of Priyavrata.

Vā. 33. 8; Vi. II. 1. 5.

Samrāt (ḍ) *agni*—also Kṛśānu—one of the 8 Agnis worshipped by Brahmans.

Br. II. 12. 21; Vā. 29. 19.

Samvatsara (i)—a sage in the Darūvana.

Br. II. 27. 104.

Samvatsara (ii)—a part of the five-year yuga;¹ a year, the first among years; is Agni; represented by Kāvya pitṛs;² of different kinds—divyasamvatsara, Dhruvasamvatsara, Pitṛsamvatsara, and Saptarṣisamvatsara.

¹ Bhā. III. 11. 14; V. 22. 7; Vi. I. 8. 71-2. ² Br. II. 21. 131; 24. 57, 141; 28. 15; III. 8. 17; 72. 30. ³ Ib. II. 28. 21; 29. 10, 16 and 18.

Samvatsara (iii)—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 32. 15.

Samvatsara (iv)—is Agni.

M. 141. 18.

Samvatsara (v)—Vārāha Viṣṇu got the form of.

Vā. 23. 104.

Samvarāṇa—a son of Rkṣa; and husband of Tapatī, and father of Kuru.

Bhā. VI. 6. 41; VIII. 13. 10; IX. 22. 3-4. M. 50. 20; Vā. 99. 214; Vi. IV. 19. 75-6.

Samvarta (i)—a son of Angiras, and a yogin; helped Marutta in his *yajñas*;¹ enabled Prāmsu's son to go to Heaven.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 2. 26; Vā. 65. 101. ² Br. III. 61. 5.

Samvarta (II)—a son of Svarūpa and a gotrakāra;¹ attained salvation at Benares.²

¹ M. 196. 4. ² Ib. 180. 63.

Samvarta (III)—a priest of Maruttacakravarti who went bodily to heaven with all his relations and Marutta taking *yajña* with him; hence Bṛhaspati got angry with him as he anticipated the destruction of the world.

Vā. 86. 9, 11.

Samvartaka (I)—a group of clouds ordered by Indra to inundate Gokula;¹ *Pralaya* clouds.²

¹ Bhā. X. 25. 2-7. ² M. 2. 8; Vā. 77. 7; 100. 156.

Samvartaka (II)—also Aurva and Vaḍavāmukha;¹ the fire that consumes waters; the *pralaya* fire;² son of Manyu-mān Agni.³

¹ Br. II. 7. 9; 12. 35-6; 22. 43; 25. 45, 55. ² Ib. IV. 1. 152; 2. 50. Vā. 6. 29; 54. 57 ³ Ib. 29. 33.

Samvartta—a son of Pathya and Atharvāngiras.

Br. III. 1. 106.

Samvarttakas—massive clouds like elephants and of different colours pouring down rain for 100 years during the period of dissolution.

Vi. V. 11. 1; VI. 3. 31.

Samvaha—the chief of the fourth Vātaskandha.

Br. III. 5. 85; M. 163. 32.

Samvedhas—with Bṛhaspati in rāśi.

Br. II. 23. 87.

Samśaya—a son of Unmāda and grandson of Nārāyaṇa and Śrī.

Br. II. 11. 4.

Samśruta—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 4.

Samsad—an assembly.

Vā. 30. 120; 83. 106.

Samsāra—compared to an ocean; the evils of family life as explained by the king of mountains; the necessity of children, the difficulty and anxiety in procuring good husbands for daughters, etc;¹ the duhham of, explained.²

¹ M. 55. 27; 154. 145-174; Vā. 101. 195-204. ² Vi. VI. 5. 10-56.

Samsāram—(tāmasa) of six kinds—man, animal (paśu), beast (mṛga), bird (pakṣi), snake (sarīṣṛpu) and vegetation (sthāvara); sātvikam: Brahmā and others; rājasam—the intervening viṣṭambhaka among the 14 sthānas.

Vā. 14. 35-41; 100. 203.

Samsāramanḍalam—of fourteen kinds.

Vā. 15. 1.

Samsāramocanam—a tīrtha sacred to Piṭṛs.

M. 22. 67.

Samsiddhakarāṇa—a son of Yakṣa and Kratusthali.

Vā. 69. 142.

Samskāras—purificatory rites for house-holders; these do not help without the eight ātmagūṇas (s.v. Kriyā yoga).

M. 52. 17, 30.

Samhata—a son of Kuntī.

M. 43. 9.

Samhatāśva—a son of Nikumbha;¹ well-versed and possessed of prowess in war; had two sons Kṛśāśva and Akṣayāśva.²

¹ Br. III. 63. 64. M. 12. 33 ² Vā. 88. 63.

Samhāra (I)—a Bhairava god on the sixth parva of Geyacakra.

Br. IV. 19. 79.; 20. 92.

Samhāra (II)—the *pralaya* at the end of Kaliyuga; first covering by waters, next by tejas, then by ākāśa, then by *bhūtadi*, then by *mahat*, and lastly by *avyakta*;¹ the period ending all manvantaras, each continuing for several yugas;² impossible to be told in detail.³

¹ Vā. 21. 11; 102. 4, 27-31; ² Vā. 100. 118; ³ Vā. 61. 126-27.

Samhāram pādam—the fourth pāda of the Purāṇa;¹ of the Vā. P. of 1,000 ślokas, represents the Kali yuga.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 2-5, 3. 4. ² Vā. 32. 64; 100. 2 and 5.

Samhitā—Vedic texts;¹ three Samhitās composed by eight sages.²

¹ Br. II. 29. 52; 31. 11-13. M. 264. 23; Vā. 58. 13; 104. 86. ² Ib. 61. 1-2, 4, 121.

Samhūtī—(Sadvatī)? A wife of Agni and mother of Parjanya.

Vā. 28. 16.

Samhṛti—a Mantrakṛt of the Angirasa branch.

Vā. 59. 98.

Samhrāda—a son of Hiraṇyakaśipu, wife Kṛti, and father of Pañcajana.

Bhā. VI. 18. 13-14; Br. III. 5-34; Vā. 67. 70.

Samhlāda—a son of Hiraṇyakaśipu; his sons were Nivātakavacās; not to be killed by Devas, Gandharvas, Urugas, Rākṣasas; but killed by Arjuna by the grace of Śiva.

M. 6. 9, 28-9.

Sara—a Vānara chief

Br. III. 7. 232.

Saraghā—the queen of Bindumat and mother of Madhu.

Bhā. V. 15. 15.

Saramā (I)—(Sārama); the messenger of Indra, of whom the Dānavas were afraid.

Bhā. V. 24. 30.

Saramā (II)—one of Kaśyapa's wives. Her offspring were beasts of prey.

Bhā. VI. 6. 26.

Saramāṇa—a nephew of Hiraṇyakaśipu.

M. 6. 27.

Sarayū—(Mahānadi) R. in Bhāratavarṣa; its source was visited by Balarāma who then travelled to Prayāgā along its bank. The river of Ayodhyā; Asamanjasa used to throw into it the children who were his playmates.¹ R. from the Himālayas;² sacred *tīrtha*;³ one of the 16 rivers married by Havyavāhana;⁴ in the Vaidyuta hill and has its source in the Mānasa lake;⁵ a Rākṣasa named Brahmapāda lived in

the forest here called Vaibhrājyam;⁶ in the chariot of Tripurāri.⁷

¹ Bhā. V. 19. 18; IX. 8. 17; X. 79. 9-10; Br. III. 12. Ib. 15; III. 51. 65; 55. 11; Vā. 108. 79; ² Br. II. 16. 25. ³ M. 22. 19. ⁴ Ib. 51. 14; Vā. 29. 14. ⁵ Br. II. 18. 15 and 70; M. 114. 21; 121. 17. ⁶ Vā. 45. 95; 47. 15. ⁷ M. 133. M; 163. 60.

Sarava—a southern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 57.

Sarasvatī (I)—(Vāk Devī); Viśvarūpā, a mind-born daughter of Brahmā who began to love her. Being criticised by his sons for it, he gave up his body in shame. Presented Pṛthu with a wreath, and was offered a wreath of pearls by Viśvakarman. Gave away a string of beads to the Lord. Gave Vīṇa to Kumāra; a Mother goddess.² The Goddess of Learning;³ enshrined in the faces of Brahmā,⁴ Gāyatrī⁵ in the 23rd Kalpa; constitutes 32 akṣaras; is prakṛti and Gauḷī,⁶ source of all worlds;⁷ of four feet.⁸ Presented to Skanda a great vīra.⁹

³ Bhā. I. 24; III. 12, 28 and 33; IV. 15. 16. VIII. 8. 16; Br. II. 26. 45, M. 3. 32. 171. 33; 260. 44. ² Br. III. 10. 47; 35. 44. IV. 7. 72; 19. 70, 73; 20. 101; 36. 19; 40. 8; ³ M. 1. 2; ⁴ Ib. 13. 52; ⁵ Ib. 246. 57; ⁶ Vā. 23. 38; ⁷ Ib. 23. 54-5; ⁸ Ib. 23. 88; ⁹ Ib. 72. 45.

Sarasvatī (II)—(Mahānadī) R. in Bhāratavarṣa of Brahmāvarta, in Kurukṣetra. Here Ūrvaśī enjoyed water sports with her companions when Purūravas found her a second time.¹ The Brahmanadī; on its banks Vyāsa composed the *Bhārata*, and his hermitage was on the western bank. Here he heard the *Bhāgavata* from Nārada.² Here Paraśurāma had his *avabhṛta* bath.³ On its banks was the Ambikāvana.⁴ Here sages practised *tapas*. At its source Pṛthu performed a hundred *aśvamedhas*.⁵ Lies on the way from Dvārakā to Hāstinapura. Flows west at Prabhāsa; was made to flow back towards a desert where Ambarīṣa performed sacrifices.⁶ When the sages per-

formed *yajña* on its bank, a question arose as to who was the superior god in the world. Bhṛgu, the son of Brahmā was deputed to find this out.⁷ Here are eleven places sacred to Trīta, Uśanas, Manu and others. Vidura had his ablutions in all of them.⁸ Kṛṣṇa sat under an *aśvatta* tree on its banks preparing to leave off mortal coil and asked Uddhava to go to Badarī.⁹ On its banks Kardama performed austerities for 10,000 years. Its banks filled with hermitages, one was Kardama's. In it Devahūtī bathed.¹⁰ Visited by Balārāma.¹¹ Parīkṣit came to hear Dharma at the place where the R. flows East, complaining to Earth on the advent of Kali.¹² Defined.¹³ From the Himālayas; fit for śrāddha offerings;¹⁴ a holy river;¹⁵ sacred to pitṛs; flows from the slopes of the Hemakūṭa hill;¹⁶ flows through Kurukṣetra;¹⁷ scene of talk between Garga and Atri.¹⁸ sacred to Devamāta;¹⁹ in the chariot of Tripurāri.²⁰

¹ Bhā. I. 4. 15; IV. 19. 1; V. 19. 18; IX. 14. 33 II. 9. 44; Br. II. 12. 16; Vā. 45. 95; 55. 43; 108. 59, 78; 109. 21; ² Bhā. I. 4. 27; 7. 2. ³ Ib. IX. 16. 23. ⁴ Ib. X. 34. 2 and 4. ⁵ Ib. IV. 14. 36; 16. 24. ⁶ Ib. X. 71. 22; IX. 30. 6; IX. 4. 22. ⁷ Ib. X. 89. 1-2. ⁸ Bhā. III. 1. 21-22. ⁹ Ib. III. 4. 3-8. ¹⁰ Ib. III. 21. 6; 22. 27. 23. 25. 24: 9: ¹¹ Ib. X. 78. 18-19. ¹² Ib. I. 16. 37. ¹³ VIII. 4. 23-4. ¹⁴ Br. II. 16: 24: 27; III. 13. 69; 14. 83; VI. III. 14. 18. ¹⁵ M. 7. 3. ¹⁶ Ib. 22. 23. ¹⁷ Ib. 121: 64-5; 186. 10; 229. 3. ¹⁸ Ib. 239. 18. ¹⁹ Ib. 13. 44; ²⁰ Ib. 114. 20; 133. 24.

Sarasvatī (III)—a R. in Śālmālidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 2.0 10.

Sarasvatī (IV)—the mother of Sārvabhauma—Hari.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 17.

Sarasvatī (V)—a wife of Pūrṇamāsa; sons, Viraja and Parvasa.

Br. II. 11. 12; Vā. 28. 10.

Sarasvatī (VI)—a wife of Dadhīci.

Br. III. 1. 94; Vā. 65. 91.

Sarasvatī (VII)—a Laukikya Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 10.

Sarasvatī (VIII)—a Varṇasakti; worships Kāmākṣī.

Br. IV. 39. 14; 44. 57 and 71.

Sarasvatī (IX)—the mother of Danu and Diti by Āditya.

M. 171. 57.

Sarasvatī (X)—a Mt. in the Himālayas.

Vā. 23. 168.

Sarasvatī (XI)—the wife of Havyavāhana.

Vā. 29. 14.

Sarasvatī (XII)—the name of a *tīrtha*.

Vā. 77. 67.

Sarasvatī (XIII)—the wife of Ranti.

Vā. 99. 129.

Sariddhaja (*Siradhvajā*)—a son Hrasvaroman· discovered Sītā in the Agnikṣetra of his Aśvamedha.

Br. III. 64. 15-17.

Saridbhuvī—Pravara (Angiras).

M. 196. 15.

Sarūpā—a wife of Bhūta; brought forth innumerable Rudras.

Bhā. VI. 6. 17-18.

Sarūpya—a son of Duṣkanta and father of Aṇḍira.

Br. III. 74. 5.

Sarga (I)—one of the five sections of the Purāṇa;¹ dealing with creation of the universe;² different kinds of;³ Prākṛta;⁴ of Brahmā.⁵

¹ M. 53. 65; Vā. 4. 10; 9. 4; 100. 195. 53; 132; 103. 9. ² Br. IV. 1. 37; 3. and 26. 31. 4. 5. ³ Ib. I. 153-54; II. 5. 55-8. Vā. 1. 63. ⁴ Ib. 4. 90; Vi. 1. 5. 19-20, 24. ⁵ Vā. 8. 36-40.

Sarga (II)—the order of creation; a form of Brahman known as Puruṣa and Kṣetrajña with the aid of Pradhāna originated mahat tatva out of which was born ahamkāra; engaged further in creation, the creator engendered the rudiment of sound (śabdatanmātrkam) from which was produced, ākāśa or ether; it was invested with śabda or sound; then was created Vāyu, invested with the rudiment of touch, fire invested with the rudiment of rūpa or form, waters invested with the rudiment of taste; and lastly an aggregate of all this (earth) originates, of which smell is the property; those rudimental elements are designated aviśeṣas or devoid of qualities and this goes by the name of elemental creation; from ahamkāra are again produced the ten organs of sense and the ten divinities along with the eleventh, mind. These several elements could not by themselves produce and therefore there was a blending; and the result of this compound was the formation of an egg-like aṇḍa, where figures the Lord in vyakta rūpa; its womb being Meru and its water being the oceans containing all worlds, Gods and men, surrounded outside by seven envelopes like elements of fire, water etc.; first was one of darkness of five Parvas: darkness, illusion, blindness, ignorance, and of no light; three prākṛta sargas—*mahata*, *bhūta*, and *aindriyaka*; three Vaikṛta sargas—*mukhya sarga*, *Tairyakyonī*, *deva sarga arvāksrotasa* and *anugraha sarga*; the ninth

sarga was named *Kaumāra*; then came the creation of devās, asuras, pitrs and men.

Vi. I. 2-7, 29-60; 5. 4-5, 19-25; VI. 8. 2 and 13.

Sarga (III)—a son of Ākāśa.

Vi. I. 8. 11.

Sargas—(Vaikṛtas): created as distinct from Prākṛta; five in number; these are mukhya sarga (sthāvara), tairyak-yoni (tiryaksrotas), deva sarga ūrdhvasrotas), mānuṣa (arvāksrotas) and anugraha (blend of sātvika and tāmasa).

Vi. I. 5. 21-24.

Sarpa (I)—a Rākṣasa with the sun in nabhonabha months; a son of Yātudhāna.

Br. II. 23. 11; III. 3. 70; 7. 90; Vā. 69. 128.

Sarpa (II)—a son of Brahmadhāna.

Br. III. 7. 98; Vā. 69. 133.

Sarpa (III)—to be worshipped in house-building.

M. 253. 27.

Sarpa (IV)—one of the eleven Rudras.

Vā. 66. 69.

Sarpas (I)—a class of Rākṣasas sprung from Sarpa; also Pannagas.

Br. II. 32. 1; 35. 191; III. 7. 97; 8. 70.

Sarpas (II)—snakes whose overlord is Takṣaka,¹ moving creatures, sarīsrpās.²

¹ M. 8. 7. ² Ib. 38. 10.

Sarpakarni—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 25.

Sarpaga—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 237.

Sarpayāga—(also Sarpasatra): performed by Janamejaya (s.v.).

Bhā. IX. 22. 36; XII. 6. 17.

Sarpinī—the māya goddess created by the five commanders of Bhaṇḍa to counter attack śaktis: fought with Nakuli who vanquished her.

Br. IV. 23. 16, 67; 24. 3; 25. 8.

Sarpimukhya—to be worshipped before building a palace.

M. 268. 18.

Sarmā—a daughter of Krodhavaśa and a wife of Pulaha: mother of Śyāma and Śabala, followers of Yama.

Br. III. 7. 172, 312, 441.

Sarya (*sarpa?*)—a son of Yātudhāna.

Br. III. 7. 90, 97.

Sarva (I)—a son of Dhanuṣa.

M. 50. 30.

Sarva (II)—a son of Atri, the *avatār* of the 12th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 157.

Sarva (III)—a grandson of Svāyambhuva Manu; (but in 31.18 putra is substituted for this name).

Vā. 33. 9.

Sarva (IV)—Sarvavit, Sarvātma, epithets of Viṣṇu ety. of.²

¹ Vi. V. 17. 9. ² Vā. 5. 37.

Sarvakarmā—a son of Kalmāṣapāda.

M. 12. 46.

Sarvakāma (I)—the son of Ṛtuparna and father of Sudāsa.

Bh^a. IX. 9. 17-18; Vi. IV. 4. 39.

Sarvakāma (II)—an Uttama siddhi.

Br. IV. 36. 57, and 88.

Sarvakṣetrajña—the supreme being.

Vā. 103. 22.

Sarvakhecarikāmudrā—a Devī.

Br. IV. 19. 14.

Sarvaga (I)—a son of Kāśī and Bhīma.

M. 50. 54; Vi. IV. 20. 46.

Sarvaga (II)—a mountain kingdom.

M. 114. 55.

Sarvagata—a son of Bhīmasena by Kālī.

Bhā. IX. 22. 31.

Sarvajitvasu—a Mauneya Gandharva.

Br. III. 7. 3.

Sarvajṛmbhaṇa śakti—in the Cākṛaratha.

Br. IV. 19. 33; 36. 82.

Sarvajña—a son of Atri, the *avatār* of the 12th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 157.

Sarvajñā—a śakti, in the Sarvajñādyantaram—a protection of cakṛa.

Br. IV. 19. 42; 36. 92.

Sarvajñānamayī—a devī in the Sarvajñādyantaram.

Br. IV. 19. 43; 36. 93.

Sarvatejas—a son of Vyūṣṭa and Puṣkarinī, married Ākūti: father of Manu (Cākṣuṣa).

Bhā. IV. 13. 14-15.

Sarvatobhadra (I)—a pleasure garden of gods.

Bhā. V. 16. 14.

Sarvatobhadra (II)—Mt. in Krauñcadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 21.

Sarvatobhadra (III)—a palace or temple with a number of towers, Citraśālā, five bhūmikas; the toraṇa is 30 hastas;¹ Catuśśālā in the temple or palace.²

¹ M. 269. 34, 48. ² Ib. 254. 2.

Sarvatraga—a son of Dharmasāvarṇi.

Vi. III. 2. 32.

Sarvaduhkhavimocanī—in the Binducakra.

Br. IV. 19. 39; 36. 88; 44. 134.

Sarvadvandvakṣayamkarī—a Śakti in the Cakraratha.

Br. IV. 19. 34; 36. 84; 44. 131.

Sarvapāṭalā—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 18. 16.

Sarvapāpaharā (१)—a devī in the Sarvajñadyantara.

Br. IV. 19. 43; 36. 94; 44. 138.

Sarvapāpaharā (११)—R. a main stream of Kuśadvīpa.

Vi. II. 4. 43.

Sarvaprapūrikā—a Mudrādevī.

Br. IV. 44. 15.

Sarvapriyankarīdevī—in the Binducakra.

Br. IV. 19. 38; 36. 87; 44. 134.

Sarvaphalatyāgavratam—in the third day of the bright half of Mārgaśīrṣa; the giving of fruits (16 varieties to be made in copper) recommended. Sauras, Vaiṣṇavas, Yogis and Bhāgavatas may do this.

M. 96. 5-11, 21.

Sarvabījā—a Mudrādevī.

Br. IV. 19. 14; 44. 115.

Sarvamangalakārinī—a devī in the Binducakra.

Br. IV. 19. 38; 36. 87; 44. 134.

Sarvamangalā—an Akṣarādevī.

Br. IV. 19. 59; 37. 34.

Sarvamantramayī—a Śakti in the Cakraratha.

Br. IV. 19. 34; 36. 84; 44. 131.

Sarvamahānkuṣā—a Mudrādevī.

Br. IV. 19. 14.

Sarvamṛtyupraśamanī—a devī in the Binducakra.

Br. IV. 19. 40; 36. 88; 44. 134.

Sarvamedhas—a god of Sumedhasa group.

Br. II. 36. 60.

Sarvayonī—a Mudrādevī.

Br. IV. 19. 15.

Sarvarakṣāsvarūpinī—a devī in the Sarvajñādyantaram.

Br. IV. 19. 44; 36. 94; 44. 138.

Sarvarañjanaśakti—a devī.

Br. IV. 36. 83.

Sarvarogaharam—the cakra of Viśinyāntaram.

Br. IV. 37. 2.

Sarvavaśamkarī—a Mudrādevī.

Br. IV. 19. 13; 36. 82.

Sarvaviḡhnanivārinī—a devī in Binducakra.

Br. IV. 19. 40; 36. 88; 44. 135.

Sarvavidrāvinī—a Mudrādevī.

Br. IV. 19. 13 and 32; 36. 81. 44. 113 and 128.

Sarvavṛka—a son of Bhīmasena and Kāśī.

Vā. 99. 247.

Sarvavega—a son of the III Sāvarṇa Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 80; Vā. 100. 84.

Sarvavyādhivināśinī—a devī in the Sarvajñadyantaram.

Br. IV. 19. 43; 36. 93; 44. 137.

Sarvasatvavaśankṛī—from the back of Nṛsimha; follower of Vāgīśa.

M. 129. 67.

Sarvasamkṣobhinī—a Mudrādevī.

Br. IV. 19. 13 and 32; 36. 81; 44. 128.

Sarvasampattipūraṇī—a Śakti in the Cakraratha.

Br. IV. 19. 34; 36. 83.

Sarvasampatpradā—a Śakti in the Binducakra.

Br. IV. 19. 38; 36. 87; 44. 143.

Sarvasammohinī—a Śakti in the Cakraratha.

Br. IV. 19. 33; 36. 82; 44. 128.

Sarvasiddhipradā—a Śakti in the Binducakra.

Br. IV. 19. 38; 36. 87; 44. 133.

Sarvasukha—a hill of Śālmalidvīpa.

M. 122. 95.

Sarvasaubhāgyadhāyinī—a devī in the Binducakra.

Br. IV. 19. 40; 36. 89; 44. 135.

Sarvastambanāśaktikā—a Śakti in the Cakraratha.

Br. IV. 19. 33; 36. 82.

Sarvahlādinikā—a Śakti on the Cakraratha.

Br. IV. 19. 32; 44. 128.

Sarvākarsaṇa kṛṇ mudrā—a Mudrā devī.

Br. IV. 19. 13.

Sarvākarsaṇikā—a Śakti on the Cakraratha.

Br. IV. 19. 32; 36. 81.

Sarvāṅgasundarī—a Devī in the Binducakra.

Br. IV. 19. 40; 36. 89; 44. 135.

Sarvādyā jṛmbhinī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 129.

Sarvādyāranjanī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 129.

Sarvādyāvaśamkarī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 128.

Sarvādyāstambinī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 128.

Sarvādyonmādinī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 129.

Sarvādhārasvarūpā—a Yoginī Śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 43; 36. 94; 44. 138.

Sarvānandamayī—a Yoginī Śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 44; 36. 94; 44. 138.

Sarvānubhūta—a son of Puṇyajani and Maṇibhadra;
an Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 123; Vā. 69. 155.

Sarvāmnāyanivāsini—is Lalitā.

Br. IV. 18. 17.

Sarvārthasūdhikā—a Śakti in the Cakraratha.

Br. IV. 19. 34; 36. 83.

Sarvārthasūdhini—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 129.

Sarvāśāpūriṇī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 130.

Sarvāhlādanikā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 36. 81.

Sarvepsitapradā—a devī in the Sarvajñādyantaram.

Br. IV. 36. 95.

Sarveśī (*sarveśvarī*)—a Rāhasya yoginī śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 48; 44. 141.

Sarvaiśvaryapradā—a Yoginī Śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 42; 36. 93.

Sarvonmādana mudrā—a Mudrā devī.

Br. IV. 19. 14.

Sarvonmādanaśaktikā—a Śakti in the Cakraratha.

Br. IV. 19. 33; 36. 83.

Salaya—sacred to Lalitāpīṭha.

Br. IV. 44. 98.

Salilā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 26.

Salomadhi—a son of Candravijña.

Bhā. XII. 1. 27.

Savana (I)—a son of Priyavrata; remained a bachelor all life and learnt *Brahma vidyā*; became lord of Puṣkara-dvīpa.

Bhā. V. 1. 25-26; Vi. II. 1. 7, 15.

Savana (II)—one of the seven sons of Vasiṣṭha and Ūrjā.

Br. II. 11. 41; Vā. 28. 36; 29. 18 and 26; Vi. I. 10. 13.

Savana (III)—one of the ten sons of Kardama (Svā-yambhuva Manu) and king of Puṣkaradvīpa; father of Mahāvīra and Dhātakī.

Br. II. 13. 104; 14. 9, 14-15; M. 9. 4; Vā. 31. 18; 33. 9, 14.

Savana (IV)—is Sūrya.

Br. II. 24. 76.

Savana (V)—the Agni formed of Pākayajñas.

Vā. 29. 38.

Savana (vi)—a sacrifice, the roots of which are Gāyatrī, Trṣṭub and Jagatī.¹

Vā. 31. 47.

Savana (vii)—a sage of the IX Dakṣasāvarṇi epoch.

Vi. III. 2. 23.

Savarṇā (i)—a daughter of Sāgara and Velā; married by Prācinabarhis and had ten sons called Pracetas.

Br. II. 13. 39.

Savarnik—a manvantara when Asuras will regain lordship at the end of Śukra's curse.

Vā. 98. 52.

Savitā (i)—a name of the sun;¹ garden of, in the north;² protects the Yamunā;³ has seven horses as vāhanas;⁴ worshipped on the eve of palace building.⁵

¹ Br. II. 13. 125. ² Vā. 36. 11; 103. 59. ³ M. 253. 30, 42 ⁴ Ib. 104. 8. ⁵ Ib. 128. 36; 268. 21.

Savitā (ii)—an Āditya;¹ maṇḍala of; Viṣṇu Śakti; the place where reside the chief Yakṣas, Gandharvas, Uragas, Rākṣasas, sages, Apsaras, Grāmaṇi by turn during twelve months in groups of seven causing snow, heat, rain, etc ²

¹ M. 6. 4; Vi. I. 15. 131. ² Ib. II. 10. 19-22.

Savitā (iii)—the name of Vyāsa in the 5th dvāpara; Kanka the *avatār* of the Lord fifth Vedavyāsa.

Vā. 23. 129. Vi. III. 3. 12.

Savitā (iv)—the viṣkamba of the sun; is 9,000 yojanas; thrice is the maṇḍala in measurement;¹ of Vaiśākha in the Cākṣuṣa epoch; the first planet of all;² brought forth with

śravaṇa and placed in Dhruva;³ in the shape of a circle; the lord of the world.⁴

¹ Vā. 53. 54, 61. ² Ib. 53. 104. ³ Ib. 53. 111. ⁴ Ib. 53. 118.

Savitri—a son of Aditi, married Pṛṣṇi in the Vaivasvata and became father of Sāvitrī and others. Fought with Virocana in a Devāsura war; Āditya of the month Āṣāḍha; the fifth Vyāsa; milkman of gods on the earth;² heard the Purāṇa from Bṛhaspati and narrated it to Mṛtyu.

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 39; 18. 1; VIII. 10. 29; X. 58. 20; XII. 6. 68; Br. II. 23. 24; 24. 76 and 99; III. 7. 288 and 93. Vā. 53. 79. ² Br. II. 24. 34 and 39; 35. 118; 36. 206; III. 24. 78; 57. 22. ³ Br. IV. 4. 59-60; 24. 59.

Savitṛmānam—time reckoned by the sun's movement.

Br. III. 3. 38.

Savitara—a son of Akrūra.

M. 45. 29.

Savaileya—Ātreya gotrakāra.

M. 197. 4.

Savya (I)—a son of Agnisamsya.

Br. II. 12. 13.

Savya (II)—a Saimhikeya asura.

Br. III. 6. 19.

Savyasāci—Arjuna, in the disguise of a hunter killed Mūka and three crores of Maṇivartana country;¹ slew the Dānavas known as Paulomas and Kālakeyas.²

¹ Br. III. 5. 36; 6. 28; Vā. 67. 73. ² Ib. 68. 27.

Savyī—a Saimhikeya asura.

Br. III. 6. 19.

Sasmita—a sage of the Auttama epoch.

M. 9. 14.

Saha (I)—a son of Prāṇa, and a Vasu.

Bhā. VI. 6. 12.

Saha (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Mādri.

Bhā. X. 61. 15.

Saha (III)—month (Tamil-Mārgaḷi);¹ sacred to Amśu.²

¹ Br. II. 13. 10; Vā. 30. 9; 50. 201; 52. 19; 62. 49. ² Bhā. XII. 11. 41.

Saha (IV)—a god of the Ābhūtaraya group.

Br. II. 36. 56.

Saha (V)—one of the ten sons of Svāyambhuva Manu.

M. 9. 4.

Saha (VI)—the last and tenth son of Auttama Manu, generous and much reputed.

M. 9. 13.

Sahajanya—the Yakṣa presiding over the month, Śuci.

Bhā. XII. 11. 36.

Sahajanyā—an Apsaras in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu;¹ with the sun for two months, Śuci and Śukra.

¹ Br. III. 7. 14; M. 161. 74; Vā. 69. 49. ² Br. II. 23. 5; Vā. 52. 7. Vi. II. 10. 8.

Sahajā—a Varṇa śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 61.

Sahajit—a son of Kuntī and father of Mahiṣmat.

Vi. IV. 11. 8-9.

Sahataṇḍiputra—a pupil of Laugākṣi.

Br. II. 35. 41.

Sahadeva (I)—a son of Divā(r)ka(ra) and a hero: father of Bṛhadaśva.

Bhā. IX. 12. 11; M. 271. 6; Vā. 99. 283; Vi. IV. 22. 4.

Sahadeva (II)—a son of Jarāsandha of the Māgadha line; father of Somāpi(a) and Mārjāspi;¹ enthroned by Kṛṣṇa; commanded by Kṛṣṇa, he arranged for the bath, dress and meals of the released kings; honoured Kṛṣṇa when he left the capital.² Killed in Bhārata battle; his son Somāpi (Somādhi-M.P.) ruled for 58 years, at Girivraja. The latter's son was Śrutaśravas.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 22. 9 and 46; M. 50. 33. Vi. IV. 19. 84; 23. 4. ² Bhā. X. 72. 48; 73. 24-6, and 31; Vā. 99. 227. ³ Br. III. 74. 109-11. M. 271. 18.

Sahadeva (III)—a son of Havyavana, and father of Hina.

Bhā. IX. 17. 17.

Sahadeva (IV)—a son of Sudāsa, (Sandāsa-Vi. P.), and father of Somaka.

Bhā. IX. 22. 1; Vā. 99. 207; Vi. IV. 19. 71.

Sahadeva (v)—a son of Mādri (Mādravati-Br. P.), born through the grace of the Aśvins. Father of Śrutakarman. His other son was Suhotra by Vijayā;¹ joy at Kṛṣṇa's visit to Indraprastha; paid his respects to him; was consoled by

Kṛṣṇa when banished to the forest;² was sent to southern countries with Sṛñjayas.³ His suggestion that Kṛṣṇa should be accorded the first honour among the Sadasyas in the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira was accepted. Entertained guests in that sacrifice. Approved of Draupadi's desire to release Aśvatthāman.⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 22. 28-31; Br. III. 71. 155; M. 46. 10; 50. 50; Vā. 96. 154; 99. 245. Vi. IV. 14. 38; 20. 40. ² Bhā. X. 71. 27. 58. 4; 64. 9. ³ Ib. X. 72. 13; 74. 18-25; 75. 4. ⁴ X I. 7. 50; 10. 9.

Sahadeva (VI)—a son of Sṛñjaya and father of Kṛśāśva.

Br. III. 61. 15; Vā. 86. 20; Vi. IV. 1. 54-5.

Sahadeva (VII)—a son of Havyaśva; father of Ahīna.

Br. III. 68. 9.

Sahadeva (VIII)—a son of Tāmarā and Sahadeva.

M. 46. 16.

Sahadeva (IX)—a son of Haryadvata, a great soldier.

Vā. 93. 9.

Sahadeva (X)—a son of Supratita.

Vā. 99. 284.

Sahadeva (XI)—a son of Haryadhana and father of Adina.

Vi. IV. 9. 27.

Sahadeva (XII)—a son of Devaka.

Vi. IV. 14. 17.

Sahadevā—a daughter of Devaka, and a queen of Vasudeva; mother of eight sons, of whom Bhayāsakha was one.

Bhā. IX. 24. 23 and 52; Br. III. 71. 131, 162 and 179; Vā. 96. 177; Vi. IV. 14. 18.

Sahaśrī—a queen of Hemanta ṛtu.

Br. IV. 32. 37.

Sahasa—the tutelary deity of Pākayajnas; father of Adbhuta.

Br. II. 12. 40.

Sahasas—of the south.

Vā. 45. 130.

Sahasātyaputra—belonging to Lokākṣi.

Vā. 61. 37.

Sahasyaśrī—a queen of Hemanta ṛtu.

Br. IV. 32. 37.

Sahasrajit (I)—(Sahasrajiḥ-M.P.); the eldest of the five sons of Yadu and father of Śatajit.

Bhā. IX. 23. 20. 21; Br. III. 69. 2. M. 43. 7; Vā. 94. 2; Vi. IV. 11. 5-6.

Sahasrajit (II)—a son of Jāmbavatī; got killed in Prabhāsa.

Bhā. X. 61. 11; XI. 30. 17.

Sahasrajit (III)—a son of Sudevī and Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 251.

Sahasrajit (iv)—one of the sons of Sudevi and Viṣvak-sena.

Vā. 96. 242.

Sahasrajit (v)—a son of Bhajamāna.

Vi. IV. 13. 2.

Sahasradhāra—a Vamśavartin god.

Br. II. 36. 29; Vā. 62. 26.

Sahasrapāt—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 240.

Sahasralingam—a *tīrtha* sacred to Pitṛs.

M. 22. 60.

Sahasraśikhara—a Mt. for garuḍa birds;¹ west of the Śitoda;² of Daityas.³

¹ Br. III. 7. 453. ² Vā. 36. 28. ³ Ib. 39. 61; 42. 53.

Sahasraśruti—a Mt. in Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 10.

Sahasrastambakam—a thousand pillared maṇṭapa with sculptured images of Hari.

Br. IV. 34. 85.

Sahasrasruti—(Sahasrastuti-Bhā P.) a R. in Śākadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 26.

Sahasrasrotas—a boundary hill of Śākadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 26.

Sahasrākṣa (|)—an attribute of Indra;¹ served his mother Diti (s.v.) during her penance to get a son to slay him; later he cut her phoetus into seven parts; they became Maruts.²

¹ Br. III. 5. 75, 101 etc.; Vā. 39. 19; 64. 7; Vi. I. 9. 19; V. 14. 14.
² Vā. 67. 95-6.

Sahasrākṣa (II)—the agni of the Asuras;¹ the son of Pāvaka (Vaḍavāmukha- Br. P.)²

¹ Vā. 29. 41, 5 and 34. ² Br. 12. 5, and 36.

Sahasrākṣa (III)—*tīrtha* sacred to Utpalākṣī;¹ sacred to Pitṛs.²

¹ M. 13. 34. ² Ib. 22. 52.

Sahasrājīt (I)—a son of Bhajamāna.

Bhā. IX. 24. 8.

Sahasrājīt (II)—a son of Upavāhyakā.

Br. III. 71. 5.

Sahasrāmśu—is sun.

Br. II. 21. 111.

Sahasrānīka—a son of Śatānīka, and father of Aśva-medhaja.

Bhā. IX. 22. 39.

Sahasrāśva—a son of Ahinaga.

M. 12. 54.

Sahasvān—a (Marṣa) son of Susandhi and father of Visrutavān. Also called Marṣa.¹ He is called the son of Marṣa and father of Viśvabhava.²

¹ Br. III. 63. 212; Vā. 88. 211. ² Vi. IV. 4. 111.

Sahasvāsa—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 243.

Sahānandi—(Mahānandi?) ruled for 43 years; father of Mahāpadma born of a Śūdra woman.

Br. III. 74. 134.

Sahāyas—king's advisers and servants; a commander-in-chief either a Brahman or a Kṣatriya; Pratihāra, dūta, rakṣiṇs or bodyguards; a nārī or nurse; a sāndhivigrahika; desarakṣita; a revenue minister; swordsmen and other soldiers; a charioteer; sūdādyakṣa; judges; members of assembly; Lekhaka; dauvārika; dhanādhyakṣa; vaidya; ācārya; gajādhyakṣa; ṛśvādhyakṣa; durgādhyakṣa; sthapati; astrācārya; Purādhyakṣa; āyūdhāgārādhyakṣa; mantrins; upadhās; cārās.

M. ch. 215.

Sahiṣṇu—(Paulaha) a son of Pulaha and Gati (Kṣamā-Vā. P.); a sage of the Cakṣuṣa epoch.

Bhā. IV. 1. 38; Br. II. 11. 31; 36. 78; Vā. 28. 26. 62. 66; Vi. 1. 10. 10; III. 1. 28. M. 9. 22.

Sahiṣṇu (II)—the *avatār* of the Lord of the 26th dvāpara in the holy Rudravaṭa with four sons.

Vā. 23. 212.

Sahūdakas—a hilly country.

Vā. 45. 136.

Sahaiṣikas—a southern country;¹ a tribe.²

¹ Br. II. 16. 57. ² M. 114. 47.

Sahotkaca—a Janapada of the Ketumālā.

Vā. 44. 12.

Sahya—(also Sahyādri): a Kulaparvata; Mt. in Bhārta-varṣa; from this the Kāverī rises. Sages of this place visited Dvārakā.¹ A Kulaparvata where sages performed penance; recovered from the sea with cities and villages.²

¹ Bhā. V. 19. 16; VII. 13. 12; X. 90. 28 [4]; Vā. 45. 89. 104; Vi. II. 3. 3. ² Br. II. 16. 8; III. 56. 22 and 57; 57. 27; 58. 24; M. 114. 17, 29.

Sahyadhṛti—son of Śatānanda, expert in arms; he once saw an Apsaras and dropped semen in a lake; it took the shape of a mithuna who were rescued by Śantanu and became Gautamas.

M. 50. 9-11.

Sahyādri—sacred to Ekavīra; see Sahya.

M. 13. 40.

Sākalāyani—an ātreya gotrakāra.

M. 197. 3.

Sāketa—is Ayodhyā; sometime ruled by the Nāgas.

Br. III. 54. 54; 74. 195.

Sāketa—a Janapada over which the Guptas ruled.

Vā. 99. 383.

Sākṣi—witness; the Devas as witnesses to piṇḍadāna.

Vā. 110. 59 and 60.

Sākṣipa—one of the names in the third Marutgaṇa.

Vā. 67. 126.

Sāgara (१)—(Sindhu): one of the principal kṣetrams.

M. 110. 1.

Sāgara (II)—the lord of rivers;¹ married Velā, the daughter of Meru;² had a daughter Savarṇā married to Prācinabarhis.³

¹ Vā. 70. 9. ² Ib. 30. 35. ³ Br. II. 13. 38.

Sāgara (III)—a son of Śakti.

Vā. 70. 83.

Sāgaras—(also *Sagaras* s.v.) were purified by the waters of the Ganges flowing from the foot of Viṣṇu. 60,000 sons of Sumatī who were unrighteous; sent by Sagara to seize the sacrificial horse; finding it near Kapila they treated him as thief but perished by the fire of his wrath; as they dug up the earth, the sea got enlarged and came to be known as *Sāgara*; ruled Campā.

¹ Bhā. X. 41. 15; Br. III. chh. 52-3; 54. 11; 56. 3. ² Ib. III. 74. 197.

Sāṅkāśyā—the capital of Kuśadhvaja;¹ also the name of the kingdom.²

¹ Br. III. 64. 19. ² Vi. IV. 5. 29.

Sāṃkṛtas—of Kauśika gotra.

Vā. 91. 100.

Sāṃkṛtaya—the Kṣeropeta Brahmans; of Angirasa line.

Vā. 99. 164.

Sāṃkṛti—a son of Nara.

Vā. 99. 160.

Sāṃkṛtya—a Bhārgava gotrakāra; a śruta ṛṣi.

Br. II. 33. 2; M. 195. 23.

Sāmkhya (*Sāmkhyamukhya*)—Śiva.

Vā. 30. 220. 97. 175.

Sāmkhya (*Yoga*)—Revealed by Viṣṇu: taught by Kapila to Āsuri.¹ Here tattvas or first principles are taught. Puruṣa the eternal, acts as agent to get things done by the guṇas of Prakṛti. Its relation to Bhaktiyoga.² Its principles are differently enumerated as eleven, five, three and so on; according to one's *yuktī* or reason. Creation of universe according to Sāmkhya, and the place of Prakṛti and Puruṣa therein.³ Followed by Kṛṣṇa while ruling from Dvārakā and by Nārada in his worship of Naranārāyaṇa.⁴ Practised by Vairājasas;⁵ is itself a kind of yoga,⁶ born out of the creator.⁷

¹ Bhā. I. 3. 10; II. 1. 6; V. 18. 33; M. 3. 29; Vā. 30. 293. ² Bhā. III. 24. 17; 25. 31; ch. 26 (whole); 29. 2; Vā. 61. 111. ³ Bhā XI. 22. 1-25; Bhā 24 (whole). ⁴ ch. III. 3. 19; V. 19. 10; IX. 8. 14; X. 8. 45; XI. 14. 20. ⁵ M. 13. 5. ⁶ Ib. 52. 3; 110; 19; 182. 18; 183. 44; Vā. 66. 110. ⁷ M. 183. 50; 184. 24; 245. 87; 247. 9; 248. 17; 291. 2.

Sāmkhyāyanas—sages of rigid vows: learnt the *Bhāgavata* from Kumāra and imparted it to Parāśara and Bṛhaspati.

Bhā. III. 8. 7-8; M. 200. 11.

Sātyaki (also *Śaineya* and *Yuyudhāna*) a son of Satyaka;¹ followed Kṛṣṇa to Hāstinapura and was welcomed. Returned back to Dvārakā with him. Followed the Vṛṣṇi host to the city of Bāṇa and fought with Kumbhāṇḍa, his minister;² learnt the secrets of archery from Arjuna;³ defended the western gate of Mathurā, being on the right detachment of Kṛṣṇa's army: pursued the retreating enemy to five yojanas and came out successful;⁴ entered Yādava sabhā with Kṛṣṇa and Rāma and was honoured. Defended Dvārakā and expelled Sālva's army;⁵ went to see the Pāṇḍavas at Upaplāvya; was consulted by Kṛṣṇa on the eve of his war with Jarāsandha. Joined Yadus in defeating Pauṇḍraka;⁶ went with the sacrificial horse of Kṛṣṇa; fought with Aniruddha

at Prabhāsa;⁷ survived Kurukṣetra war;⁸ was killed in Yādava battle at Prabhāsa.⁹

¹Bhā. I. 10. 18; IX. 24. 13-14; M. 45. 22; Vā. 96. 63; Vi. IV. 14. 2. ²Bhā I. 13. 16 [1]; X. 58. 1 and 6, 28; 63. 3 and 8; [51 (v) 30-31; 59. 63]. ³Ib. III. 1. 31 and 35. ⁴Ib. X. 50. 20 [4]; [50 (V) 12], [30]; [51 (V) 25]. ⁵IbX. [42 (V) 13-14]; 52 [56 (V) 1]; 76. 14; 77. 4. ⁶IbX. 78 [95 (V) 2]; [50 (V) 8 and 28]. ⁷Ib. X. 89. 22 [2]; XI. 30. 16. ⁸Ib. X. 80. [3]. ⁹Vi. V. 37. 46.

Sātyamugri—a sage and a Trayārṣeya with Hiranyas-tambi and Mudgala.

M. 196. 41.

Sātyāyani—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 26.

Sātrājiti—a devī and wife of Kṛṣṇa.

Vā. 96. 233.

Sātvakīrtti—that which is above and divine;¹ the mind becomes clean and the truth is open to him and leads to jñānam or knowledge;² of Viṣṇu.³

¹Vā. 102. 54. ²Ib 74. 76. ³Ib 66. 87. 104-6.

Sātvata (I)—a son of Āyu, and father of Bhajamāna and six other sons. Attacked the Asura followers of Bali.

Bhā. VIII. 21. 17; IX. 24. 6-7.

Sātvata (II)—the son of Satva (Janhu M. P.): wife, Kausalyā; father of four sons, Bhajamāna, Bhaji etc., who founded four different dynasties.

Br. III. 70. 48; 71. 1, 2; M. 44. 46-8; Vā. 95. 47.

Sātvats (*sātvatas*)—a Yādava tribe related to the Pāṇḍavas. Their overlord was Kṛṣṇa;¹ knew how to read

others' minds and possessed high understanding and culture;² ended their lives by fighting their own relations;³ are Bhāgavatas;⁴ a line of Kings from Sātvata.⁵

¹Bhā. 1. 4. 7; 14. 25; II. 4. 20. ²Ib III. 2. 9. ³Ib XI. 30. 18. ⁴Ib XII. 8. 46. ⁵Vi. IV. 12. 44.

Sātvatam Tantram—(sātvata śāstra) is Pāñcarātra? Propounded by Viśoka, a means of obtaining mukti for women, śūdras and slaves by the sāmpradāya given here;¹ taught by Nārada.²

¹Bhā. X. 90. 34 [2]; VI. 16. 33. ²Ib I. 3. 8.

Sātvata—samhitā the *Bhāgavatam* a means to bhakti (see Sātvati śruti).

Bhā. I. 7. 6-7.

Sātvatīyas—the followers of sātvatatantra.

Bhā. V. 25. 1.

Sātvati Śruti—is *Bhāgavata*: a discourse between Śuka and Parīkṣit at Hāstinapura.

Bhā. I. 4. 7.

Sātvanuha—married Kīrtimatī.

Vā. 70. 86; 73. 31.

Sādyasugrīvi—a Pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 16.

Sādhakas—Dakṣa and other sons of Brahmā live in a place two crores of Yojanas above Maharloka.

Vā. 101. 139.

Sādharmyavaidharmyakṛta—Sadasadātmaka in other worlds: the eternal being.

Vā. 102. 34, 131.

Sādhitā—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 5.

Sādhū—(Brahmacāri): He who has the means of vidyā; a Brahmacārin well disposed to a guru; (sādhugra-hasta)—the means of doing the Karmas ordained (sādhū vaikhānasa)—by performing penance in the forest (sādhū yati) by endeavouring to apply himself to yoga.

Vā. 59. 23-4.

Sādhya (I) (Gaṇa)—born of Sādhya and Dharma: their son was Arthasiddhi;¹ created by Vāmadeva; of the Tāmasa epoch;² one of the 7 gaṇas of the Vaivasvata epoch.³

¹Bhā. VI. 6. 7; Br. II. 24. 27; 38. 3. ²M. 4. 30; 5. 17; 9. 16. ³Ib. 9. 29; Vā. 10. 71; 21. 22; 30. 99.

Sādhya (II)—Viṣṇu, Nārāyaṇa, lying in sleep in the vast mass of water.

Vā. 23. 108.

Sādhya (III)—a son of Atri, the *avatār* of the 12th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 157.

Sādhya (I)—the sons of Manu (Cākṣuṣa);¹ worshipped for control of subjects;² came with other gods to Dvārakā to ask Kṛṣṇa to go back to Vaikuṇṭha.³

¹Bhā. VI. 6. 15; 7. 3; 13. 17. ²Ib. II. 3. 5; III. 20. 42; V. 1. 8. ³Ib. XI. 6.2.

Sādhyas (II)—the twelve sons of Dharma and *Sādhyā*; superior to Gods; first created as Jayādevas from the face of Brahmā, again born in Svāyambhuva epoch as Jitas, in Tāmasa epoch as Harayas, in Raivata epoch as Vaikuṇṭhas, Svārociṣa epoch as Tuṣitas, in Uttama epoch as Satyas, in Cākṣuṣa epoch as Chāndajas, and in the Vaivasvata epoch as *Sādhyas*; Vasus are their brothers; Gods of Cākṣuṣa and Vaivasvata epochs; their names are Mana, Anumanta, Prāṇa, Nara, Apāna, Viryavān, Viti, Naya, Haya, Hamsa, Nārāyaṇa, Vibhu, and Prabhu; live in Bhuvanloka; Nārāyaṇa, their overlord;¹ worship gau, the mind-born daughter of the Mānasa manes;² requested Soma to give up Jārā to Brhaspati;³ with Angirasa's sons spread themselves in the world of Marici Garbha.⁴

¹Br. III. 3. 4-20, 58, 67; 4. 33. 8 6; 10. 88; IV. 2. 28; 15. 24, 20. 46; 30. 8; M. 36. 1; 132. 3; 171. 42; 203. 10-12; 246. 54; 247. 10; Vā. 66. 4-12; 101. 30; Vi. I. 9. 64 and 70. ²M. 15. 15. ³Ib. 23. 35. ⁴Vā. 73. 38. ⁵Ib. V. 1. 17.

Sādhyā (I)—a daughter of Dakṣa and one of the 10 wives of Dharma: mother of *Sādhyas* gaṇa.¹

¹Bhā. VI. 6. 4 and 7; Br. III. 3. 3 and 8. M. 5. 16-17; 171. 42; 203. 10; Vā. 66. 2; Vi. I. 15. 105.

Sādhyā (II)—one of the mind-born daughters of Brahmā.

M. 171. 32.

Sādhyā (III)—the mother of Vaikuṇṭhas.

Vā. 67. 41.

Sānandam (*Srinanda-Wilson*)—the musala or club of Hari.

Vi. V. 22. 7.

Sānu—a son of Satyabhāmā and Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 247; Vā. 96. 238.

Sāntānikalokas—the devas known as Vairājas live in.

Vā. 71. 52.

Sāntapanam—an expiation ceremony for ascetics guilty of sexual act.

Vā. 18. 8.

Sāndīpani—(also Sāndipana); of Kāśī, and a resident of Avanti; was the preceptor of Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma. Taught them all branches of learning in 64 days; got back his dead son recovered from the world of Yama (from the sea Vi. P.) by his pupils as *gurudakṣiṇa*; acted as purohita in the *yajñas* performed by Kṛṣṇa at Kurukṣetra;¹ his concern when Kṛṣṇa and Kucela were caught once in storm and rain.²

¹Bhā III. 3. 2; X. 45. 31-49; 90. 46. Vi. V. 21, 19-31. [2] Vā. 98. 99. ²Bhā X. 80. 39-40; Br. III. 73-79.

Sāndhivigrahika—one who has a knowledge of śāḍ-
guṇya, knows the language of countries and is skilled in
policy.

M. 215. 16.

Sāpiṇḍyam—extends to several generations.

M. 18. 29.

Sāpatya—a pupil of Yāñavalkya.

Br. II. 35. 28.

Sāma—one of the political expedients used by R̥ṣabha;¹
two fold, the real and the unreal; the first to be applied to
the sādhus (good men); by this the righteous are brought

under control;² there is no use applying it to the unrighteous. One of the four limbs of *nīti*, the others being *bheda*, *dāna* (*uppradāna-Vi. P.*) and *daṇḍa* (*daṇḍa pāta-Vi. P.*).³

Bhā. V. 4. 16. ²M. 222. 1-10. ³Ib. 148. 65-77; Vi. V. 22. 17; 33. 40.

Sāmaga—eligible for *Pārvaṇa śrāddha*;¹ best for a gift;² to be sung in connection with the rituals in digging tanks, wells, etc.³

¹Br. III. 15. 30; M. 16. 12. ²Ib. 54. 21. ³Ib. 58. 37, 43.

Sāmagas—*Prācyā* and *Kārtā*;¹ 8014 *sāmas*, *āraṇyaka* and *homa*.²

¹Vā. 30. 230; 32. 17-21; 99. 191. ²Ib. 61. 47-8; 62. 137.

Sāmaghoṣa—chanting of *Sāma Veda* identified with the voice of the *Varāha (avatār)*;¹ also *Sāmaghoṣa*.²

¹M. 248. 69. ²Vā. 62. 137.

Sāmaja—see *Nāgas*.

Br. III. 7. 351.

Sāma (samhitā)—a *Veda* imparted to *Jaimini*,¹ who arranged it under *Vyāsa*'s guidance; present in *Vāruṇi yajña* with *Viśvāvasus* and *Gandharvas*;² gave birth to a number of elephants;³ learnt by the *Asuras*;⁴ taught by *Jaimini* to his son *Sumantu* and his grandson *Sutavāna*; the latter's son *Sukarma* composed *Sahasra samhitā* and taught to his pupils *Hiraṇyanābha*, *Kausalya* and *Pauspiṇji*; 500 pupils of the latter were the northern chanters of the *Sāma*; *Hiraṇyanābha*'s disciples the eastern chanters of the *Sāma*; one of his pupils, *Kṛta*, taught to his disciples 24 branches

of the *Samhitā*,⁵ part of Viṣṇu;⁶ served with other Vedas as a horse of the chariot of Tripurāri.⁷

¹Bhā. I. 4. 21; IX. 11. 2; 21. 28; X. 7. 14; 53. 12; XI. 27. 31; XII. 6. 76; 11. 47; 12. 62. Vā. 31. 33; 65. 26. Vi. III. 4. 9 and 13. ²Br. II. 34. 15; III. 1. 25. ³Ib III. 7. 334, 339. ⁴Ib IV. 12. 17. ⁵M. 49. 76; Vā. 99. 130. Vi. III. 6. 1-7. ⁶Ib V. 1. 37. ⁷M. 85. 5; 133. 31;

Sāmanta—neighbouring chieftains; their irritation against the king is a case of internal dissension;¹ they should behave like fire towards refractory sāmantas; residence of;³ followed Haihaya in his hunting expedition;⁴ subordinate to the Kauravas.⁵

¹Br. III. 27. 13, 39; 28. 12; 38. 20; 74. 124; M. 223. 8. ²Ib. 226. ³Ib. 227. 168; 254. 21. ⁴Br. IV. 14. 10. ⁵M. 272. 37.

Sāmalanātha—a *tīrtha* sacred to Piṭṛs.

M. 22. 42.

Sāmalomakhi—Ārṣeyapravara of Angirasa.

M. 196. 7.

Sāmavratam—in honour of Śiva or Keśava.

M. 101. 26.

Sāmāni—Vaiṣṇava *sāmas* for Bhīmadvādaśi;¹ sung by Gandharvas;² Jaimini learnt them from Vyāsa;³ those learned in, know the Brahmā.⁴

¹M. 69. 44. ²Vā. 2. 31. ³Ib 9. 50; 60. 15. ⁴Ib 79. 95; 101. 346.

Sāmānya—a mother goddess.

M. 179. 30.

Sāmikā—a portion of the Pūrvasamhitā.

Vā. 61. 57.

Sāmudra—see samudra.

Br. II. 19. 128, 131-5.

Sāmudrī—a wife of Prācīnabarhiṣa (Sāvarṇi-Vā. P.) (Prācīnabarhi-M. P.); mother of ten Prācīnabarhiṣas.

Br. II. 37. 27; M. 4. 47; Vā. 30. 36.

Sāmūhika—vāstu in house buildings.

M. 253. 15.

Sāmba (1)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Jāmbavati; reincarnation of Guha;¹ attended Aniruddha's marriage at Bhojakāṭa, went with the Vṛṣṇi army to Bāṇa's city and fought with the son of Bāṇa;² went out to play and saw a huge lizard in a well and reported it to Kṛṣṇa;³ took Lakṣmaṇā, daughter of Duryodhana in a svayamvara. The Kurus imprisoned him. Afraid of Balarāma's prowess, was released by Duryodhana and was given dowry. Went to Dvārakā after the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira and defended the city against Śālva.⁴ Went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse.⁵ Went with Kṛṣṇa's sacrificial horse. Fought with Pradyumna at Prabhāsa.⁶ Disguised as a pregnant lady by Yadu youths for fun, approached a sage and asked him whether she would deliver a male child. In anger the sage said that she would give birth to a *musala* (iron rod) which would be death to the Yadu kula. Divested of his attire, the *musala* was seen; causing distress to the Yadus. The king ordered that it must be powdered and thrown into the deep. A bit that was left unpowdered was swallowed by a fish which was caught by a fisherman. The latter fixed it at the tip of his arrow. The particles of the *musala* were thrown ashore and grew to be *eraka* grass.⁷ Adopted by Gaṇḍūṣa; had five sons, all warriors, through Kāśī; one of the five vamsāvīras;⁸ married Kaśyā, daughter of Supārśva, and mother of Pañcavīras and a number of sons, all with divine sparks;⁹ was looked upon with love by the 16000

women of Kṛṣṇa and hence they were cursed by Kṛṣṇa to be robbed and dishonoured by robbers. They were rid of the curse by observing *anaṅgadāna vratam* as prescribed by Dālbhya, the sage.¹⁰ Got killed in the Yādava struggle at Prabhāsa.¹¹

¹ Bhā. I. 10. 29; 11. 17; 14. 31; III. 1. 30; X. 61. 11; M. 46. 27; 47. 18; Vi. IV. 15. 37; V. 32. 2; ² Bhā. X. 61. 26; 63. 3; ³ 64. 1-4; ⁴ Ib X 68. 1-12, 43-52; 75. 29; 76. 14; 77. 4. Vi. V. 35. 4-5. ⁵ Bhā. X. 82. 6. ⁶ Ib X 89. 22 [2]; 90. 33; XI. 30. 16. ⁷ Ib XI. 1. 13-23; Vi. V. 37. 7-10. ⁸ Br. III. 71. 191 and 260; 72. 1. ⁹ M. 47. 24. ¹⁰ Ib 70. 5-10, 17-19, 62. ¹¹ Vi. V. 37. 46.

Sāmba (II)—a son of Tarasvin.

Vā. 96. 252

Sāmba (III)—a vamsāvira.

Vā. 97. 1.

Sāmbam—the *Upapurāṇa* containing legends connected with Sāmba.

M. 53. 62.

Sāmrājī—a name of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 18. 15.

Sāmvartaka—the *pralaya* fire remembered by those who witnessed the fight between Arjuna and Aśvatthāman.

Bhā. I. 7. 31.

Sāya—a son of Prabhā.

Bhā. IV. 13. 13.

Sāyanam—a lake on the slopes of the Hemakūṭa hill.

Vā. 47. 63.

Sāyakāyani—an Ārṣeya Pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 21.

Sāyā(nha)—(Evening); born of Dhātrī and Kuhū
Bhā. VI. 18. 3; Br. II. 21. 121.

Sārana (I)—a son of Vasudeva (Ānakadundubhi) and Rohiṇī and father of Sārṣṭhi and others.¹ Followed Vṛṣṇis to Bāṇa's city. Was consulted by Kṛṣṇa on the eve of attack on Jarāsandha; being on the left detachment of Kṛṣṇa's army, defended Dvārakā against Śālva.² Went to see the Pāṇḍavas at Upaplāvya, and to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse.³

¹Bhā. I. 14. 28; IX. 24. 46. Br. II. 71. 164 and 168, M. 46. 11; Vā. 96. 162; ²Bhā. X. 63. 3; [50 (v) 8], [11]; 76. 14; ³Ib. X 78. [95 (v) 3]; 82. 6.

Sārana (II)—a son of Devajani, an Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 130.

Sārathi—an expert in the science of elephants, horses and chariots; one possessing geographical knowledge of the country, able to calculate the strength or weakness of the army corps; loyal, etc.

M. 215. 20-21.

Sāramaya—a son of Śvaphalka.

Bhā. IX. 24. 16.

Sārameyas—lineal descendants of Saramā's two sons.
Br. III. 7. 313.

Sārameyadana—one of the twenty-eight hells; contains 720 hounds of adamantine teeth; setting fire, administering poison, plundering of villages or caravans are punished here.

Bhā. V. 26. 7 and 27.

Sārasa—a kind of bird born of Jaṭāyu.

M. 6. 36.

Sārasas—sons of Śyeni and Garuḍa, in the Himālayan lakes;¹ cranes as born of Śuci.²

¹Br. III. 7. 456; 22. 65 etc. ²M. 6. 32.

Sārasā—one of the six charioteers of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 20. 92.

Sārasvata (I)—a son of Dadhici and Sarasvatī; knew the yoga power of Hari;¹ a mantrakṛt and a sage. The 9th Vedavyāsa; *avatār* of the Lord Rṣabha;² heard the *Vāyu Purāṇa* from Vasiṣṭha and narrated it to Tridhāman.³

¹Bhā. II. 7. 45; Br. II. 32. 105; Vā. 65. 91. ²Br. II. 35. 119; III. 1. 94; M. 145. 99; Vā. 23. 143; 59. 96. ³Br. IV. 4. 60-61 Vā. 103. 60.

Sārasvata (II)—the 12th kalpa;¹ an account of it in the *Bhāgavata*.²

¹M. 290. 5; ²Tb. 53. 21.

Sārasvata (III)—a son of Jaigīṣavya, an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 139.

Sārasvata (IV)—heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from Purukutsa (Dadhici) and narrated it to Parāśara (Bhṛgu).

Vi. I. 2. 9. Vi. 8. 44.

Sārasvata (V)—a Vedavyāsa of the ninth dvāpara.

Vi. III. 3. 13.

Sārasvatas—a people; a western country.

Bhā. I. 10. 34; Br. II. 16. 62; M. 114. 50.

Sārasvata mantras—the best of mantras.

Br. IV. 38. 6.

Sārasvatam—a *tīrtha* sacred to Pitṛs.

M. 22. 63.

Sārasvatam kuṇḍam—near the Agnidhārā R. of Gayā, established by Sarasvatī. Here are Śukra, Saṇḍamarka and others.

Vā. 108. 59-60.

Sārasvatavratam—sacred to Sarasvatī; worshipping of Gāyatrī on the fifth day of every pakṣa for 13 months, the performer attains Brahmaloḥa; he who listens to this reaches Vidyādharaṇṇa.

M. 66. 3-18; 101. 18.

Sārāyaṇas—the gotrakāras of Atri family.

M. 197. 1.

Sārdhanemi—belonging to Ārṣeya Pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 6.

Sārpa—one of the eight muhūrtas of the afternoon.

Br. III. 3. 39.

Sārpi—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 23.

Sārva—a particular period of the day.

Va. 66. 40.

Sārvabhauma (1)—a manifestation of Hari in the Sāvarnī epoch as the son of Devaguṇya and Sarasvatī. He deprived Purandara of Indrahood and made Bali Indra.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 17.

Sārvabhauma (II)—a son of Vidūratha, and father of Jayasena. (Jayatsena-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 22. 10; M. 50. 35; Vā. 99. 231. Vi. IV. 20. 4.

Sārvabhauma (III)—a son of Sudha(va)rma; an Ēkarāt.

M. 49. 71-2; Vā. 99. 186.

Sārṣṭhi—a son of Sāraṇa.

Vi. IV. 15. 21.

Sālagrāma—the place to which Āgnīdhra retired after dividing Jambūdvīpa among his nine sons;¹ yoga practised by Bharata at.²

¹Vi. II. 1. 24. ²Ib. II. 1. 34; 13. 4 and 34.

Sālankāyana—a Devata.

Br. III. 72. 3.

Sālankāyanas—of Kauśika gotra.

Vā. 91. 100.

Sālaḍi—a Pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 15.

Sālavanam—in Bhadrāśva, where are mango trees; complexion of men here is white, and women kumuda; their age 10,000 years.

Vā. 43. 6-9.

Sālavalaya—of the city where were Kapiśirṣaka houses.

Br. IV. 22. 26.

Sālokyatā—with *ōm* and its significance attained by a yogi.

Vā. 20. 8.

Sālva—(also *Śālva*); in Duryodhana's army; was stationed by Jarāsandha at the western gate of Mathurā, during one siege, and at the Eastern gate during the other. Attacked the south when Gomanta was besieged.¹ Was defeated and killed by Kṛṣṇa in Vaidarbhi svayamvara; arrived at Kuṇḍina.

¹Bhā. X. 78 [95 (v) 16]; 50. 11 [5], [2]; 52. 11 [8]. ²Ib. X. 52; 17 and 19; 42 [1]; 53. 17; Vā. 98. 100.

Sālvas—country of the.

Vi. II. 3. 17.

Sāvadyam—the truth of five-limbed bhūtas. An aiśvarya of yoga.

Vā. 13. 5.

Sāvarṇa (*Manu*)—a son of Prajāpati; 11th period.

Vā. 62. 4; 100. 85.

Sāvarṇa antara—(first): three gaṇas of seven ṛsis are distinguished, each of 20; he had nine mind-born sons; at the end of Cākṣuṣa and the beginning of Vaivasvata *Sāvarṇi* Manus come into being; sons of Dakṣa through his daughter; son of Samjña. *Sāvarṇa* Manus.

Vā. 100. 9, 19-29, 31, 53.

Sāvana māsa—12 months of 30 days each; year of 360 days.

Vā. 100. 223.

Sāvanam (*mānam*)—a kind of measurement.

Br. II. 21. 137; IV. 1. 221.

Sāvarṇi (Manu) (I)—s.v. 8th Manu of the future;¹ Aśvatthāman and others are sages; he would have ten sons like Dhṛti, Variyan etc;² a son of Vivasvān; engaged in penance in Meru;³ Śukra Predicted Bali, a grandson of Prahlāda as king in Savarṇi's Kingdom.⁴

¹Bhā. V. 19. 10. ²M. 9. 31. ³Ib. 11. 9, 38. ⁴Ib. 47. 218; 247. 72;

Sāvarṇi (*Srutaśrava*) (II)—a son of Mārtaṇḍa and Chāyā;¹ pupil of Sūki, became Manu Prajāpati; had his residence on the slopes of Meru.²

¹Bhā. VIII. 13. 10. ²Vā. 84. 31; 100. 19.

Sāvarṇi (III)—a student of *Atharva Samhitā*.

Bhā. XII. 7. 3.

Sāvarṇi (IV)—a Paurāṇika: learnt the *mūla samhitā* from the disciple of Vyāsa.

Bhā. XII. 7. 5 and 7; Br. II. 35. 64 and 66.

Sāvarṇi (V)—one of the sages of the Naimiṣa; learned in Śruti; an able speaker, addressed Vāyu; wife Sāmudrī.

Vā. 1. 123; 21. 1; 30. 36; 34. 62.

Sāvarṇi (VI)—of śyāma colour; represents Ṛkāra.

Vā. 26. 40.

Sāvarṇi (VII)—a pupil of Romaharṣaṇa.

Vi. III. 6. 17.

Sāvarṇimanu—14th Manu from औ of Kārbūra varṇa.

Vā. 26. 46.

Savarṇika (I)—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

Sāvarṇika (II)—the tenth Manu.

Vā. 26. 42.

Sāvarṇikas—Paurāṇikas, versed in *Yajurvākyaārtha*.

Vā. 61. 60.

Sāvitra (I)—a *muhūrta* of the night.

Br. III. 3. 43: Vā. 66. 44.

Sāvitra (II)—one of the eleven Rudras.

M. 5. 30; 253. 42.

Sāvitra (III)—a mantra gaṇa.

M. 171. 52.

Sāvitra (VI)—the tenth Kalpa.

Vā. 21. 31.

Sāvitṛavanam—the forest in the region of the Uttarakurus.

M. 83. 34.

Sāvitṛī (I)—a R. in Plakṣadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 4.

Sāvitṛī (II)—the daughter of Savitṛī: Satī compared to her by Dakṣa.

Bhā. VI. 18. 1; IV. 2. 11.

Sāvitṛī (III)—the initiating *mantra*: the study of;¹ the sole property of Brahmans.²

¹Bhā. VIII. 18. 14; III. 12. 42: Vā. 77. 21. ²Ib. 106. 58; 109. 21.

Sāvitṛī (iv)—Brahmā contemplated her in his mind when engaged in creation; at that time a being half male and half female broke through his body and it was named Śatarūpā;¹ also called Sarasvatī, Gāyatrī and Brahmāṇī;² Viśvarūpā with two feet; came out by cutting through the head of Brahmā.³

¹M. 3. 30. ²Ib. 4. 10; 187. 45; 260. 44. ³Vā. 23. 78, 91.

Sāvitṛī (v)—the Goddess worshipped by King Aśvapati.
M. 208. 6.

Sāvitṛī (vi)—the daughter of Aśvapati and Mālati, married Satyavān. Nārada spoke to her of his short life: Followed him to the forest knowing that his end was nearing. Enjoyed his company seeing the fauna and flora there: saw him unconscious when cutting fuel,¹ saw the Lord of death and begged him on her knees to let him live. Yama granted her a boon which she would desire. Her first was that her father-in-law should get back his sight and his kingdom. Though granted, she pursued Yama to free her husband and praised the god's glory. She was asked to name another boon and that was to bless her father with a number of sons. It was granted. Yama asked her to get back. She did not feel weary and pursued him. Her third request was to grant her one hundred sons. Her continuous praise and earnestness pleased the god who restored her husband back to life. She returned to the place where the body of Satyavān lay, with him she went home, found Dyumatsena enjoying his regained eye-sight and people requesting him to take up the kingship again. Lived long and happy.

¹M. Chh. 208-9. ²Ib. Chh. 210-4.

Sāvitṛīkalpa—the 24th kalpa.

M. 290. 9.

Sāvitrītīrtham (I)—in the Narmadā. (Gayā-Vā. P.), auspicious for bath and the offering of madhyānha sandhya or noon prayers.

M. 194. 6. Vā. 112, 22.

Sāhari—belonging to ārṣeya pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 23.

Sāhasadaṇḍa—Uttama and Madhyama.

M. 227. 16-21.

Sāhvaya—a Marut of the third gaṇa.

Br. III. 5-95

Sikata—a class of gods performing śrāddha.

Br. III. 10. 109. Vā. 73. 61.

Sikatāparvatamaru—near the kingdom of Vidyādharas: watered by the Nalinī.

Br. II. 18. 60.

Sita (I)—a sage of the Auttama epoch.

M. 9. 14.

Sita (II)—married Ēkaparnā, the daughter of Menā.

M. 13. 9.

Sita (III)—Śukra; one of the nine grahas; colour white.

M. 93. 10.

Sitakalpa—the thirty-second kalpa; Brahmā's mind born is of kṛṣṇa colour; Brahmā called him Aghora; he had from his side four sons, all black in colour, dress etc.; these

later worshipped the lord for 1000 years and attained Rudrahood.

Vā. 23. 22-35.

Sitāmsuka—a saimhikeya.

Vā. 68. 19.

Sitodam—a sacred lake in Meru.

M. 113. 46.

Siddha—a son of Krodha and a deva gandharva.

Br. III. 6. 38.

Siddhas—Invisible celestials;¹ impart wisdom;² and sing in praise of Hari;³ came to see Kṛṣṇa;⁴ Kapila was the greatest of siddhas;⁵ vanquished by Rāvaṇa in Jambūdvīpa;⁶ wander in this world in the guise of Brahmans; hence guests must be fed worthy of them; devas are Yogeśvaras and move for the promotion of dharma in different guises.⁷

¹ Bhā. II. 6. 13; III. 20. 44; V. 1. 8; VI. 2. 32; 7. 3-4; VII. 8. 37-8. ² Ib. VIII. 14. 8; 23. 26. ³ Ib. X. 3. 6; 4. 11; 10. 28; 25. 31; 39. 44; 62. 19; 85. 41. ⁴ Ib. XI. 6. 3; 12. 3; 14. 5. ⁵ Ib. XI. 16. 15; 24. 12; 31. 2; XII. 12. 6. ⁶ Br. II. 15. 10; III. 7. 255; IV. 20. 46; 30. 9; 33. 3, 39. 56. ⁷ Vā. 23. 191; 30. 88, 34. 21; 38. 58. 47. 46; 71. 74; 72. 35.

Siddhakṣetram (I)—on the banks of the Ganges.

M. 110. 12.

Siddhakṣetram (II)—in the Himālayas;¹ where Yogins go with their very bodies or Kāyārohaṇam.²

¹ Vā. 23. 175, 182. ² Ib. 23. 222.

Siddhapadam—the holy spot on the Sarasvatī where Devabhūti attained *nirvāṇa*.

Bhā. III. 33. 31.

Siddhapura—a *tīrtha* sacred to Mātā.

M. 13. 46.

Siddhalakṣmī—in Geyacakra.

Br. IV. 19. 80.

Siddhaloka—(Svarga)¹ the permanent residence of Nārada.²

¹ Vā. 41. 81-2. ² Bhā. IV. 29. 80.

Siddhavanam—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 55.

Siddhā (I)—the presiding deity of Sarvarohahara cakra.

Br. IV. 37. 9.

Siddhā (II)—another name for Kumārī.

Vā. 49. 92.

Siddhārtha (I)—a son of Maṇibhadra and Puṇyajani; an Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 122; Vā. 69. 154.

Siddhārtha (II)—a son of Suddhodana.

M. 271. 12.

Siddhi (I)—wife of Bhaga.

Bhā. VI. 18. 2.

Siddhi (II)—a daughter of Dakṣa; married Dharma; mother of Sukha.

Br. I. 9. 50, 61, 62; Vā. 10. 25, 37; Vi. I. 7. 23 and 31.

Siddhi (III)—the wife of Kāma.

Br. II. 9. 62.

Siddhi (IV)—a devī in the Cakrarājaratha.

Br. IV. 19. 4.

Siddhi (v)—a Kalā of Brahmā.

Br. IV. 35. 94.

Siddhi (VI)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 18.

Siddhi (VII)—of yoga; when one feels himself and the earth all of tejas becomes a siddha;¹ the state of attaining the desired thing by means of vaivastyā from the śarīrimahat;² characteristics of: pratibhā, śravaṇa, darśan of devas and brahmāvarta;³ eight fold.⁴

¹Vā. 11. 64. ²Ib. 59. 75. ³Ib. 12. 6 and 9. ⁴Vi. I. 6. 16.

Siddhis—eighteen in number of which ten are the principles of guṇas, and eight depend on Hari. These are Aṇimā, Mahimā, Laghimā, Prākāśya, Īśitva, Vaśita: other siddhis enumerated: All these are consequences of yoga.

Bhā. XI. 15. 3-34. Br. IV. 18. 18; 38. 38.

Siddhikṣetram—in the Amarakāṇṭaka hill.

Br. III. 13. 14.

Siddhimati—the wife of Matanga and mother of Laghuśyāma

Br. IV. 31. 103.

Siddheśvaram—a tīrtha sacred to Pitṛs.

M. 22. 43; 191. 108, 122.

Sinīvālī (I)—a daughter of Angiras and Smṛti, and wife of Dhātri: mother of Darśa.

Bhā. IV. 1. 34; VI. 18. 3; Vā. 28. 15; Br. II. 11. 18. Vi. Ī. 10. 7;

Sinīvālī (II)—a R. in Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 10.

Sinīvālī (III)—the goddess of the New Moon day; a Śakti, the New Moon day which ends in the Prathama day;¹ the moon enters the sun on the New Moon day;² a day for meritorious gifts.³

¹Br. II. 11. 18; 26. 44; 28. 10, 59; IV. 32. 13; M. 133. 36; 141. 9, 50. ²Vā. 50. 201; 55. 42; 56. 9, 54. ³Vi. II. 8. 80.

Sinī(vālī) (IV)—left her consort Kardama and loved Soma with 8 other Devis; a devī attending on Soma.

M. 23. 34; Br. III. 65, 26; Vā. 90. 25.

Sinīvālī (v)—a son of Anuhrada.

Vā. 67. 75.

Sindhavas—The seas which issue from the urethra of Brahmā.

Bhā. III. 12. 26.

Sindhu (I)—a R. in Bhārata varṣa: The region round about fell into the hands of Vrātyas and others;¹ a mahānadi: falls into the western ocean: fit for śrāddha.²

¹Bhā. V. 19. 18; XII. 1. 39; Vā. 45. 97. ²Ib. 47. 39; 69. 241; 77. 56, 113; 108. 79.

Sindhu (II)—(c). Its king was Jayadratha, who was a contemporary of Jarāsandha: was stationed on the east of Gomanta during the siege.

Bhā. X. 52. 11 [6].

Sindhu (III)—a Kṣetram in Prayāgā.

M. 110. 1.

Sindhu (IV)—one of the three branches of the Gangā from the Pāriyātra hill flowing to the north;¹ in the chariot of Tripurāri;² flows through the kingdoms of Darada, Kāsmīra, Gāndhāra and others: falls into the western ocean;³ noted for Padma elephants;⁴ north and south of, unfit for śrāddha;⁵ confluence of, with the sea holy.⁶

¹M. 114. 20; 121. 40; Br. II. 16. 24, 27. ²M. 133. 23; 163. 62. ³Br. II. 18. 41, 46-7; III. 13. 121. ⁴Ib. III. 7. 358. ⁵Ib. III. 14. 33 and 81. ⁶Ib. III. 13. 57.

Sindhuka—an Āndhra: overcame the Kaṇva Suśarman (Śunga) and began the Āndhra line: ruled for 23 years.

Br. III. 74. 161; Vā. 99. 348-9.

Sindhutaṭa—the region of the Indus; ruled by Mlecchas.

Vi. IV. 24. 69.

Sindhudeśa—noted for war horses.

Br. IV. 16. 16.

Sindhudvīpa (I)—a son of Nābha, and father of Ayutāyu.

Bhā. IX. 9. 16.

Sindhudvīpa (II)—a son of Ambarīṣa, and father of Ayutāyu.

Br. III. 63. 170; M. 12. 45; Vā. 88. 171; Vi. IV. 4. 36.

Sindhunetra—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 82.

Sindhumaṇḍala—(c) a northern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 47.

Sindhuyojana—a kind of measurement.

Br. IV. 31. 66.

Sindhuretā—the kingdom of.

M. 121. 48.

Sindhusauvīra—(c) the country over which Rahūgaṇa ruled.

Bhā. V. 10. 1; M. 114. 41; Vā. 45. 116.

Simha (I)—a son of Mādri and Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 61. 15.

Simha (II)—a palace in the form of a lion; the *torana* is 16 hastas.

M. 269. 36, 49.

Simhas—born of Hari and Pulaha; as a son of Jāmbavān, a *vānara jāti*,¹ a golden image of, as a gift for *vīravratam* of women;² the riding animal of Lalitā,³ born out of the wrath of Śiva and destroyed Dakṣa's sacrifice.⁴

¹ Br. III. 7. 176, 304, 319; 22. 19; 26. 30; IV. 6. 50. ² M. 101. 28.

³ Br. III. 35. 38; 51. 10; IV. 17. 8; 29. 41. ⁴ Vā. 101. 295.

Simhaghoṣa—a son and commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 81; 26. 48.

Simhadvāra—the lion-gate in front of Śivaloka.

Br. III. 32. 11.

Simhanāda (also meghanāda) a war cry;¹ made by Kṛṣṇa on seeing the Ariṣṭa bull,² before wrestling with Cāṇūra.³

¹ Br. IV. 29. 28; ² Vi. V. 14. 8. ³ Ib. V. 20. 35.

Simharatha—the chariot of lion of Kārttikeya.
Vā. 41. 38.

Simhala—an Upadvīpa to Jambūdvīpa;¹ the modern Ceylon: to be conquered by Kalki.²

¹ Bhā. V. 19. 30. ² Br. II. 31. 82; III. 73. 107; M. 144. 56.

Simhalas—Ceylonese.

Vā. 58. 82; 98. 107.

Simhastha Brhaspati—When Guru is in Simha (this only once in every twelve years) Gayāśrāddham not to be omitted.

Vā. 105. 19.

Simhāsana—the lion throne for kings;¹ of Devī which was placed in the Sabhā,² of the Pāṇḍavas; Mārkaṇḍeya seated by Yudhiṣṭhira on;³ of Tāraka Asura.⁴

¹ Br. III. 26. 21. ² Ib. IV. 14. 12. ³ M. 103. 18. ⁴ Ib. 148. 29;

Simhāsaneśvarī—Lalitā

Br. IV. 15. 58.

Simhāsya—a palace with candraśālas.

M. 269. 46.

Simhikā (I)—a daughter of Diti and Kaśyapa and sister of Hiranyakaśipu: the wife of Vipracitti, and mother of one hundred and one sons of whom Rāhu was the eldest;¹ mother of 14 Rākṣasas;² mother of *grahas*.³

¹ Bhā. V. 24. 1; VI. 6. 37; 18. 13; Br. II. 24. 92; M. 6. 25; Vā. 67. 60; 128. 50; VI. I. 15. 141. ² Br. III. 5. 12; VI. I. 21. 10-11; ³ M. 171. 60.

Simhikā (II)—a daughter of Dakṣa;¹ a goddess enshrined at Kṛtaśauca.²

¹ M. 171. 29. ² Ib. 13. 45.

Sirālaka—a son of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 26. 48.

Silindhras —(c) a western kingdom watered by the Sitā.

Br. II. 18. 44.

Sitā (I)—a branch of the Gangā issuing from the city of Brahmā: descends Kesara and other hills, falls on the summits of Gandhamādana, and traversing the continent of Bhadrāśva, falls into the Eastern Ocean;¹ rises out of the Sitānta slopes of the Mukuṇḍa hill, flows through Sumaṇḍasa, Mālyavata, Vaikanka, Maṇiparvatam, Rṣabham, Jaṭhara, Devakūṭa, and reaches through the Gandhamādana and takes the name of Alakanandā and enters the Mānasa lake.

Bhā V. 17. 5-6; Br. II. 12. 16; 18. 22, 41-5; 26. 44; III. 56 52; Vā. 42. 17-35; 47. 39, 43; 55. 42; Vi. II. 2. 34-5; 8. 113.

Sitā (II)—The goddess enshrined at Citrakūṭa.

M. 13. 39.

Sitā (III)—a R. of Kuśadvīpa.

M. 122. 71.

Sitā (IV)—wife of Havyavāhana.

Vā. 29. 14.

Sitā (v)—the supernatural daughter of Janaka,¹ is Lakṣmī; the wife of Rāma;² was discovered by Sīradhvaja when ploughing the earth for a sacrifice.³ In her svayamvara, Rāma broke the *dhanus* of Śiva. Ravished by her beauty Rāvaṇa took her to Lankā and kept her under a *śimśupa* tree. Recovered by Rāma. Ever devoted to her lord, enjoyed his company at the capital. In the sacrifices she gave away all her things as gifts except *saumāṅgalya*.

Bore the water jar when Bharata carried the Pādukā.⁴ Respect of, to Brahmanas and elders; was sent to Vālmiki's hermitage though pregnant as Rāma heard a citizen speak ill of her stay in Rāvaṇa's palace; gave birth to Kuśa and Lava. After entrusting her sons to the care of the sage, she entered the bowels of the earth.⁵

¹ Vi. IV. 4. 92-3; 5. 28; ² Vā. 106. 58; Vi. I. 9. 144; ³ Vā. 88. 195; 89. 15; 108. 19 and 25. ⁴ Bhā. V. 19. 1-5; IX. 10. 3; 13. 18; XI. 4. 21; Br. III. 63. 196; Bhā. IX. 10. 6-30. 44 & 56; 11. 4 and 35; X. 71. 9: 83. 10; ⁵ IX. 10. 41 and 47: 11. 10-15.

Sītādri—a Mt. in Gayāśilā.

Vā. 108. 56.

Sītārāmāśrama—sacred to Hari.

Bhā VII. 14. 32.

Sīterajā—a R. of the Bhāratavarṣa.

Vā. 45. 101.

Sītodam—a lake.

Vā. 42. 47.

Sītodāmpādikā—a R. of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 21.

Simanta—one of the *samskāras* enjoined on a *dviija*.

Vi. III. 13. 6.

Siradhvaja—a son of Hrasvaroman; when he was ploughing the earth for an *yajña*, he discovered Sītā, and hence her name. Father of Kuśadhvaja; (his brother, Kuśadhvaja and son Bhānumat-Vi. P.).

Bhā IX. 13. 18-19; Vā. 89. 15-17; Vi. IV. 5. 27-30.

Sīrāyudha—(Baladeva); had the ploughshare as his weapon.

Vi. IV. 1. 94 and 96.

Sīri—(Baladeva).

Vi. IV. 13. 85; V. 36. 13.

Sukanyā (I)—A daughter of Sayāti: when once she went with her father to the hermitage of Cyavana, she saw an anthill with two luminous objects in holes which she pricked with a thorn. This resulted in blood-flowing from the eyes of the sage Cyavana. The king asked the sage's pardon by giving his daughter in marriage. Aśvins called on them and made Cyavana look young to the puzzle of Sukanyā. The Aśvins revealed to her of Cyavana's rejuvenation. Once her father came and seeing her with a young man, he took him to be her paramour and scolded her. But when he heard the truth of the matter he was pleased.

Bhā. IV. 3. 2-23; Br. III. 1. 93; 8. 31; 25. 80; 61. 19; M. 12. 21; Vā. 65. 90; 86. 23. Vi. IV. 1. 62.

Sukanyā (II)—mother of Sumedhas.

Vā. 70. 26.

Sukamala—a son of Devayani, and an Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 129.

Sukara—a Rākṣasa.

Vā. 69. 166.

Sukarman (I)—a son of Śvaphalka.

Bhā. IX. 24. 16; Br. III. 71. 112.

Sukarman (II)—A son of Sunvā(na): an illustrious pupil of Jaimini and author of the *Saman* with a thousand

Samhitas. His pupils were Hiranyanābha and Pauṣyañji, besides an Āvantya: Had 500 disciples from the north and a good number from the east.¹ The story goes that as he taught the *Samhitas* on *anadhyayana* days, Indra killed his pupils. At this the sage took to prāyopavesa, and Indra appeased him by saying that he would have two best pupils alive, and these were Hiranyanābha and Pauṣyañji.²

¹ Bhā. XII. 6. 76-78; Vā. 61. 27-32. ² Br. II. 35. 32; Vi. III. 6. 2-3.

Sukarmas—gods of the epoch of the 13th Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 31.

Sukarmāṇa (I)—a group of gods of the epoch of Raucya Manu: Gods of the fourth Sāvārṇa Manu.

Br IV. 1. 84 & 88, 97, 100; Vā. 100. 87.

Sukarmāṇa (II)—one of the three devagaṇas of the 13th Manu; oblation given to them are curds and ghee.

Vā. 100. 101, 104; Vi. III. 2. 38.

Sukarmāṇa (III)—a group of Gods of the XII epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 34.

Sukarṣa—a mantragāṇa.

M. 171. 25.

Sukalpa—one of the eight sons of Mahāpadma, all of whom ruled only for 12 years.

M. 272. 21.

Sukāmas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 20.

Sukālas—the Pitṛs, sons of Vasiṣṭha—Hiraṇya garbha, propitiated by śūdras in ceremonies: Mānasa is their kingdom: The R. Narmadā is their mind-born daughter (Mānasi Kanyā Narmadā).

Br. III. 10. 96-7. Vā. 73. 46-8.

Sukālina—a class of Pitṛs.

M. 102. 21.

Sukīrti (*Bhārgava*)—a sage of the second Sāvarṇa epoch.

Br. IV. 1. 69.

Sukumāra (I)—King: a son of Dhṛṣṭaketu and father of Vītihotra.

Bhā. IX. 17. 9.

Sukumāra (II)—a son of Havya: after him Sukumāra varṣa.

Br. II. 14. 17-19; Vā. 33. 16.

Sukumāra (III)—a son of Suvibhu and father of Dhṛṣṭaketu.

Br. III. 67. 76; Vā. 92. 71; Vi. IV. 8. 20.

Sukumāra (IV)—a son of Bhavya of Śākadvīpa.

Vi. II. 4. 60.

Sukumāram—a kingdom of Śākadvīpa down the Jalada hill; named after Sukumāra.

Br. II. 14. 19; 19. 91; M. 122. 21; Vā. 33. 18. 49. 86.

Sukumārī (I)—a R. of Śākadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 96; M. 122. 30; Vā. 49. 91. Vi. II. 4. 65.

Sukumārī (II)—a R. from Śuktimanta.

M. 114. 32; Vā. 45. 107.

Śukṛta (I)—a son of Vasiṣṭha and a Prajāpati of the Svārociṣa epoch.

M. 9. 9.

Sukṛta (II)—a son of Pṛthu.

M. 49. 55.

Sukṛta (III)—a sage of the X epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 27.

Sukṛtā (I)—a R. of Plakṣadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 19; Vā. 49. 17; Vi. II. 4. 11.

Sukṛtā (II)—a R. of the Śākadvīpa.

M. 122. 33.

Sukṛti (I)—a sage of the epoch of the Tenth Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 22.

Sukṛti (II)—a son Vṛṣa.

Vā. 99. 178.

Sukṛti (III)—a son of Pṛthu and father of Vibhrāja.

Vi. IV. 19. 42.

Sukṛśā—a R. from R̥ṣyavān.

M. 114. 25.

Suketana—son of Sunītha, and father Dharmaketu.

Bhā. IX. 17. 8.

Suketu (I)—a son of Nandivardhana of Magadha, and father of Devarāta; a bold and righteous king.

Bhā. IX. 13. 14; Br. III. 64. 7; Vā. 89. 7; Vi. IV. 5. 25. Br. III. 64. 7.

Suketu (II)—a son of Uttama Manu.

Br. II. 36. 40; Vā. 62. 35.

Suketu (III)—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 6; Vā. 68. 6.

Suketu (IV)—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 243.

Suketu (V)—a son of Sagara.

Br. III. 63. 147.

Suketu (VI)—a son of Ketumān: father of Dharmaketu.

Br. III. 67. 74.

Suketu (VII)—a son of Sunitha; a righteous monarch; father of Dharmaketu.

Vā. 92. 69-70; Vi. IV. 8. 19.

Sukeśa (I)—a sage in Dāruvana.

Br. II. 27. 104.

Sukeśa (II)—a Dānava.

Br. III. 61. 9; Vā. 68. 9.

Sukeśa (III)—a Mt.

Br. III. 7. 453.

Sukeśi (ā)—a daughter of Tumburu.

Br. III. 7. 13; IV. 33. 19; Vā. 69. 49.

Sukṣatra—a Bṛhadratha: ruled Magadha for 56 years.

Br. III. 74. 112.

Sukṣetra (I)—a son of the second Sāvarṇa Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 71.

Sukṣetra (II)—a son of Brahmasāvarṇi Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 28.

Sukha (I)—born of Śānti.

Bhā. IV. 1. 51.

Sukha (II)—a son of Siddhi.

Br. II. 9. 61; Vā. 10. 37.

Sukha (III)—a son of Śuki and Garuḍa.

Br. III. 7. 450.

Sukhaduhkha—represent Brahman.

Br. IV. 43. 77.

Sukhavratam—performer of the, becomes Yakṣarāja.

M. 101, 73.

Sukhā (I)—the city of Varuṇa to the west of Meru: on the Mānasa: midnight here when midday at Amarāvati.

Br. II. 21. 32. 38; Vā. 50. 89; Vi. II. 8. 9.

Sukhā (II)—one of the three Devagaṇas of the first Sāvarni Manu: 20 in number.

Br. IV. 1. 12, 18-19.

Sukhā (III)—R. a mahānadī between the Nīlā and Kumuñja hills; on its shores is *ε tālavana*.

Vā. 37. 23.

Sukhī—a R. in Plakṣadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 19.

Sukhīnala—a son of Nṛcakṣu and father of Pariplava.

Bhā. IX. 22. 41. 2.

Sukhībala—a son of Nṛcakṣu (Tricakṣu-Vā.P.), (Nṛpacakṣu-Vi.P.) and father of Pāriplava.

M. 50. 82; Vā. 99. 274; Vi. IV. 21. 12.

Sukhodaya—a son of Medhātithi and founder of the Sukhodayam kingdom (Sukhānu kingdom in Plakṣadvīpa).

Br. II. 14. 36-8; Vā. 33. 32; Vi. II. 4. 4 and 5.

Sukhodayam—a varṣa adjoining the Nārada hill of Plakṣa;¹ same as the Kaumāram.²

¹ Br. II. 14. 38; 19. 15; Vā. 49. 14; ² M. 122. 22.

Sugati—a son of Gaya and Gāyantī.

Bhā. V. 15. 14.

Sugativratam—leads to the world of Indra.

M. 101. 56.

Sugandha—a son of Devajanī and an Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 130.

Sugandhā (I)—(Sugandhi)—a servant maid of Vasudeva: gave birth to Puṇḍra and Kapila through Vasudeva.

Br. III. 71. 163, 185.

Sugandhā (II)—the Goddess enshrined at Mādhavana.

M. 13. 37.

Sugandhā (III)—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 7.

Sugandhi—one of the 13 wives of Vasudeva; mother of Puṇḍra.

Vā. 96. 161, 183.

Sugrīva (I)—a friend of Rāma. Dvidida was one of his ministers. Helped Rāma in his expedition to Lankā. Held the chauri when Bharata carried the Pādukā. Attained salvation by satsanga;¹ the son of Viraja and Sūrya: Rumā was his queen: younger brother of Vāli;² present at Rāma's abhiṣeka,³ to be worshipped before commencing the construction of a palace.⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 10. 16, 19 & 43; X. 67. 2; XI. 12. 6. ² Br. III. 7. 215, 220 & 70. ³ Vi. IV. 4. 100. ⁴ M. 268. 15

Sugrīva (II)—the name of a horse of the chariot of Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 53. 5; 70. 14; 89. 49.

Sugrīva (III)—a son of Śrutadevī and Kṛta.

M. 46. 5.

Sugrīva (iv)—the name of a son of Garuḍa on the Vaikanka hill.

Vā. 39. 40.

Sugrīva (v)—a king of Kinnaras; a gaṇa, all of them horse-faced, and going after his name

Vā. 41. 30; 69. 32.

Sugrīvi—a daughter of Tāmrā and Kaśyapa; mother of sheep, horses, camels and asses.

M. 6. 30, 33; Vi. I. 21. 15, 17.

Sucakṣu—a branch of the Gangā.

Br. III. 56. 52.

Sucala—ruled for 22 years.

Vā. 99. 306.

Sucandra (i)—went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse;¹ an Andhaka.²

¹ Bhā. X. 82. 6. ² Br. III. 71. 143.

Sucandra (ii)—a son of Krodhā and a Devagandharva; father of Dhūmrāśva.

Br. III. 6. 39; Vā. 68. 39; 86. 18.

Sucandra (iii)—a son of Devajanī: an Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 129.

Sucandra (iv)—of the solar race: an ally of Kārtavīrya: an able soldier: Attacking him, Paraśurāma remembered Bhadrakālī and vanquished him: father of Puṣkarākṣa.

Br. III. 39. 18, 50; 40. 1.

Sucandra (v)—a son of king Hemacandra.

Br. III. 61. 13.

Sucandra (vi)—a son of Kṛṣṇa given to the sonless Karūṣa in adoption.

M. 46. 25.

Sucāru (i)—a son of Rukmiṇi and Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 61. 8; M. 47. 16; Vi. V. 28. 2.

Sucāru (ii)—a son of Pratibāhu.

Vā. 96. 251; Vi. IV. 15. 42.

Suciti—a Jayādeva.

Br. III. 4. 2.

Sucitti—a mantrakṛt.

M. 145. 104.

Sucitra—a Śiva god.

Br. II. 36. 33.

Sucinta—a Ṛṣika.

M. 145. 96.

Suciratha—a son of Vicitraratha and father of Vṛṣṇimat.

Vi. IV. 21. 11-12.

Sucirā—a Mother Goddess.

M. 179. 29.

Sucīrā (*Sucārā B*)—a daughter of Śvaphalka.

Bhā. IX. 24. 17.

Succhāyā—a daughter of Agni and wife of Śiṣṭa, (Śiṣṭi-Vi.P.).

M. 4. 38; Vi. I. 13. 1.

Sujangha—the first of several sons of Dattāli; all known as Paulastyas.

Vā. 28. 24.

Sujanghī—a wife of Dānāgni: many sons all Paulastyas.

Br. II. 11. 29.

Sujana—a son of Bhṛgu.

M. 195. 12.

Sujaya—a Bhavya god.

Br. II. 36. 71.

Sujāta—a Vānara chief and a son of Śveta.

Br. III. 7, 181.

Sujātā—a Brahnavādinī.

Br. II. 33. 19.

Sujāteyas—belonging to Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 7.

Sujārakas—a tribe.

Vā. 45. 122.

Sujyeṣṭha—a son of Agnimitra, and father of Vasumitra;¹ ruled for seven years.²

¹ Bhā. XII. 16. 17. Vi. IV. 24. 35. ² Br. III. 74. 151.

Sutami—a son of Ugrasena.

Br. III. 71. 133. Vā. 96. 132.

Sutanū (I)—a daughter of Ugrasena, the Kāśi king, and a wife of Vasudeva, mother of Pauṇḍraka.

Bhā. X. 66. [5]; Br. III. 71. 134; M. 44. 76; 46. 21; Vi. IV. 14. 21.

Sutanū (II)—a daughter of Yudhiṣṭhira; married Aśvasuta, son Vajra.

Vā. 96. 250.

Sutapas (I)—the gods of the eighth manvantara: one of the three devagaṇas of the first Sāvarṇi Manu, twenty in number.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 12; Br. IV. 1. 12, 14 & 15. Vā. 100. 13-15.

Sutapas (II)—a son of Antariṣṭha and father of Amitrajit.

Bhā. IX. 12. 12.

Sutapas (III)—a son of Hema, and father of Bali.

Bhā. IX. 23. 4; Br. III. 74. 25; Vi. IV. 18. 12.

Sutapas (IV)—the progenitor and husband of Pṛṣṇi of the Svāyambhuva epoch.

Bhā. X. 3. 32.

Sūtapas (V)—one of the seven sons of Vasiṣṭha, and Ūrjā;¹ a sage of the Raucya epoch.²

¹ Br. II. 11. 42; Vā. 28. 36; Vi. I. 10. 13. ² Br. IV. 1. 103.

Sutapas (vi)—a Śiva god.

Br. II. 36. 33.

Sutapas (vii)—a Marut of the first gaṇa.

Br. III. 5-92.

Sutapas (viii)—a Vānara chieftain.

Br. III. 7. 236.

Sutapas (ix)—(Paulapa) a sage of the Rohita epoch.

Br. IV. 1. 64.

Sutapas (x)—(Ātreya) a sage of the fourth Sāvārṇa Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 91. Vā 100. 96.

Sutapas (xi)—a son of Sena.

M. 48. 23.

Sutapas (xii)—a son of Pariṣṇava or Pariplava.

M. 50. 83.

Sutapas (xiii)—Gods of the Sāvārṇi epoch.

Vi. III. 2. 15.

Sutapas (xiv)—a sage of the XII epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 35.

Sutapas (xv)—a sage of the XIII epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 40.

Sutaptā—a R. of the Plakṣadvīpa.

Vā. 49. 17.

Sutamitra—a Marut of the second gaṇa.

Br. III. 5. 93.

Sutalam (I)—an under world and the residence of Bali: represents the two knees of the Lord;¹ Built by Viśvakarman. Bali was sent to this as punishment but was pleased with it: the great cave which Bali and Prahlāda entered;² reached by Kṛṣṇa and Rāma to recover their brothers killed by Kamsa; Bali then as Indrasena welcomed them;³ Pātālam, assigned to Bali by Vāmana.⁴

¹ Bhā. II. 1. 27; 5. 40; V. 24. 7 & 18; VIII. 13. 14. ² Ib. VIII. 22. 32; 23. 3 & 9, 11-12. ³ Ib. X. 85. 34-38. ⁴ M. 246, 69, 75-9; Vi. II. 5. 2-3.

Sutalam (II)—the second world of white soil: residence of Brahmanas;¹ here is the town of Mahājambha and other Asuras and Nāgas.²

¹ Br. II. 20. 11, 14, 25; Vā. 50. 11, and 13. ² Vā. 50. 20-25.

Sutahotra—a son of Svarbhānu; had three sons Kāśa, Śala, and Gṛtsamada.

Vā. 92. 2.

Sutāpī (I)—a daughter of Devakī and one of the seven wives of Vasudeva.

M. 44. 73.

Sutāpī (II)—the avatār of the Lord in the second dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 120.

Sutāra (I)—an Yakṣa gaṇa.

Vā. 69. 39.

Sutāra (II) (*Sutara*)—a gaṇa of the 4th Sāvārṇa Manu of 10 gods.

Br. IV. 1. 84, 89.

Sutārā—a daughter of Upamadgu (Cal. Edṇ. and Wilson-sister).

Vi. IV. 14. 9.

Sutāla—a ṛtvik at the Yāga of Brahmā.

Vā. 106. 36.

Sutuṣṭimat—a son of Ugrasena.

Vi. IV. 14. 20.

Sutīrtha—a son of Suṣeṇa.

Vā. 99. 273.

Sutyā—a special ceremonial of the Soma sacrifice (of *Prthu*); the *havis* for Bṛhaspati offered to Indra, and hence the *Sūta*—Bṛhaspati and Indra, master and disciple; the wrong offering led to *Sūta's* varṇa vaikṛta.

Vā. 1. 34; 62. 137.

Sutrāmas (*Sutrāman Bhā. P.*)—(*Sūtrāmaṇa-Vi. P.*) gods of the epoch of the thirteenth Manu, of the Raucya Manu (*Sutrāmaṇas*).

Bhā. VIII. 13. 31; Br. IV. 1. 97-99; Vi. III. 2. 38.

Sutrāmāṇa—one of the three devagaṇas of the 13th Raucya manu; these devas drink ghee given in Prayājya homas.

Vā. 100. 101, 104.

Sutvat (*Sunvān*)—the son and pupil of Sumantu: father of Sukarman.

Br. II. 35. 31; Vā. 61. 26.

Sutvāna (I)—the name of the daityas.

Br. III. 6. 14.

Sutvāna (II)—a grandson of Jaimini, taught by him one *Samhitā* of the *Sāma Veda*; he taught his son Sukarma.

Vi. III. 6 .2-3.

Sudakṣa—an Ajita deva.

Br. II. 13. 94.

Sudakṣiṇa—the son of Pauṇḍraka: King of Kāmbhojas: attacked with Jarāsandha the western gate of Mathurā, and the eastern gate of Gomanta, performed funeral rites to his father. In order to take vengeance on Kṛṣṇa, he worshipped Śiva who directed him to pray to Dakṣiṇāgni out of which would spring up an *abhicāra* fire which would kill Kṛṣṇa. He did so but the Agni was not able to meet Kṛṣṇa's cakra and returned only to kill Sudakṣiṇa himself.

Bhā. X. 66. 27-40; 50 11 [5]; 52. 11 [7].

Sudatī (I)—an Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 8.

Sudatī (II)—(Sadvatī) a daughter of Prīti and Pulastya, mother of Parjanya and wife Agni.

Vā. 28. 23.

Sudantā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 7.

Sudamṣṭra (I)—a son of Ajāta and an Andhaka.

M. 44. 84; Vā. 96. 141.

Sudamṣṭra (II)—the adopted son of Asamanjasa.

Vā. 96. 141.

Sudaridra—an old poor Brahman of Pāñcala deśa who had the four cakravākas (in previous birth sons of Kauśika) as his sons, all learned Brahmans. The sons left for yoga giving a verse (on their previous births) to their old father to show it to the king and get money and land. Thus he did and got much wealth including many villages.

M. 21. 3-10.

Sudarī—a daughter of Vṛṣaparva.

M. 6. 22.

Sudarśana (I)—a weapon of Kṛṣṇa, known as Cakra;¹ reached Kṛṣṇa when Mathurā was besieged by Jarāsandha, and was used to kill Śatadhanvā;² sent to the sun and moon to ward off Rāhu's attack;³ presented to Ambarīṣa; fell upon Durvāsa when he raised a spirit to attack Ambarīṣa who begged to spare the sage and the Cakra did so;⁴ a weapon of Hari, at Kāśī.⁵

¹ Bhā. I. 8. 13; III. 19. 22; VIII. 4. 19. ² Ib. X. 50. 11 [2]; 57. 21. ³ Ib. V. 24. 3. ⁴ Ib. IX. 4. 28 & 48; 52. 11 & 12; XI. 27. 27; XII. 11. 14; Br. III. 5. 28. 40. 66. ⁵ M. V. 29. 17; 30. 67; 33. 35; 34. 37.

Sudarśana (II)—a son of Bharata.

Bhā. V. 7. 3.

Sudarśana (III)—the husband of Oghavatī and a sage, called on the dying Bhīṣma.

Bhā. IX. 2. 18; I. 9. 7.

Sudarśana (IV)—a son of Dhurvasandhi and father of Agni varṇa (of Kuśa vamśa).

Bhā. IX. 12. 5; Br. III. 63. 209; Vā. 88. 209; Vi. IV. 4. 108.

Sudarśana (v)—a Vidyādhara who mocked at Angirasa's ugliness and was cursed to become a reptile until

released by Kṛṣṇa; when he seized Nanda, Kṛṣṇa came to his rescue, and at his touch the serpent was transformed into the Vidyādhara. He bowed to the Lord and went to his region.

Bhā. X. 34. 12-18; XI. 16. 19.

Sudarśana (VI)—a *tīrtha* visited by Balarāma.

Bhā. X. 78.19.

Sudarśana (VII)—a son of Puṇyajāni and Maṇibhadra; an Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 125; Vā. 69. 156.

Sudarśana (VIII)—a Jambū tree (see V.P.).

M. 114. 74. Vā. 285. 22.

Sudas—an Apsara gaṇa from winds.

Vā. 69. 57.

Sudāna—a Śiva god.

Br. II. 36. 32.

Sudānta—a son of Hṛdika.

Br. III. 71. 141; Vā. 96. 140.

Sudāman (I)—the florist of Kamsa: welcomed Kṛṣṇa with Rāma and presented them with choice garlands; was blessed with long life and happiness.

Bhā. X. 41. 43-52.

Sudāman (II)—defended the northern gate of Mathurā when it was besieged.

Bhā. X. 50. 20 [3].

Sudāminī—wife of Śamika.

Bhā. IX. 24. 44.

Sudāsa (I)—a son of Sarvakāma, father of Kalmāṣanemi (Mitrāsaha-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 9. 18; Vi. IV. 4. 39-40.

Sudāsa (II)—a son of Cyavana and father of Sahadeva (Sandāsa-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 22. 1; Vā. 99. 208; Vi. IV. 19. 71.

Sudāsa (III)—a son of Bṛhadratha and father of Śatānika.

Bhā. IX. 22. 43.

Sudāsa (v)—a son of Virasena and father of Kalmāṣapāda: a friend of Indra.

Br. III. 63. 175.

Sudāsa (VI)—a son of Caidyavara.

M. 50. 15.

Sudāsa (VII)—a son of Ṛtuparṇa.

Vā. 88. 176.

Sudūghamukhī—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 56.

Sudeva (I)—a son of Dakṣiṇā and Tuṣita god.

Bhā. IV. 1. 7-8.

Sudeva (II)—a son of Campa and father of Vijaya.

Bhā. IX. 8. 1.

Sudeva (III)—a son of Devaka.

Bhā. IX. 24. 22; Br. III. 71. 130; M. 44. 72; Vā. 96. 129.

Sudeva (IV)—a son of Cancu.

Br. III. 63. 118; Vā. 88. 120.

Sudeva (v)—a son of Rukmiṇī and Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 245.

Sudeva (VI)—a son of Madirā.

Vā. 96. 170.

Sudevī (I)—the mother of R̥ṣabha.

Bhā. II. 7. 10.

Sudevī (II)—a devī and consort of Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 251; Vā. 96. 234.

Sudevī (III)—wife of Dharma.

M. 171. 48.

Sudeśa —(c) a Kingdom;¹ the country of Janamejaya.²

¹ Br. III. 68. 20. ² Vā. 93. 21.

Sudeśṇa—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī: went with the sacrificial horse of his father.

Bhā. X. 61. 8; 89. 22 [2]; M. 47. 16; Vā. 96. 237; Vi. 28. 1.

Sudeśṇā—the queen of Bali Vairocana, son of Sutapa; issueless Bali advised her to have intercourse with sage Dirghatamas; finding him old and blind she sent her slave girl (Nurse-Vā. P.) to whom were born Kakṣivān and Cakṣuṣa; the king found this out and persuaded the queen and sage once again; the sage agreed on condition that she

smeared all his body with curds and salt and licked the whole of it; she did so omitting the bottom portion; the sage cursed that her first son would be without buttocks; on her request he agreed that her first grandson would be born like that and not her son; she got five sons, Anga, Vanga, etc.

Br. III. 74. 34-88; M. 48. 61-79; Vā. 99. 34, 68-86.

Sudyu (I)—the son of Cārupada and father of Bahugava.

Bhā. IX. 20. 3.

Sudyu (II)—the son of Abhayada and father of Bahugata.

Vi. IV. 19. 1.

Sudyumna (I)—one of the ten sons of Cākṣuṣa Manu; Ilā converted into a male: (Kimpuruṣa); once when he rode into a forest on a saindhava horse, he came upon Umā's pleasure garden where he with his followers were transformed into females. This was due to a boon granted to Pārvatī by Śiva. In this womanly form Budha saw and embraced her. Aila Purūravas was born of this union. Sudyumna wanted to regain his male form and prayed to Vasiṣṭha. The latter waited on Śiva who allowed Sudyumna to have male form and female form in alternate months. Returning to his kingdom he was not liked by his subjects. His three sons were in charge of Dakṣiṇāpatha. In the fullness of time Purūravas was placed in charge of Pratiṣṭhāna, Sudyumna leaving for forest to perform penance; father of three sons, Utkala, Gaya and Haritāśva (Kīratāśva-Vā. P.); (Vinata-Vi. P.); being once a female had no share of the kingdom; however got Pratiṣṭhāna, through Vasiṣṭha's help; that was given to Purūravas.

Bhā. VIII. 5. 7; IX. 1 (whole); Br. II. 36. 79-106; III. 60. 14-27; M. 4. 42; 12. 16-17; Vā. 62. 91; 85. 15-19; 25. 28. Vi. I. 13. 5. IV. 1. 10-16.

Sudyumna (II)—a Mantra Brāhmaṇa Kāraka.

Vā. 59. 131; 62. 67.

Sudhanus (I)—a son of Kuru, and father of Suhotra.

Bhā. IX. 22. 4 & 5; Vi. IV. 19. 78-9.

Sudhanus (II)—a son of the daughter of Yudhiṣṭhira.

Br. III. 71. 259.

Sudhanvan (I)—a son of Virajasa Prajāpati and king of the East (West-Vi. P.).

Br. III. 8. 18; Vi. I. 22. 11.

Sudhanvan (II)—a son of Kuru.

M. 50. 23; Vā. 99. 217.

Sudhanvan (III)—a son of Dhiṣṇu and father of Ṛṣabha; a charioteer of the Devas.

Vā. 65. 102.

Sudhanvan (IV)—a son of Satyahita Vikrānta (Satyahita-Vi. P.) and father of Jatu.

Vā. 99. 225; Vi. IV. 19. 82.

Sudharman (I)—a Prataṛdana god.

Br. II. 36. 31.

Sudharman (II)—a son of the III Sāvārṇa epoch.

Br. IV. 1. 80; Vā. 100. 84.

Sudharman (III)—the guardian deity of the East.

M. 8. 9.

Sudharman (IV)—a sage of the Cākṣuṣa epoch; attained heaven by tapas.

M. 9. 22; 143. 38.

Sudharman (V)—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra.

M. 45. 33.

Sudharman (VI)—a son of Dṛḍhanemi.

M. 49. 71.

Sudharman (VII)—a son of Dharmasāvarṇi.

Vi. III. 2. 32.

Sudharmā—the heavenly sabhā sent by Indra and brought to Dvārakā by Kṛṣṇa, taken by Vāyu under orders of Kṛṣṇa; in this Kṛṣṇa seated himself.¹ It formed the council hall of Dvārakā. Here Kṛṣṇa met the elders. Entered by Kṛṣṇa after the Kurukṣetra war;² went back to heaven after Kṛṣṇa's departure to it.³

¹ Bhā. I. 14. 34-38; X. Ib. 64 [1]; Br. IV. 9. 6; 10. 23. ² Ib. X. [67 (v) 42]; 68. 35; 70. 17; 80 [12]; XI. 30. 4. ³ Vi. V. 35. 24; 38. 7.

Sudharmāṇa (I)—a group of 12 gods of the Raucya epoch;¹ partake in *upayājya* sacrifices.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 55, 59-60, 97. ² Vā. 100. 101-5.

Sudharmāṇa (II)—a group of gods of the IX Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 21.

Sudharmāṇa (III)—a group of Gods of XIII Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 38.

Sudhāman (I)—a son of Ghṛtapṛṣṭha.

Bhā. V. 20. 21.

Sudhāman (II)—(see also *Vairāja*): a son of Viraja and Gaurī) a lokapāla; father of Vairaja.

Br. II. 11. 13; Vā. 28. 11; 50. 206; 62. 66.

Sudhāman (III)—(also *Vairāja*) a son of Kardama; a lokapāla of Lokāloka hill; attained heaven by tapas.

Br. II. 21.157; 30. 40; M. 124. 95. Vi. II. 8. 83.

Sudhāman (IV)—a Kaśyapa and a sage of the Cākṣuṣa and Raivata epochs.

Br. II. 36. 61, 77.

Sudhāman (V)—a disciple of Lokākṣi, an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 135.

Sudhāman (VI)—a son of Vāli, an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 160.

Sudhāman (VII)—an Ajita deva.

Vā. 67. 34.

Sudhāman (VIII)—a sage of the Raivata epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 22.

Sudhāmanas—a group of 12 gods of the epoch of Uttama Manu and also of the II Sāvārṇa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 26, 28; IV. 1. 55, 67; Vi. III. 1. 14.

Sudhāmāna (I)—a group of gods of the X epoch.

Vi. III. 2. 25.

Sudhāmāna (II)—a son of Prajāpati and lord of the Eastern direction.

Vā. 70. 16.

Sudhāmbudhi—is Madirāsindhu.

Br. IV. 28. 79.

Sudhāvanta—months of Iṣa and Ūrja.

Vā. 30. 9.

Sudhāvāpi—see Amṛtavāpikā.

Br. IV. 35. 6.

Sudhiya (I)—a group of gods of the Tāmasa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 43; Vā. 62. 37.

Sudhiya (II)—a group of gods of the Tāmasa epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 16.

Sudhīra—the son of Kṣemya, and father of Ripuñjaya.

Vi. IV. 19. 55.

Sudhṛti (I)—a son of Rājyavardhana and father of Nara.

Bhā. IX. 2. 29; Br. III. 8. 35.

Sudhṛti (II)—a son of Rāṣṭravardhana.

Br. III. 61. 9.

Sudhṛti (III)—the son of Dhṛtimat and father of Dhṛṣṭaketu.

Br. III. 64. 9; Vā. 89. 9.

Sudhṛti (IV)—a son of Vikrānta and father of Nara.

Vā. 86. 13.

Sudhṛti (V)—a son of Kevala and father of Nara.

Vi. VI. 1. 39-40.

Sudhṛti (VI)—a son of Mahāvīrya and father of Dhṛṣṭa-ketu.

Bhā. IX. 13. 15; Vi. IV. 5. 25-6.

Sunakṣatra (I)—a son of Manudeva and father of Puṣkara (Kinnara-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 12. 12; M. 271. 8; Vi. IV. 22. 4.

Sunakṣatra (II)—a son of Nirāmitra and father of Brhatsena.

Bhā. IX. 22. 47.

Sunakṣatra (III)—a son of Sahadeva.

Vā. 99. 284.

Sunanda (I)—a chiet attendant on Viṣṇu;¹ a celibate and devoted to Hari. Praised Dhruva and followed Hari going to Pṛthu's sacrifice.² Attacked Asura followers of Bali.³

¹ Bhā. I. 14. 32; II. 9. 14; VII. 8. 39; VIII. 20. 32; 22. 15; X. 39. 53; 89. 57. ² Ib. IV. 9. 30; 12. 22; 19. 5. ³ VIII. 21. 16.

Sunanda (II)—a disciple of Brahmā.

Vā. 22. 16.

Sunandaka—a gopa friend of Nanda.

Bhā. X. 34. 4.

Sunandana (I)—a son of Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 90. 34.

Sunandana (II)—a son of Purīṣabhīru and father of Cakora.

Bhā. XII. 1. 25-26.

Sunandanam (I)—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 19.

Sunandanam (I)—a forest in the Brahmakṣetram.
Vā. 59. 129.

Sunandā (I)—R., on its bank Manu (Svāyambhuva) practised *tapas* renouncing the world.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 8.

Sunandā (II)—a daughter of Sāraṇā.

Br. III. 71. 168; Vā. 96. 166.

Sunandā (III)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 12.

Sunandī—a son of Nandana.

Vi. IV. 24. 56.

Sunaya (I)—a son of Pariplava (Paripluta-Vā. P., Pāriplava-Vi. P.) and father of Medhāvi.

Bhā. IX. 22. 43; Vā. 99. 275; Vā. IV. 21. 12.

Sunaya (II)—an Ajita deva.

Br. II. 13. 93.

Sunaya (III)—a son of Kratu (R̥tu-Vā. P.) and father of Vitahavya.

Br. III. 64. 22; Vā. 87. 22; Vi. IV. 5. 31.

Sunaśśepa—a son of Viśvāmitra, conferred by Devas; was the well-known Devasūta.

Vi. IV. 7. 37.

Sunaha—a son of Jambu and Kāverī.

Br. III. 66. 30.

Sunahdhya—a son of Kṣatравṛddha. Father of Kaśa and two other righteous sons.

Br. III. 67. 3.

Sunābha (I)—a son of Ajāta and an Andhaka.

M. 44. 84.

Sunābha (II)—a son of Garuḍa in Śvetodara hill.

Vā. 39. 56.

Sunāman (I)—a son of Ugrasena;¹ a brother of Kamsa; on the latter's death came to encounter Kṛṣṇa and was killed.

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 24; Br. III. 71. 133; M. 44. 74; Vā. 96. 132; Vi. IV. 14. 20. ² Vi. V. 20. 30.

Sunāman (II)—a pupil of Laugākṣī.

Br. II. 35. 41.

Sunāman (III)—a son of Devakī and Vasudeva.

Br. III. 71. 183.

Sunāman (IV)—an Asura in the Sabhā of Hiranya-kaśipu.

M. 161. 79.

Sunāmā—a name for Devakī, a daughter of Devaka.

Vā. 96. 131.

Sunāmnī—one of Vasudeva's wives.

Br. III. 71. 161.

Sunāsam—the city of Kālakeyas; on the Devakūṭa in Maryāda parvata.

Vā. 40. 11-15.

Sunīti (I)—a queen of Uttānapāda and mother of Dhruva. Not loved by her husband she was banished; welcomed Dhruva returning after tapas, and embraced him with affection; went to heaven in front of Dhruva;¹ lament of, at her child's severe penance;² attained the status of Tāraka.³

¹ Bhā. IV. 8. 8 & 65; 9. 41, 49-50; 12. 32-33; Vi. I. 11. 3. ² Ib. I. 12. 14-21. ³ Ib. I. 12. 94.

Sunīti (II)—a son of Sutala and father of Satyajit.

Vi. IV. 23. 9-10.

Sunītha (I)—a son of Santati and father of Suketana (Suketu-Vā. P. & Vi. P.); a righteous king.

Bhā. IX. 17. 8; Vā. 92. 69; Vi. IV. 8. 19.

Sunītha (II)—a son of Suṣeṇa and father of Nṛcakṣu (Nṛpacakṣu-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 22. 41; M. 50. 81; Vi. IV. 21. 12.

Sunītha (III)—a son of Subala and father of Satyajit.

Bhā. IX. 22. 49.

Sunītha (IV)—a son of Saunati and father of Kṣema.

Br. III. 67. 73.

Sunītha (V)—a son of Satyā and Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 252.

Sunītha (VI)—a son of Nāgnajiti(jit) and Kṛṣṇa.

M. 47. 19; Vā. 96. 243.

Sunītha (VII)—a son of Śrutaśravas and Caidya; a righteous monarch.

M. 46. 6.

Sunātha (VIII)—a son of Kṣema.

M. 49. 79.

Sunātha (IX)—in the Gayāśilā.

Vā. 108. 48.

Sunāthā—daughter of Mṛtya(u) (Pitṛs); queen of Anga and mother of Vena; informed beforehand of Vena's coronation; protected his dead body of *mantras*.

Bhā. IV. 13. 18; 14. 2 & 35; Br. II. 36. 108. M. 4. 44; 10. 3; Vā. 62. 93, 108. Vi. I. 13. 7, 11.

Sunetra (I)—a son of Śukī and Garuḍa.

Br. III. 7. 450.

Sunetra (II)—a Bṛhadratha; ruled for 40 years.

Br. III. 74. 129; Vā. 99. 306.

Sunetra (ka) (III)—a son of Kauśika in previous births, born as Cakravāka in Mānasa.

M. 20. 18.

Sunetra (IV)—a son of Anuvrata, ruled for 25 years.

M. 271. 26.

Sunetra (v)—a Yakṣa king in Kailāsa.

Vā. 41. 25.

Sunetra (VI)—a son of Maṇivara.

Vā. 69. 160.

Sunetra (VII)—a son of Niramitra and father of Bṛhad-karma.

Vi. IV. 23. 4.

Sunenu—a Sudharmāna god.

Br. IV. 1. 61

Sunda—a son of Hrāda (Nisunda-Vā. P.) father of Mārīca through Tāḍakā;¹ an Asura.²

¹ Br. III. 5. 34-5; Vā. 67. 71, 72. ² Vi. V. 1. 24.

Sundanisunda—a *tīrtha* fit for śrāddha offering.

Br. III. 13. 47.

Sundara (I)—Śāntikarṇa, ruled for a year.

M. 273. 11.

Sundara (II)—a son of Pulindasena and father of Śatakarṇi.

Vi. IV. 24. 47.

Sundarī (I)—one of the four queens of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 12. 13.

Sundarī (II)—a name of Lalitā; a mother goddess;¹ presiding deity of the Cakra-Guptatara.²

¹ Br. IV. 18. 15; M. 179. 29. ² Br. IV. 36. 78.

Sunvat—a son of Sumantu.

Bhā. XII. 6. 75.

Supakṣa (I)—a deva.

Vā. 31. 7.

Supakṣa (II)—a Mt. Temples of Vaivasvata, Soma, Vāyu and Nāgadhīpa on.

Vā. 39. 63; 42. 48.

Supatha (I)—c. watered by Pāvani.

Br. II. 18. 56.

Supatha (II)—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 11; Vā. 68. 11.

Suparṇa (I)—a name of Garuḍa;¹ brother of Aruṇa;² outwitted by Kālanemi in the Tārakāmaya;³ residence of, in the Mārkaṇḍeya hill.⁴

¹ Bhā. III. 1. 39; M. 8. 8; Vi. I. 21. 18. ² M. 174. 47. ³ Ib. 173. 32. ⁴ Vā. 40. 1-2.

Suparṇa (II)—a boundary hill in Plakṣadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 4.

Suparṇa (III)—an Asura residing in Rasātalam.

Br. II. 20. 39.

Suparṇa (IV)—a son of Krodhā and a deva gandharva.

Br. III. 6. 39.

Suparṇa (V)—a Mauneya gandharva.

Br. III. 7. 11.

Suparṇa (VI)—a brother of Sumati; wife of Sagara.

Br. III. 63. 158.

Suparṇa (VII)—a devagaṇa.

Vā. 31. 12.

Suparṇa (VIII)—a son of Antarikṣa, and father of Amitrajit.

Vā. 99. 286; Vi. IV. 22. 5.

Suparnas—worship Pitrs; *Soma Samhitās* are attributed to them.

Br. II. 35. 71; III. 10. 111.

Suparnā—a name of Vinatā and mother of Garuḍa.

Bhā. VI. 6. 22.

Suparvān (I)—a god of Sukarmāṇa group.

Br. IV. 1. 88; Vā. 100. 92.

Suparvān (II)—an Asura of Śrītalām.

Vā. 50. 38.

Suparvāṇa—a Sādhya.

M. 171. 45.

Supāṇḍu—a Devagandharva.

Vā. 68. 38.

Supāra—a son of Samara and father of Pṛthu.

Vi. IV. 19. 41, 42.

Supāras (I)—one of the five devagaṇas of the epoch of Ṛtusāvarṇi; mind-born son of Brahmā with ten branches.

Vā. 100. 87.

Supāras (II)—a group of 27 gods of Tāmasa epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 16.

Supārśva (I)—Mt. on one side of Meru; five currents of honey produced by the celestial Kadamba tree flow down

from its tops; on the north Ilāvṛta;¹ a Viṣkambha hill round Meru;² sacred to Nārāyaṇi.³

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 11 & 22; Vā. 35. 16; Vi. II. 2. 18. ² M. 83. 23; 113. 45. ³ Ib. 13. 36.

Supārśva (II)—a son of Dhṛta(dha)nemi, and father of Sumati.

Bhā. IX. 21. 27; Vi. IV. 19. 49.

Supārśva (III)—the father of Kāśyā, wife of Sāmba.

M. 47. 24.

Supārśva (IV)—a son of Rukmaratha.

M. 49. 73; Vā. 99. 188.

Supārśva (V)—a son of Kāśma.

Vā. 96. 252.

Supārśva (VI)—son of Śrutāyu and Śrñjaya.

Vi. IV. 5. 31.

Supārśvaka (I)—a son of Śrutāyus and father of Citra-ratha.

Bhā. IX. 13. 23.

Supārśvaka (II)—a son of Citraka.

Br. III. 71. 114; Vā. 96. 113.

Supārśvaka (III)—a son of Śaṭha.

Br. III. 71. 170.

Supārśvaka (IV)—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra.

M. 45. 32.

Supārśvaka (v)—of the Rohiṇi family.

Vā. 96. 168.

Supālaka—a ṛtvik at the *yajña* of Brahmā.

Vā. 106. 38.

Supuñjika—a Saimihikeya Asura.

Br. III. 6. 19.

Supuṣṭmān—a son of Ugrasena.

Vā. 96. 132.

Supraketasa—a god of Prasūta group.

Br. II. 36. 70.

Supratika (I)—a son of Pratikāśva (Pratitāśva-Vi. P.) and father of Marudeva.

Bhā. IX. 12. 12; Vi. IV. 22. 4.

Supratika (II)—the name of the elephant which Bhagadatta got from Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 59. 37; Br. III. 7. 328.

Supratika (III)—the city of, between the Ganges and Vindhya;¹ a son of Pravīra, ruled for 30 years.²

¹ Br. III. 7. 357. ² Ib. III. 74. 186.

Supratika (IV)—a Vāhlika King; 30 years.

Vā. 99. 373.

Supratika (v)—the beautiful elephant born of Sāmna: the pleasant, appearance from Vairūpya;¹ three sons, Prāhārī, Sampāti and Pr̥thu by Cittī.²

¹ Br. III. 7. 328, 335-341. ² Vā. 69. 225.

Supratika (vi)—a son of Bhadra.

Vā. 69. 213.

Supratikavanam—the boundary between the source of the Ganges and Karūṣa country.

Vā. 69. 239.

Supratita—a son of Pratitāśva.

Vā. 99. 284.

Supratiṣṭa—an elephant.

Vā. 69. 219.

Supratipa—a son of Pratipāśva (tāśva-Vā. P.).

M. 271. 7; Vā. 99. 284.

Supratīṣṭhitā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 6.

Supraṭam—a region in the Śālmalidvīpa adjoining the Kakuda hill.

Br. II. 19. 45.

Suprabha—a son of Vapuṣmat and founder of the Suprabha kingdom.

Br. II. 14. 32, 34; Vā. 33. 28, 30; Vi. II. 4. 23, 29.

Suprabham—a varṣa centering round Kakuda hill of Śālmali.

Vā. 49. 41.

Suprabhā—a daughter of Svarbhānu, and wife of Namuci.

Bhā. VI. 6. 32.

Suprabhātā—R.in Plakṣadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 4.

Suprayogā—R. originates from the Sahya hills of the Dakṣiṇāpatha.

Br. II. 16. 35; M. 114. 29; Vā. 45. 164.

Supriyā—an Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 7.

Subandhu (I)—a Vānara chieftain.

Br. III. 7. 232.

Subandhu (II)—a son of Aṭṭahāsa *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 193.

Subala (I)—a prince of Gāndhāra: his daughter was Gāndhārī, and son Śakuni.

Bhā. I. 13. 28-29; III. 1. 14; X. 84. 1.

Subala (II)—a son of Sumati, and father of Sunītha.

Bhā. IX. 22. 48-49.

Subala (III)—a playmate of Kṛṣṇa: wanted to eat the fruits of the palmyra grove then in possession of Dhenuka.

Bhā. X. 15. 20; 22 31.

Subala (IV)—a son of Bhautya Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 115.

Subala (V)—a Nāga.

Br. IV. 20-54.

Subala (VI)—Ojasvi of the 14th epoch of Bhautya Manu.

Vā. 100. 116.

Subala (VII)—a son of Dṛḍhasena and father of Sunīta.

Vi. IV. 23. 8-9.

Subālaka—in previous birth a son of Kauśika; born as one of the ministers of the Pāñcāla king, Brahmadatta;¹ son of Babhru, also called Pāñcāla and author of *Kāmasāstra*; remembered his previous birth and retired from the world for penance.²

¹ M. 20. 24. ² Ib. 21. 30.

Subāhu (I)—a son of Śatrughna;¹ his capital was Mathurā.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 11. 12; Vā. 88. 186; Vi. IV. 4. 104. ² Br. III. 63. 187.

Subāhu (II)—a son of Kālindī.

Bhā. X. 61. 14.

Subāhu (III)—a son of Pratibāhu, and father of Śāntasena.

Bhā. X. 90. 38.

Subāhu (IV)—an Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 7; Vā. 69. 6.

Subāhu (V)—a Gandharva born to Krodhā.

Br. III. 7. 8.

Subāhu (VI)—a Vānara chieftain.

Br. III. 7. 241.

Subāhu (VII)—a son of Hṛdika.

Br. III. 71. 141.

Subāhu (VIII)—a sage of the Raivata epoch.

M. 9. 19.

Subāhu (IX)—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra.

M. 45. 32.

Subāhu (x)—a Gandharva king in Kailāsa.

Vā. 41. 21.

Subāhu (XI)—a Rākṣasa killed by Rāma.

Vi. IV. 4. 100

Subrahmaṇya (I)—fought with Pradyumna at Śoṇita-pura: defeated, returned from the field. Visited by Balarāma.

Bhā. X. 63. 7 & 15; 79. 13.

Subrahmaṇya (II)—one of the 16 Ṛtviks for an *Yajña*; from the knees of Nārāyaṇa.

M. 167. 10.

Subhagā (I)—a daughter of Rista.

Br.. III. 7. 13.

Subhagā (II)—a Śakti;¹ a mind-born mother.²

¹ Br. IV. 44. 75; ² M. 179. 14.

Subhagā (III)—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 48.

Subhadra (I)—one of the seven divisions of Plakṣa-dvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 3.

Subhadra (II)—a son of Pauravī and Vasudeva.

Bhā. IX. 24. 47.

Subhadra (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Bhadrā: fought with Sangrāmajit deluded by Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 61. 17; XI. 30. 16.

Subhadra (IV)—an Yakṣa; a son of Puṇyajani and Maṇibhadra.

Br. III. 7. 124; Vā. 69. 156.

Subhadrā (I)—a daughter of Vasudeva and Devakī: queen of Arjuna, mother of Abhimanyu, and grandmother of Parikṣit, younger sister of Kṛṣṇa of dark complexion;¹ taken by Kṛṣṇa to Dvārakā;² heard from the wives of Kṛṣṇa of their marriage and was in wonder;³ grieved at Kṛṣṇa's departure from Hastināpura: welcomed Vidura;⁴ the pride of the Vṛṣṇis.⁵

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 55; 22. 33; M. 46. 15; 50. 56; Vā. 96. 175-6; Vi. IV. 20. 51. 99. 249. ² Bhā. X. 64 [11]; ³ Ib. X. 84. 1. ⁴ Ib. I. 10. 9; 13. 3. ⁵ Br. III. 71. 177-8.

Subhadrā (II)—the goddess enshrined at Śoṇasamgama.

M. 13. 45.

Subhadrā (III)—the wife of Aniruddha.

Vi. IV. 15. 40.

Subhānu—a son of Satyabhāmā: went with Kṛṣṇa's sacrificial horse.

Bhā. X. 61. 10; 89. 22 [3].

Subhāmā—a queen of Kṛṣṇa.

M. 47. 13.

Subhāṣa—a son of Supārśva II and father of Suśruta.

Vi. IV. 5. 31.

Subhāṣaṇa—a son of Yuyudha, and father of Śruta.

Bhā. IX. 13. 25.

Subhujā—an Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 7; Vā. 69. 8.

Subhūmi—a son of Ugrasena.

Br. III. 71. 133; Vi. IV. 14. 20.

Subhruī—a son of Rohiṇī and Ānakadundubhi.

M. 46. 12.

Subhaumā—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 23.

Sumangalas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 19.

Sumaṇjasa—Mt.

Vā. 42. 19.

Sumati (१)—a son of Bharata, whom he succeeded. Elevated as a deity by Pākhaṇḍas as he followed the path of R̥ṣabha. His queen was Vṛddhasenā and son Devatājīt. Father of Devadyumna through Āsuri;¹ father of Tejas(a).²

¹ Bhā. V. 7. 3; 15. 1-3; Vā. 33. 53. ² Br. II. 14. 62; Vi. II. 1. 33, 36.

Sumati (II)—a son of Nrga and father of Bhūtajyotis.
Bhā IX. 2. 17.

Sumati (III)—a son of Somadatta and father of Janamejaya; was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira.
Bhā. IX. 2. 36; X. 74. 8.

Sumati (IV)—a son of Rantibhāra, and father of Raibhya.
Bhā. IX. 20. 6 & 7.

Sumati (V)—the son of Supārśva, and father of Sannatimān.
Bhā. IX. 21. 28; M. 49. 74; Vā. 99. 188; Vi. IV. 19. 49.

Sumati (VI)—a son of Dyumatsena (Dhr̥ḍasena) and father of Subala.
Bhā. IX. 22. 48.

Sumati (VII)—a Carakādhvaryu.
Br. II. 33. 12; 35-63.

Sumati (VIII)—(Atreya)—the wise sage.
Br. II. 35. 63.

Sumati (IX)—a son of Uttama Manu.
Br. II. 36. 40.

Sumati (X)—one of the twenty Amitābha gods.
Br. II. 36. 53; IV. 1. 17; Vā. 100. 16.

Sumati (XI)—a god of Ābhūtaraya group.
Br. II. 36. 55.

Sumati (xii)—a son of Haryaśva and Dṛṣadvati.

Br. III. 63. 75.

Sumati (xiii)—a daughter of Ariṣṭanemi (of Kaśyapa-Vi. P.) and sister of Suparṇa (Garuḍa-Vā. P.);¹ queen of Sagara s.v., and mother of 60000 sons born by the grace of Aurva and known as Sāgaras: out of long gourd; each of them entrusted to a nurse; became developed in nine months and in course of time attained youth.²

¹Br. III. 63 159. ²Bhā. IX. 8. 9 and 11; Br. III. 49. 59; 51 28 and 39: 52. Vā. 88. 159-164; Vi. IV. 4. 1-4.

Sumati (xiv)—a Bṛhadratha; for 33 years.

Br. III. 74. 119; Vā. 99. 305.

Sumati (xv)—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu.

M. 9. 33; Vā. 100. 22.

Sumati (xvi)—an Asura in the Sabhā of Hiranya-kaśipu.

M. 161. 79.

Sumati (xvii)—a pupil of Sūta, Romaharṣaṇa.

Vā. 61. 55; 62. 46 and 48; Vi. III. 6. 17.

Sumati (xviii)—a son of Janamejaya; with him ends the Vaiśāla line.

Vi. IV. 1. 58-9.

Sumati (xix)—a son of Antināra.

Vi. IV. 19. 4.

Sumanas (i)—a son of Ulmuka and Puṣkariṇi.

Bhā. IV. 13. 17.

Sumanas (II)—a queen of Madhu and mother of Viravrata.

Bhā. V. 15. 15.

Sumanas (III)—a Mt. in Plakṣadvīpa. Here Vāraha Viṣṇu killed Hiranyākṣa.

Br. II. 19. 12; Vā. 49. 11; Vi. II. 4. 7.

Sumanas (IV)—a god of the Prasūta group.

Br. II. 36. 70.

Sumanas (V)—a garden of the gods

Br. III. 7. 101.

Sumanas (VI)—a son of Maṇibhadra and Puṇyajani; an Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 122.

Sumanas (VII)—a son of Āgneyī and Ūru.

M. 4. 43.

Sumanas (VIII)—the name of Cakravāka in Mānasa; in previous birth a son of Kauśika.

M. 20. 18.

Sumanas (IX)—a Mt. in Gomēdaka.

M. 23. 3.

Sumanas (X)—same as Āmbikeya of the Śākadvīpa.

M. 122. 16.

Sumanas (XI)—an Ekārṣeya.

M. 200. 5.

Sumanas (xii)—a gaṇa attributed to Viśravas.

Vā. 69. 28.

Sumanas (xiii)—the son of Hasta and father of Tridhanvā.

Vi. IV. 3. 26.

Sumanas (xiv)—Mt. hill of the Śālmalidvīpa.

122. 94.

Sumanasa (i)—a son of Ūru (Kuru-Vi. P.).

Br. II. 36. 108; M. 4. 43; Vi. I. 13. 6.

Sumanasa (ii)—a gaṇa of the IV Sāvārṇa Manu: includes 33 Tuṣita gods.

Br. IV. 1. 83-7.

Sumanasa (iii)—one of the five deva gaṇas of the epoch of R̥thu Sāvārṇa; a mind-born son of Brahmā with ten branches.

Vā. 100. 87.

Sumanasa (iv)—a group of ten gods of the XII epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 34.

Sumanābha—an elephant.

Vā. 69. 219.

Sumañjasa—a Śiva god.

Br. II. 36. 32.

Sumanta—a son of Maṇibhadra.

Vā. 69. 154.

Sumantu (I)—a sage who was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira.

Bhā. X. 74. 7.

Sumantu (II)—a son of Jaimini and father of Sutvan or Sunvan; learnt a *Samhitā* of the *Sāma Veda* from him, divided the *Atharva Veda* into two divisions;¹ a pupil of Vyāsa, helped him in arranging the *Atharva Veda*; in charge of the *Atharvāṅgiras* (*Atharva Veda*); Kabandha, the pupil of, to whom was given by him the whole of the *Atharva Veda*.

¹ Bhā. XII. 6. 75; Br. II. 1. 13; 34. 13; 35. 31, 55; Vā. 61. 26; Vi. III. 6. 2. ² Bhā. I. 4. 22; XII. 6. 53; 7. 1; Vā. 60. 13, 15; 61. 49; Vi. III. 4. 9; 6. 8-9.

Sumantu (III)—a son of Aṭṭahāsa *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 193.

Sumantu (IV)—a son of Janhu; and father of Ajaka.

Vi. IV. 7. 7-8.

Sumahān (v)—a Mt. that entered the sea for fear of Indra.

M. 121. 73.

Sumāli (v)—a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra. Slain by Hari;¹ a son of Praheti, the Rākṣasa;² the Rākṣasa king in IV Talam; served as calf when they milked the earth.³

¹ Bhā. VI. 10. 21; VIII. 10. 57. ² Br. III. 7. 90. ³ Ib. II. 20. 33; 36. 219.

Sumāli (II)—a son of Khaśa and a Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 133.

Sumāli (III)—a son of Laṅku;¹ resident of the fourth talam or gabhastalam;² milked both milk and blood in Kapālapātra by which the Rākṣasas prosper;³ acted as calf when the Rākṣasas milked the cow-earth.⁴

¹ Vā. 69. 128, 165. ² Ib. 50. 32. ³ Ib. 62. 184. ⁴ M. 10. 23.

Sumāli (IV)—a son of Mahāpadma; all the sons of Mahāpadma ruled for a hundred years after which nine of them were done away with by Kauṭalya.

Vi. 24. 23-6. Bhā. XII. 1. 11.

Sumitra (I)—a son of Suratha: the last of Bārhadbalas and of Ikṣvākus of the Kaliyuga.

Bhā. IX. 12. 15-16; Br. III. 74. 106; 244; M. 271. 14, 16; Vā. 99. 290; Vi. IV. 22. 10-13.

Sumitra (II)—a son of Vṛṣṇi and Gāndhārī, had a son, Anamitra.

Bhā. IX. 24. 12; Br. III. 71. 19; M. 45. 1; Vi. IV. 13. 8, 9.

Sumitra (III)—a son of Śamīka and Sudāminī.

Bhā. IX. 24. 44.

Sumitra (IV)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Jāmbavatī: fought with Suratha at Prabhāsa.

Bhā. X. 61. 11; XI. 30. 16.

Sumitra (V)—a son of Uttama Manu.

Br. II. 36. 40.

Sumitra (VI)—a sage who waited among others on Paraśūrāma for the reclamation of Gokarṇa.

Br. III. 51. 7.

Sumitra (vii)—a son of Antarikṣa.

M. 271. 9.

Sumukha (i)—a Kādraveya nāga.

Br. III. 7. 35.

Sumukha (ii)—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 242.

Sumukha (iii)—a Vighnanāyaka.

Br. IV. 27. 81; 44. 68.

Sumukha (iv)—a son of Suhotri, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 127.

Sumukha (v)—a Nāga.

Vā. 69. 71.

Sumukhī (i)—a Laukikya Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 10.

Sumukhī (ii)—a daughter of the Gandharvas.

Vā. 69. 10.

Sumukheśvarī—a Varṇa śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 60.

Sumuṣṭida—one of the 9 sons of Ugrasena.

M. 44. 75.

Sumūrdhajas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 20.

Sumūlā—a R. of the Kētumālā.

Vā. 44. 19.

Sumūli—a Corakādhvaryu.

Br. II. 33. 13.

Sumeka—the father of Ṛtus whose sons are five known as *ārtavas*; considered as *prapitāmaha*, as by it people die and are born.

Vā. 30. 16, 19.

Sumedha—a son of Jaigīṣavya, an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 139.

Sumedha(ka)—a Mt. to the east of Aruṇoda where Ādityas and Vasus live.

Vā. 36. 19; 37. 26; 39. 48.

Sumedhas (I)—a god of Sumedhasa group.

Br. II. 36. 60.

Sumedhas (II)—Rājaṛṣi; a tapas siddha.

Vā. 57. 122.

Sumedhas (III)—a sage of the Cākṣuṣa epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 28.

Sumedhasa (I)—a group of gods of Rāivata Manu: 14 in number.

Br. II. 36. 51, 60.

Sumedhasa (II)—of the Agastya family.

M. 202. 2.

Sumedhasa (III)—a mantrakṛt.

Vā. 59. 97.

Sumedhas—Medha, Medhatithi, Satyamedha, Prṣṇi-medha, Alpamedha, Dīptimedha, Yaśomedha, Sthira-medha, Sarvamedha, Aśvamedha, Pratimedha, Medhavat and Medhaharta.

Vā. 62. 51-2.

Sumedhā (I)—a daughter of Sukanyā and Cyavana: wife of Nidhurva and mother of Kuṇḍa pāyins.

Br. III. 8. 31; Vā. 70. 26.

Sumedhā (II)—a R. of the Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 17.

Sumeru—is Mēru (s.v.).

Br. II. 14. 49; 15. 42.

Sumodākam—a son of Havya.

Vā. 33. 16.

Sumohinī—one of the four queens of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 12. 13.

Sumaulas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 10.

Sumha (I)—(c) a northern kingdom;¹ a tribe.²

¹ Br. II. 16. 46; 18. 51. ² M. 163. 67; Br. III. 74. 87.

Sumha (II)—a Kṣetraja son of Bali; after him came the Sumhas;¹ after him the name of the kingdom.²

¹ Br. III. 74. 27, 87; M. 48. 25. ² Vi. IV. 18. 13-14.

Suyajña (I)—An *avatār* of Hari as son of Akūti and Ruci: begot on Dakṣiṇā, gods called Suyamas.

Bhā. II. 7. 2.

Suyajña (II)—a king of Uśīnaras, fell in battle. His relations and queens bemoaned his loss bitterly beating their breasts. At this Yama appeared before them in the form of a child and demonstrated the instability of life, comparable only to a dream. Even ages of mourning will not help the dead man to come back. Saying this he disappeared. This impressed them so much that they retired to forest after performing funeral obsequies.

Bhā. VII. 2. 28-59.

Suyajña (III)—the father of Nara.

Br. III. 71. 87.

Suyajña (IV)—a son of Akṣara and father of Uśanas.

Br. III. 70. 23.

Suyamas—sons of Suyajña, an *avatār* of Hari.

Bhā. II. 7. 2.

Suyāśas—a son of Aśokavardhana, and father of Sangata (Daśaratha-Vi. P.).

Bhā. XII. 1. 14; Vi. IV. 24. 30.

Suyāśā (I)—a queen of Divodāsa who prayed at Nikumbha's temple for a son but did not get: so her husband got it destroyed.

Br. III. 67. 47-9; Vā. 92. 44. 51.

Suyāśā (II)—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 72.

Suyāśā (III)—a daughter of Gandharvas; husband Pracetas; sons Yakṣas and four daughters all Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 10. 11, and 13.

Suyodhana (I)—a son of Kakutstha.

M. 12. 28.

Suyodhana (II)—(see under Duryodhana);¹ was the Lord of 11 akṣauhinis.²

¹ Vi. V. 35. 4. ² M. 103. 3.

Sura—otherwise Kubera.

Bhā. X. 10. 7.

Suras (I)—the gods who adopted Surā of Vāruṇi Devī which sprung forth from the churning of the ocean.

Br. IV. 9. 69.

Suras (II)—the names of gods during Manvantara.

Vā. 61. 76.

Surakṣa (I)—a son of Nirāmitra, ruled for 56 years.

M. 271. 22.

Surakṣa (II)—the 14th Vyāsa, Gautama, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 162.

Suratha (I)—the son of Raṇaka and father of Sumitra.

Bhā. IX. 12. 15.

Suratha (II)—a son of Janhu and father of Vidūratha.

Bhā. IX. 22. 9-10; M. 50. 34; Vā. 99. 230; Vi. IV. 20. 2-3.

Suratha (III)—a son of Kulaka.

M. 271. 13; Vā. 99. 230.

Suratha (IV)—a son of Janamejaya.

Vā. 99. 229.

Suratha (v)—a son of Kuṇḍaka and father of Sumitra.

Vi. IV. 22. 9-10.

Surathā—a daughter of Dakṣa.

M. 171. 29.

Suradvat—see Śaradvat.

Br. III. 74. 59.

Surabhi (I)—the mythical cow: a daughter of Dakṣa and one of Kaśyapa's wives; gave birth to cattle and those with cloven hoofs;¹ came with Indra to see Kṛṣṇa. Pleased with his good will for the cattle kingdom, she told him that he was chosen Indra of goloka. Then she bathed him in her milk while Indra bathed him with Ganges water and called him Govinda, to the singing and dancing of celestials; a mother goddess; mother of eleven Rudras² and two daughters, Rohiṇī and Gāndhārī also was born Vṛṣodakṣa, the latter presented as the banner of Maheśvara;³ blessed Dīrgatamas who heckled her son for eating sacrificial grass to get rid of all sins and to become the renowned Gautama.

¹ Bhā. I. 17. 9; VI. 6. 26-27; M. 5. 32; 62, 44; Vā. 66. 55; Vi. I. 15. 125; 21. 24. ² Ib. X. 27. 1-24. ³ Br. III. 3. 56, 69, 78. 7: 466; 74. 49 and 90; M. 48. 43-84; 146. 18; Vā. 70-76.

Surabhi (II)—a son of Arkāgni.

Br. II. 12. 43; Vā. 29. 40.

Surabhi (III)—a forest garden on the banks of the Vam-
śaukasārā;¹ a garden of gods.²

¹ M. 121. 61. ² Br. III. 7. 101.

Surabhi (IV)—wife of Dharma; longed for union with
Brahmā; their children were Rudras, cattle, medicinal plants
and so on.

M. 171. 35-42; 277. 8.

Surabhi (V)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 12; 251. 2.

Surabhi (VI)—a forest on the bank of Śailodā. R. in the
Aruṇa hill;¹ fit for tapas.²

¹ Vā. 47. 22. ² Vā. 69. 94.

Surabhi (VII)—Hariśrṅga.

Vā. 47. 60-1.

Surabhi (VIII)—a Gandharva with the sun in the Śarat
season.

Vā. 52. 13.

Suramāputra—a Nāga with one hundred heads resid-
ing in Rasātalam; also Vāsukī, a friend of Indra.

Br. II. 20. 40.

Suramitra—a Marut of the second gaṇa.

Br. III. 5. 93.

Surarāja—an image of Indra, with Indrāṇī.

M. 260. 66-70.

Suravinda—an Yakṣa lady of lustrous brightness; originates gaṇa through Karālaka.

Vā. 69. 38.

Suravimardana—one of Danu's sons.

Vā. 68. 6.

Surasa (I)—Mt. in India.

Br. II. 16. 21; Vā. 45. 90.

Surasa (II)—a son of Śuki and Garuḍa.

Br. III. 7. 450.

Surasa (III)—a son of Raucya Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 104; Vā. 100. 109.

Surasa (IV)—a Mt. west of the Śitoda.

Vā. 36. 27.

Surasana—a pleasure garden to which Kardama and Devahūti went.

Bhā. III. 23. 40.

Surasā (I)—R. in Bhārata varṣa, from the Rkṣa hill; (from the Vindhyas-Vi. P.).

Bhā. V. 19. 18; Br. II. 16. 29; Vi. II. 3. 11.

Surasā (II)—a daughter of Dakṣa and one of the 13 wives of Kaśyapa;¹ mother of Yātudhānas and 1000 snakes, of which 26 are chiefs; all these had sons and grandsons most of which were killed in the sacrifice of Janamejaya;¹ in the chariot of Tripurāri.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 25, 28; M. 6. 1, 37-8, 42; Vā. 66. 54; Vi. I. 15. 124; 21. 19. ² M. 133. 27; 146. 18.

Surasā (III)—an Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 8; Vā. 69. 7.

Surasā (IV)—a daughter of Krodhavaśa (Krodhā-Vi. P.) and wife of Pulaha; mother of *sarpas*.

Br. III. 7. 173, 443; Vā. 69. 205.

Surasā (V)—a daughter of Sāraṇa.

Br. III. 71. 168; Vā. 96. 166.

Surasā (VI)—a daughter of Anāyusā, gave birth to *vyādhis*.

M. 171. 59.

Surasā (VII)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 19.

Surasā (VIII)—a R. of the Bhadra.

Vā. 43. 25.

Surasikā—a Rākṣasa who married Nīla, daughter of Keśinī.

Br. III. 7. 147.

Surasundarī—a daughter of Varuṇa and Śunādevī.

Br. III. 59. 6; Vā. 84. 6.

Surā (I)—is Stutā; mother of Kali; as Vāruṇī devī.

Br. III. 59. 9; IV. 9. 65.

Surā (II)—six different varieties of liquor drunk by the Śaktis on the third day of the war; gauḍī, paistī, mādhvī, kādambarī, Haitālī, lāṅgaleyā and tālajāta; also that from kalpavṛkṣa; they were of different tastes, sweet, bitter,

saltish, etc., and of various colours;¹ liquor with Kaca's powdered body mixed in it taken by Śukrācārya and thus deceived by the Asura; hence he ordained that no Brahman should thereafter take liquor, and if he did he would fall from his status and commit a sin equal to brahmicide and would be despised by the world at large.²

¹ Br. IV. 28. 71-6; Vā. 101. 162. ² M. 25. 39, 60, 62-3; 76. 12.

Surā (III)—the sea of liquor.

M. 2. 34.

Surā (IV)—the wife of Kali; son of Mada.

Vā. 84. 9.

Surasena—a son of Karṇa.

Vā. 99. 112.

Surasenāpati—is Skanda.

Vā. 53. 31.

Surahantā—an Asura in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu.

M. 161. 79.

Surānganā—a daughter of Nāgnajit.

Vā. 96. 243.

Surādevī—issued from the milk ocean when it was churned.

M. 250. 3.

Surānandā—a Devī on the Geyacakra.

Br. IV. 19. 75.

Surānta—a Rākṣaṣa who was killed in Lankā war.

Bhā. IX. 10. 18.

Surāpa—the drinking of spirituous liquors leads to the Śūkara hell.²

¹ Vā. 101. 152. ² Br. IV. 2. 154, 167.

Surāpas—a group of gods of the XII epoch of Manu.
Vi. III. 2. 34.

Surāmbudhi—is Madirā sindhu.
Br. IV. 28. 70.

Surāyaṇā—a sage.
M. 200. 8.

Surāla (I)—a sage and a *Samhitā kartā*.
Br. II. 35. 45.

Surā (II)—a disciple of Śringiputra.
Vā. 61. 40.

Surālas—of the southern country.
Vā. 45. 129.

Surāvātī—a R. of the Bhadrā country.
Vā. 43. 30.

Surāṣṭra—a western kingdom visited by Vidura from the Sarasvatī. Its king attacked the eastern side of Gomanta with Jarāsandha.

Bhā. II. 16. 62; M. 163. 72. Bhā. III. 1. 24; X 52. 11 [5].

Surāṣṭras—of the south.
Vā. 45. 131.

Surāsindhu—is Madirā sindhu.

Br. IV. 20. 76.

Surucī (I)—the Yakṣa presiding over the month of Tapas.

Bhā. XII. 11. 39.

Suruci (II)—a Gandharva with the sun in the Śarat season.

Br. II. 23. 13; III. 7. 11.

Suruci (III)—a son of Marīci.

Vā. 65. 110.

Suruci (IV)—the favourite wife of Uttānapāda and mother of Uttama;¹ took Dhruva to task for getting into his father's lap and asked him to go to forest. It was predicted that she would die falling into forest fire; welcomed Dhruva returning from tapas;² insulted Dhruva, the son of the king by Sunīti.³

¹ Vi. I. 11. 2 ² Bhā. IV. 8. 8-23, 41-7. ³ Vi. I. 11. 7, 10.

Suruci (V)—resides in the āśvayuja in the Sun's chariot.

Vi. II. 10. 11.

Suruvu—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 242.

Surūpa (I)—a son of Śukī and Garuḍa.

Br. III. 7. 450.

Surūpa (II)—an Asura in the sabhā of Hiraṇyakaśipu.

M. 161. 80.

Surūpa (III)—a son of Maṇivara.

Vā. 69. 161.

Surūpa (IV)—the adopted son of Asamanjasa.

Vā. 96. 141.

Surūpa (V)—an Andhaka.

Vi. 96. 141.

Surūpas—a group of gods of Tāmasa Manu.

Br. II. 35. 43.

Surūpā (I)—a daughter of Marīci and wife of Atharvan Angīras; had ten sons.

Br. III. 1. 102; M. 196. 1; Vā. 65. 98, 105.

Surūpā (II)—a daughter of Rohiṇī; mother of two sons.

Br. III. 3. 74-5.

Surūpā (III)—a *kala* giving energy to Agni.

Br. IV. 35. 83.

Surūpā (IV)—a daughter of Vṛkadevī.

Vā. 96. 180.

Surecakas—(C) a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 14.

Sureṇu—a daughter of Viśvakarmā, sister of Maya; wife of the Sun god; known as Samjñā; gave birth to Manu and then to twins Yama and Yamunā! took the guise of a horse and wandered in the Kuru country and became the horse of Savitā; through her two nostrils were born Aśvins. also known as Nāsatya and Dasra. Unable to bear the sun's rays, she requested Chāyā to take her place and guise until

she returned; she went home, but after some time her father turned her out.

Br. III. 59. 21, 34; Vā. 84. 21-24, 26-86.

Sureśvara—one of the 11 Rudras.

M. 5. 29.

Suraiṣiṇa—Ārṣeya pravara (Angiras).

M. 196. 8.

Surocana—a territorial division of Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 9.

Suroci—one of the seven sons of Vasiṣṭha.

Bhā. IV. 1. 41.

Surottamā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 4.

Suroda—the sea of wine surrounding Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 1. 33; 20. 7; M. 122. 104; 123. 1; Vi. II. 4. 33.

Suroṣā—the city of Rākṣasas in Rasāṭalam.

Br. II. 20. 40.

Sulocanā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 17.

Sulomā—a Gandharva.

Vā. 69. 26.

Suva—one of the seven worlds.

M. 60. 2.

Suvakṣas—a Mt. west of the Śītoda.

Vā. 36. 27.

Suvaca—belonging to Ārṣeyapravara.

M. 196. 11.

Suvaprā—a R. of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 28.

Suvamśa—a son of Vasudeva and Śrīdevā.

Bhā. IX. 24. 51.

Suvarā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 6.

Suvarcas (I)—a son of Svāgata and father of Suśruta.

Br. III. 64. 21; Vā. 89. 20.

Suvarcas (II)—a son of the second Sāvarṇa Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 72.

Suvarcas (III)—a son of the IV Sāvarṇa Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 95.

Suvarcas (IV)—a daughter of Sāraṇa.

Vā. 96. 166.

Suvarcas (V)—a son of Soma; Kṣatrapraṇetara in the 24th Caturyuga.

Vā. 99. 438.

Suvarcas (VI)—a son of Ṛtusāvarṇa Manu.

Vā. 100. 99.

Suvarcalā (I)—a wife of Parameṣṭhi and mother of Pratiha.

Bhā. V. 15. 3.

Suvarcalā (II)—(Arcalā?, Savālā?): wife of Pratiha and mother of Pratiharta and two other sons.

Bhā. V. 15. 5.

Suvarcalā (III)—a consort of the Sun god.

Vi. I. 8. 8.

Suvarcas—a son of Manu, an Aikṣvāku; restored the Kṣatriya supremacy as first king in the 29th Caturyuga.

M. 273. 57; Vā. 62. 85.

Suvarcasa—a mantrakṛt.

Br. II. 32. 105.

Suvarccalā—a wife of Rudra (Raudritanu) of the eight-fold body of Mahādeva-Br. P.); mother of Sanaiścara.

Vā. 27. 49; Br. II. 10 76.

Suvarcā—a wife of Prācīna garbha.

Br. II. 36. 99.

Suvarṇa (I)—a son of Sāvarṇi Manu.

M. 9. 33.

Suvarṇa (II)—fire, the presiding deity of.

Vi. V. 1. 14.

Suvarṇaketakas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā.

Vā. 44. 11.

Suvarṇagoṣa—a Kinnara gaṇa; horse-faced.

Vā. 69. 32.

Suvarṇadhenu—fit for gift during Viśokadvādaśi.

M. 82. 20.

Suvarṇam—a gold coin; a fine of 100 Suvarṇas for one who, having been paid a wage does not protect the cow or milks it or uses it; besides he is liable to be bound by iron chains and made to work for his master.

M. 227. 8, 22, 122.

Suvarṇasalilā—a sacred *tīrtha* attached to the Narmadā; a bath there takes a man to the Rudraloka and makes him a king in the next birth.

M. 191. 47-8.

Suvarṇā (I)—a R. of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 27.

Suvarṇā (II)—a R. of the Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 20.

Suvarṇākṣam—a place sacred to Śiva.

M. 181. 25.

Suvarman (I)—a son of Cītraka.

Br. III. 71. 115; Vā. 96. 114.

Suvarman (II)—a son of Dṛḍhanemi.

Vā. 99. 185.

Suvaha—the fourth Skandha from Soma to Rakṣa province.

Vā. 67. 117.

Suvahas—Prakṛtis as aid to the creator.

Vā. 103. 28.

Suvāk—a sage by garbha.

Vā. 59. 94.

Suvācā—a daughter of Sāsana.

Br. III. 71. 168.

Suvāsana—the gods of the epoch of the Tenth Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 22.

Suvāha—one of Danu's sons.

Vā. 68. 7.

Suvāhana—a son of Jaigīṣavya, an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 139.

Suvitta—a sage by garbha.

Vā. 59. 94.

Suvitti (I)—a mantrakṛt and of Angirasa branch.

Vā. 59. 101.

Suvitti (II)—Mantraśarīra and a son of Brahmā.

Vā. 67. 6.

Suvibhu—a son of Vibhu and father of Sukumāra.

Br. III. 67. 76; Vā. 92. 71; Vi. IV. 8. 20.

Suvīra (I)—a son of Kṣemya (Kṣema-Vā.P.) and father of Ripuñjaya.

Bhā. IX. 21. 29; Vā. 99. 193.

Suvīra (II)—a son of Śibi, after whom came the Suvīra country.

Bhā. IX. 23. 3; Br. III. 74. 23; M. 48. 19; Vā. 99. 23-4; Vi. IV. 18. 10.

Suvīra (III)—a son of Devaśravas and Kamsavatī.

Bhā. IX. 24. 41.

Suvīra (IV)—a son of Devajāni, and an Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 130.

Suvīra (V)—a Mt. to the east of Aruṇoda.

Vā. 36. 18.

Suvīra (VI)—a son of Maṇivara.

Vā. 69. 161.

Suvīras—their king was Śaibya.

Bhā. X. 52. 11 [12].

Suvīrya—one of Danu's sons.

Vā. 68. 6.

Suvṛtā—a daughter of Kakudmi, married Baladeva.

Vā. 86. 29.

Suvṛttā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 7.

Suvṛddhi—a son of Rājavardhana; father of Kevala.

Vi. IV. 1. 37-8.

Suveṇu—a king of the Ikṣvāku line; his daughter was Reṇukā.

Vā. 91. 89.

Suvela—Mt. a hill near Kailāsa.

M. 121. 6.

Suvrata (I)—a son of Kṣema (Kṣemya-Vi. P.) and father of Dhamasūtra (Dharma-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 22. 48; Vi IV. 23. 6.

Suvrata (II)—a son of Śveta and a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 180.

Suvrata (III)—a son of Darvā (Darśa-M.) and Uśinara; chief of the Ambaṣṭa Kingdom;¹ ruled for 38 years.²

¹ Br. III. 74. 20, 22; M. 48. 18, 21; Vā. 99. 20, 22. ² Ib. 99. 304.

Suvrata (IV)—a Bṛhadratha; ruled for 64 years.

Br. III. 74. 116.

Suvrata (V)—a maṇṭapa with 60 pillars.

M. 270. 3 and 7.

Suvratā—a daughter of Dakṣa and mother of four Manus;¹ got four sons through Brahmā, and they became the originators of four castes, hence Savarnas.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 39-42. ² Vā. 100. 24, 42-52.

Suśarman (I)—a king of Trigarttas and the prince a vassal of Yudhiṣṭhira: went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse.

Bhā. X. 52. 11 [14]; 82. 26.

Suśarman (II)—a Kaṇva king after Nārāyaṇa was killed by his servant, a Vṛṣala and Āndhra jātiya, who usurped the kingdom. After some time his brother Kṛṣṇa, became king: ruled for four years (ten years M.P.);¹ a son of

Nārāyaṇa; with him the Kaṇva dynasty came to an end; killed by his servant Balipucchaka, an Andhra.

¹ Bhā. XII. 1. 20, 22-3; M. 272. 35; 273. 1-2; Br. III. 74. 159. ² Vā. 99. 346-48; Vi. IV. 24. 41-3.

Suśarman (III)—a pupil of Sūta;¹ versed in the *Purāṇas*.

¹ Vā. 61. 56. ² Br. II. 35. 64.

Suśarmāṇa—sons of Manu Sāvarni.

Vā. 100. 59.

Suśānti (I)—the son of Śānti and father of Puruja (Puramjaya-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 21. 31; Vi. IV. 19. 57.

Suśānti (II)—Indra of the Uttama epoch of Manu.

Br. II. 36, 37; Vi. III. 1. 13.

Suśānti (III)—a son of Nila.

M. 50. 1; Vā. 99. 194.

Suśilā—a Devī; a daughter of the Madra king and a queen of Kṛṣṇa; highly chaste.

M. 47. 14; Vā. 96. 234; Vi. V. 28. 4.

Suśrama—a Bṛhadratha; ruled for 38 years.

Br. III. 74. 118.

Suśravas (I)—a god of the Ābhūtaraya group.

Br. II. 76. 56.

Suśravas (II)—a Prajāpati.

Vā. 65. 53.

Suśravas (III)—a son of Dharma and father of Dṛḍhasena.

Vi. IV. 23. 6-7.

Suśrī—a Kala of Agni.

Br. IV. 35. 83.

Suśruta (I)—a son of Suvarcas (Subhāṣa-Vi. P.) and father of Jaya.

Br. III. 64. 21; Vi. IV. 5. 31.

Suśruta (II)—a son of Śruta.

Vā. 89. 21.

Suśliṣṭa—a maṇṭapa with 36 pillars.

M. 270. 4, 11.

Suṣā—a city of Varuṇa.

M. 124. 23.

Suṣumnā (I)—one of the seven important rays of the sun by which the waning moon is fed.

Br. II. 23. 38, 61, 74; 24. 66; 28. 28; Vā. 52. 37 and 57; 53. 46; 56. 27; Vi. II. 11. 22.

Suṣumnā (II)—a sacred pool in the Himālayas, fit for śrāddha.

Br. III. 13. 123-4; Vā. 77. 115.

Suṣumnā (III)—a Śakti of Māruta.

Br. IV. 33. 70.

Suṣumnā (IV)—in the navel of Gayā.

Vā. 108. 66.

Suṣeṇa (I)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmiṇī.

Bhā. I. 14. 31; Vi. V. 28. 1.

Suṣeṇa (II)—a chief of the Krodhāvaśa group of serpents.

Bhā. V. 24. 29.

Suṣeṇa (III)—a son of Manu (Svārociṣa).

Bhā. VIII. 1. 19.

Suṣeṇa (IV)—a son Vṛṣṭimat, and father of Sunītha (Nṛcakṣu, B. P.).

Bhā. IX. 22. 41; M. 50. 81; Vi. IV. 21. 12.

Suṣeṇa (v)—a son of Vasudeva and Devakī; killed by Kamsa.

Bhā. IX. 24. 54; Br. III. 71. 174; M. 46. 13. Vā. 96. 172; Vi. IV. 15. 26-27.

Suṣeṇa (vi)—the Gandharva presiding over the month of Tapas.

Bhā. XII. 11. 39.

Suṣeṇa (vii)—a grāmaṇi with the Śarat sun.

Br. II. 23. 14; Vā. 52. 14.

Suṣeṇa (viii)—a marut of the second gaṇa;¹ a kinnara with a human face.²

¹ Br. III. 5. 93; Vā. 67. 124. ² Ib. 69. 35.

Suṣeṇa (ix)—the father of Tāra.

Br. III. 7. 219, 232.

Suṣeṇa (x)—a son of Antarikṣa.

M. 271. 9.

Suṣeṇa (xI)—a son of Śucidratha.

Vā. 99. 272.

Suṣeṇa (xII)—an Yakṣa who resides in the Sun's chariot during the month of Āśvayuja.

Vi. II. 10. 11.

Suṣomā—R. in Bhāratavarṣa.

Bhā. V. 19. 18.

Śuṣmanta—a son of Trasa.

Vā. 99. 133.

Susandhi (I)—a son of Prabhu or Maru: father of Sahasvān.

Br. III. 63. 211.

Susandhi (II)—a son of Prasusruta(ka) and father of Amarṣa.

Vā. 88. 211; Vi. IV. 4. 111.

Susamanjas (I)—a son of Asamanja.

Br. III. 71. 142.

Susamanjas (II)—a son of Kambalabarhiṣa.

Vā. 96. 141.

Susamedhasa—a group of Gods of the Raivata.

Vi. III. 1. 21.

Susambhāvya—a son of Raivata Manu.

Br. II. 36. 63.

Susamyamā—the sabhā of Vaivasvata, on the third inner slope of Meru.

Vā. 34. 86.

Susaha—a pupil of Laugākṣi.

Br. II. 35. 41.

Susthalā—with the sun in the Madhu and Mādhava months.

Br. II. 23. 4.

Susvadhās—Pitṛs who live in the region of Kāmadughā.

M. 15. 20.

Suhū—a son of Ugrasena.

Bhā. IX. 24. 24.

Suhotra (I)—a son of Kṣatrapṛddha, and father of Kāśya and two other sons—(Kāśyapa, Kāśa and Gṛtsamada-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 17. 2-3; Vi. IV. 8. 4-5.

Suhotra (II)—a son of Sudhanus and father of Cyavana.

Bhā. IX. 22. 5; Vi. IV. 19. 79.

Suhotra (III)—a son of Sahadeva by Vijayā (Mādrī-M. P.), Vijayī-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 22. 31; M. 50. 55; Vā. 99. 248. Vi. IV. 20. 47.

Suhotra (IV)—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 237.

Suhotra (V)—a son of Kāñcanaprabha (or Kāñcana) a brave king, married Keśinī and father of Janhu.

Br. III. 66. 24; Vā. 91. 53; Vi. IV. 7. 3.

Suhotra (vi)—a son of Janhu and Kāverī.

Vā. 91. 60.

Suhotra (vii)—a son of Bṛhadkṣatra, and father of Hastin.

Vā. 99. 165; Vi. IV. 19. 27-8.

Suhotra (viii)—the wise, the son of Sudhanva.

Vā. 99. 218.

Suhotra (ix)—a ṛtvik at Brahmā's *yajña*.

Vā. 106. 36.

Suhotra (x)—a son of Bhagīratha.

Vi. IV. 4. 36.

Suhotri—the *avatār* of the Lord in the fourth *dvāpara* with four sons, Sumukha, Durmukha, etc.

Vā. 23. 126.

Suhma (i)—born of Dīrghatamas and Bali's wife.

Bhā. IX. 23. 5.

Suhma (ii)—a Bālaya Kṣatra (Brahmā); a son of Bali.

Vā. 99. 28.

Suhrada—one of Danu's sons.

Vā. 68. 6.

Sūkara—a kind of hell; here fall the slayers of Brahmans, consumers of spirituous liquors, stealers of gold, etc.

Vā. 101. 146, 152; Vi. II. 6. 2 and 9.

Sūkaramukha—one of the twenty-eight hells, intended for the king or his officials who punish the innocent, and Brahmans with corporal punishment.

Bhā. V. 26. 7 and 16.

Sūktāni—relating to Brahmā Viṣṇu, Arka, Rudra, Indra, Agni, Soma; to be recited at the śrāddha.

M. 17. 37; 246. 60.

Sūkṣma—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 9; Vā. 68. 9.

Sūkṣmam—a third Yogaiśvarya and Pañcabhūtāmtaka; indriyas, manas, buḍdhi, and ahaṅkāra.

Vā. 13. 5.

Sūkṣmas—seven in number; these with the *bhūta* result in *aiśvarya* and *aiśvarya* results in its turn in *rāga* or desire while Brahmā is *virāga* or void of *rāga* the *sūkṣma bhāva* is Prasthūla bhāva.

Vā. 12. 27-32.

Sūkṣmahṛdayā—the goddess following Bhava mālinī.

M. 179. 71.

Sūkṣmā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 35; 97.

Sūkṣmāmṛtā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 35. 99.

Sūci (*Sūcimukha*)—a class of Piśācas.

Br. III. 7. 377, 383.

Sūcīmukha (I)—one of twenty-eight hells, intended for the haughty and the miserly.

Bhā. V. 26. 7 and 36.

Sūcīmukha (II)—a commander of Bhaṇḍa: killed by Tiraskarṇikā.

Br. IV. 21. 78; 24. 9, 44, 96.

Sūcīmukha (III)—a Piśāca clan.

Vā. 69. 265.

Sūcivedha—a hell.

Br. IV. 33. 61.

Sūcidarbhas—the kingdom of Śuvīra.

Vā. 99. 24.

Sūta (I)—versed in *Purāṇas*, *Itihāsas*, and *Dharmaśāstras*, and their expounder addressed by Ṛṣis, Śaunaka and others. Insulted by Balarāma;¹ Romaharṣaṇa, the pupil of Vyāsa narrated the *Purāṇa* to the sages assembled for the sacrifice at Kurukṣetra;² addressed as Muni, Sattama, Mahābuddhi and Brahmasuta.³

¹ Bhā. I. 1. 5-9; 22. 4. 2; X. 78. 23; M. 1. 4; 23. 1. ² Br. II. 1. 15; 13. 41; 24. 3; 30. 5; III. 9. 36; 67. 2; IV. 1. 1; 2. 69, 7. ³ M. 113. 58; 125. 3; 146. 2; 180. 3.

Sūta (II)—The bard of Pṛthu born of his somayāga (aśvamedha sūti-Vi. P.) on the sautya day: a caste formed by the union of Kṣatriya with a Brahman woman: to train horses and elephants and be in charge of chariots and act as physicians to them;¹ charioteer of Kārtavīrya;² sang in praise of Pṛthu.³

¹ Br. II. 36. 113, 159-161, 172; Vi. I. 13. ⁵¹ ² Br. III. 38. 19; 41. 21; 55. 9, 14; IV. 4. 8. ³ Vi. I. 13. 64.

Sūta (III)—a name of Adhiratha, and son of Satyakarmā; the foster father of Karṇa.

M. 48. 108: Vā. 99. 117, 118.

Sūta (IV)—an official in the royal household.

M. 212. 14.

Sūtaputra—the son of Sūta—Śāmsapāyana; *tatvārthadarśivān*.

Vā. 71. 1, 14.

Sūtā—a Laukikya Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 10.

Sūtās—minstrels who panegyrised Pṛthu—praised Kṛṣṇa's birth and celebrated his victory: present at Rukmīṇis marriage;¹ woke up Haihaya.²

¹ Bhā. I. 15. 20; X. 5. 5; 50. 37; 53. 43; 70. 20; 71. 29; 84. 46.

² Br. III. 28. 1-2.

Sūtikā—gra(ṛ)ham—Here bhasma forms amulet: pollution of;¹ the place of confinement from which Pradyumna was stolen away by Śambara.²

¹ Br. II. 27. 114; III. 14. 88. ² Vi. V. 27. 3 and 10.

Sūtikās—a tribe.

M. 114. 46.

Sūtimāruta—'painful winds of Parturition' (Wilson).

Vi. VI. 5. 15.

Sūtrakāra—got war elephants from gods.

Br. III. 7. 349.

Sūtranirṇaya—Brahmasuta establishing unity of *Jīva*, *Īśvara* and *Bhūta*.

Vā. 104. 22.

Sūtram (ety)—definition of: few letters, free from doubt, terse, and universal.

Vā 59. 142; 104. 108.

Sūdādhyaḥṣa—the chief cook of the King; they should have their hair and nails cleanly cut.

M. 215. 22-3.

Sūna—the region of *adharma* and Kali.

Bhā. I. 17. 38.

Sūnās—the five obstacles to the attainment of heaven by a house-holder: *Kaṇḍani*, *peṣaṇī*, *cullī*, *jalakumbhī*, *pramārjanī*, sins (husking, grinding, fire place, water pots and cleaning). To get rid of these sins he performs the five *Yajñas*.

M. 52. 15-16.

Sūnāmukha—a *Kādraveya nāga*.

Br. III. 7. 35.

Sūnṛtā (I)—a wife of Dharma, and mother of Satyasena and others.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 25.

Sūnṛtā (II)—mother of Svadhāmā.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 29.

Sūnṛtā (III)—a daughter of Dharma and Lakṣmī, married Uttānapāda;¹ mother of Dhruva.²

¹ Br. II. 36. 87. M. 4. 34-5. ² Vā. 62. 75-6.

Sūpaśāstram—the science of cookery.

M. 215. 22.

Sūrasenas—praised the heroic exploits of Hari.

Bhā. IX. 24. 63.

Sūri—the last son of Śivadatta.

Br. III. 35. 13.

Sūrpākāras—of the southern country.

Vā. 45. 128.

Sūrmyā—a queen of Anuhrāda.

Bhā. VI. 18. 16.

Sūrya (१)—is Mārtāṇḍa as he occupies the inanimate globe; is Hiraṇyagarbha being born of the Golden Egg. By his course are divided all the worlds: the Lord of all, animate and inanimate: His movement among the *Rāśis* in the sky. Traversing the signs of Meṣa and Tulā (the Goat and Balance) he makes days and nights of equal length: traversing the five signs commencing with Vṛṣabha (Bull) he makes days longer and nights shorter in a month by 24 minutes: traversing the five signs commencing with Vṛścika, he reverses the process. Rides in a chariot of one wheel with Aruṇa as charioteer. Sixtythousand Vālakhilyas go in front of him singing the Vedas: is also served by other sages, Gandharvas, Apsaras, Nāgas, Yakṣas, Yātudhānas, and Gods;¹ the sun moves with Meru and Dhruva on his right and marches towards the signs of the Zodiac. The twelve signs are the twelve months of a year. If he traverses one-sixth of the orbit, it is Ṛtu, and if he completes one-half of his heavenly path it is ayana. Sometimes the velocity is slow, sometimes rapid and moderate: the name of the year differs accord-

ingly.² also known as Divaspati and Divākara; 100 thousand yojanas from the earth, and the same distance from moon;³ does not shine in Ilāvṛtam;⁴ protects the earth and hence Ravi;⁵ cosmology of; sunrise at Samyamana, midday at Amarrāvati; evening for Vibhā and midnight for Sukhā. His rays enter fire during nights and come back during mornings; hence waters are warm during nights and cool during days; in a *muhūrta* Sūrya spreads over a lakh and 81,000 yojanas;⁶ chariot of one wheel with vedic metres as horses; colour of the sun in six seasons different; parent of the worlds, all birth and devastation due to him.⁷ Twelve-fold ātma; instructed Yājñavalkya in the form of a horse the *Yajus*;⁸ father of the Yuvati class of Apsaras; a friend of king Satrājī.⁹ Relative size of sun, moon, etc.; relative splendours, motions and qualities; different classes of rays named;¹⁰ survives antara pralaya; came after Brahmā in the order of creation;¹¹ Śrāddha deva;¹² Sunday sacred to;¹³ fight with Kālanemi.¹⁴

¹ Bhā. V. 20. 43-6; 21 (whole). ² Ib. 22. 1-7. ³ Br. IV. 2. 20, 29. ⁴ Ib. II. 17. 10. ⁵ Ib. II. 20. 58; Ch. 21. ⁶ Ib. II. Ch. 22-3; M. Ch. 128. ⁷ Br. II. Ch. 24. ⁸ Ib. II. 35. 23-5. ⁹ Ib. III. 7. 21, 215; 71. 21, 29. ¹⁰ M. Ch. 128. 13-74. ¹¹ Ib. 2. 12 and 31. ¹² Ib. 13. 1. ¹³ Ib. 70. 33. ¹⁴ Ib. 150. 151-179; 268. 11.

Sūrya (II)—a son of Kaśyapa and Aditi; wives Samjñā and Chāyā; father of Manu, Śrāddhadeva and Yama and Yami; see Vivasvan.¹ Presented Pṛthu with arrows from his rays; worship of: in Plakṣadvīpa,² begot a son on Pṛthā, still a maiden;³ presented his friend Satrājita with Syamantaka (s.v.);⁴ propitiated by Yājñavalkya, imparted to him *Vājasa-myasta Yajus* in the form of a horse.⁵ Pointed out with Soma, Rāhu in deva's disguise. Hence Rāhu chases him in parvas. Fought with Bāṇa in Devāsura war;⁶ Baḍavā was another wife, and Tapati daughter;⁷ is Vibhāvasu ten Kalas of;⁸ gives life to Agni.⁹ (Āditya): came to Kārtavīrya Arjuna in Brahman's disguise and asked for a gift of all sthāvara for his food and offered in turn bows ever effulgent to help in burning

down all sthāvaras;¹⁰ *māhātmya* of, in the Bhaviṣya,¹¹ the day sacred to the sun is the one when Hastam and Saptami fall on the same day;¹² is Rāhu's abode;¹³ knows what Śiva did to Pūṣa and Bhaga;¹⁴ through Sarasvatī, got his two sons (not named);¹⁵ worship of, by Brahmans.¹⁶

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 39-41; IX. 1. 10-11. ² Ib. V. 15. 18; 20. 4-5. ³ Ib. IX. 24. 32. 5. ⁴ Ib. X. 56. 3. ⁵ Ib. XII. 6. 66-74. ⁶ Ib. VIII. 9; 24-6; 10 30. ⁷ Ib. VIII. 13. 8-10; IX. 22. 4. ⁸ Br. I. 21. 83. ⁹ Ib. IV. 35. 81-3. ¹⁰ M. 2. 31; 44. 3-11. ¹¹ Ib. 53. 31. ¹² Ib. 5. 4. ¹³ Ib. 127. 10. ¹⁴ Ib. 155. 7. ¹⁵ Ib. 171. 57-8. ¹⁶ Ib. 184. 31.

Sūrya (III)—a son of Bali; a Dānava.

M. 6. 11; Br. III. 6. 8.

Sūryas—see Ādityas.

Vi. V. 1. 58.

Sūryakānta—a Kulaparvata of the Uttara Kuru country.

Vā. 45. 25.

Sūryakuṇḍam—in Brahmakṣetra.

Vā. 59. 122.

Sūryatejas—a son of Maṇibhadra and Puṇyajani; an Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 122; Vā. 69. 154.

Sūryapadam—in Gayā.

Vā. 111. 54.

Sūryabhakta—eligible for Pārvaṇa śrāddha.

M. 16. 9.

Sūryamaṇḍalam—seen after 1000 years in the 27th Kalpa; all yogas and mantras came out of this.

Vā. 21. 65.

Sūryaratha—the sun's chariot, made by Brahmā out of the parts of the year with Vedic metres as horses; described; equal to those Varuṇa; his attendant gaṇas in different parts of the year (one gaṇa for every two months) and its motion detailed; has only one wheel.

M. 125. 37-47; 126. 1-47; Vā. 51. 54-67. 52. 42-8.

Sūryalokam—for a bath in Sangameśvaram.

Vā. 111. 3-4, 10-11. M. 191. 78.

Sūryavamśa—to be revived by Manu at the end of Kali.

Bhā. IX. 12. 6.

Sūryavarcaś—the Gandharva presiding over the month of Ūrja; a Mauneya Gandharva;¹ with the sun in the months of Māśi and Panguni;² in the sun's chariot during the Phālguna month.³

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 44; Br. III. 7. 2; 23. 21; Vā. 69. 2. ² Ib. 52. 21.
³ Vi. II. 10. 18.

Sūryavratam—in honour of the Sun god.

M. 101. 36.

Sūryā—a daughter of Kālindī.

Bhā. X. 58. 20.

Sūryārakas—a western country.

Br. II. 16. 60.

Sūryoparāga—observed by Kṛṣṇa and the other Yadus by bathing in Syamantapañcaka and fasting.

Bhā. X. 82. 1-11.

Srjavāna—a son of Dyutiman.

Vā. 28. 7.

Srñjaya (I)—a son of Uttama Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 23.

Srñjaya (II)—a son of Kālanara (Ia) and father of Janamejaya; king vanquished by Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. IX. 23. 1-2; II. 7. 35; Vā. 99. 14.

Srñjaya (III)—a son of Devamīḍha and Māriṣā; wife Rāṣṭrapālī and father of Vṛṣa and other sons;¹ went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 24. 29 and 42. ² Ib. X. 82. 13 and 24.

Srñjaya (IV)—a son of Dhūmrāśva.

Br. III. 61. 14.

Srñjaya (V)—a son of Pratipakṣa and father of Jaya.

Br. III. 68. 8.

Srñjaya (VI)—a son of Bhajamāna.

Br. III. 71. 3.

Srñjaya (VII)—a son of Śūra and Bhojā; father of Dhanu and Vajra.

Br. III. 71. 149, 193. M. 46. 3.

Srñjaya (VIII)—a son of Kālānala and father of Puranjaya.

Br. III. 74. 14; Vi. IV. 18. 3-4.

Srñjaya (IX)—father of two daughters who became queens of Bhajamāna.

M. 44. 49.

Sṛñjaya (x)—a son of Śamika.

M. 46. 27.

Sṛñjaya (xi)—the son of Dhūmrākṣa and the father of Sahadeva.

Vā. 86. 19. Vi. IV. 1. 53-4.

Sṛñjaya (xii)—the adopted son of Vastāvara.

Vā. 96. 190.

Sṛñjaya (xiii)—a brother of Vasudeva.

Vi. IV. 14. 30.

Sṛñjaya (xiv)—a son of Haryaśva.

Vi. IV. 19. 59.

Sṛñjayas—praised the heroism of Kṛṣṇa;¹ enlisted by Jarāsandha against the Yadus. Took part in the festivities connected with the marriage of Rukmiṇī and Kṛṣṇa;² welcomed Kṛṣṇa, followed Sahadeva in his conquest of southern countries; took part in Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājasūya; rose against Śisupāla.³

¹ Bhā. I. 7. 13; II. 7. 35; IX. 24. 63. ² Ib. X. [50 (v) 3]; 54. 58.

³ Ib. X. 71. 29; 72. 13; 74. 41; 75. 12.

Sṛtamjaya—the son of Karmajit and father of Vipra.

Bhā. IX. 22. 47.

Sṛpā—a R. in the Vindhyas.

Br. II. 16. 32.

Sṛṣṭi (i)—a son of Ugrasena.

Bhā. IX. 24. 24.

Sṛṣṭi (II)—creation is of three kinds in primitive times—at will, at mere sight and at a simple touch. But after Dakṣa's epoch creation by sexual union came into being;¹ (in the Vaivasvata epoch, came sexual union Br. P.);¹ creation starting when the balance of the guṇas is disturbed;² according to Sāṅkhya.³

¹ Br. I. 4. 3; II. 37. 48; M. 5. 2; Vā. 63. 45. ² Ib. 5. 9. ³ Ib. 4. 46-90.

Sṛṣṭi (III)—a son of Dhruva; asked his own shadow to become a woman, and this was Chāyā, mother of five sons, Prācinagarbha and others.

Br. II. 36. 96-8.

Setu (I)—a son of Babhru and father of Ārabdha.

Bhā. IX. 23. 14-15; Vi. IV. 17. 2-3.

Setu (II)—the name of the bridge built by Rāma to go to Lankā as testified by Jāmbavan; sacred to Hari. Visited by Balarāma who made a gift of cows to Brahmans here.

Bhā. X. 56. 28; VII. 14. 36; X. 79. 15-16.

Setu (III)—a son of Svārociṣa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 19.

Setu (IV)—one of the two sons of Druhyu and father of Aruddha.

Br. III. 74. 7; M. 48. 6; Vā. 99. 7.

Setukās—a southern country; a tribe.

Br. II. 16. 56; M. 114. 46; Vā. 45. 125.

Sena—a son of Brhadratha.

M. 48. 22.

Senājit (I)—a son of Kṛśāśva and father of Yuvanāśva.
Bhā. IX. 6. 25.

Senājit (II)—a son of Viśada and father of Rucirāśva and three other sons.

Bhā. IX. 21. 23.

Senājit (III)—the Apsaras presiding over the month of Tapasya.

Bhā. XII. 11. 40.

Senājit (IV)—a Marut of the second gaṇa.

Br. III. 5. 93; Vā. 67. 124.

Senājit (V)—a Bṛhadratha, the reigning king when the *Purāṇa* was written by the term *Sāṃpratam*.

Br. III. 74. 113.

Senājit (VI)—a son of Aśvajit; (Viśvajit-Vā. P.); father of four famous sons.

M. 49. 49-50; Vā. 99. 172; Vi. IV. 19. 35-6.

Senājit (VII)—a son of Bṛhadkarma ruled with Samprayāta for 50 years (had just passed away when this account was written);¹ father of Śrutamjaya.²

¹ M. 271. 23. ² Vi. IV. 23. 5.

Senājit (VIII)—a grāmaṇi with the sun in Śarat.

Vā. 52. 14.

Senājit (IX)—(*Sāṃpratam*); a great and bold warrior, ruled for 35 years.

Vā. 99. 300-1.

Senājit (x)—an Yakṣa, who resides in the sun's chariot during the Kārtika month.

Vi. II. 10. 12.

Senāni (I)—a commander-in-chief;¹ an epithet of Skanda;² a number of them in Bhaṇḍa's army; also Cāmunātha;³ of Tāraka;⁴ see *Senāpati*.

¹ Br. II. 29. 76. ² Ib. III. 42. 9. ³ Ib. IV. 21. 76. ⁴ M. 148. 38;

Senāni (II)—a name of Vighneśvara.

Br. IV. 44. 69.

Senāni (III)—a Rudra.

M. 171. 39.

Senāni (IV)—one of the seven Prāṇins of a king.

Vā. 57. 70.

Senāpati—(*Senāni*) qualifications of; may be a Brahman or Kṣatriya;¹ residence of, with five courts (*prākāras*).²

¹ M. 148. 79; 215. 8-10. ² Ib. 223. 8; 254. 18.

Sendraphenā—R. sacred to Piṭṛs; the place of Indra's penance when he fell after killing Namuci.

M. 22. 60-61.

Saitya—a sage having no marriage alliances with Bṛhaspati, Bharadvāja, Garga, etc.

M. 196. 24.

Saidhavāyanas—of Kauśika gotra.

Vā. 91. 102.

Sainikas—a tribe.

M. 114. 43.

Saineya—is Sātyaki.

Bhā. I. 8. 7; 10. 18.

Saindhava (I)—the king of Sindhu country could not defeat Arjuna supported by Kṛṣṇa;¹ killed Abhimanyu during the Kurukṣetra war but was slain by Arjuna; see Jayadratha.²

¹ Bhā. I. 15. 16. ² Ib. X. 78 [95 (v) 30], 35.

Saindhava (II)—the horse of the Sind on which Sud-yumna rode to the northern forests.

Bhā. IX. 1. 23.

Saindhava (III)—(c) a kingdom watered by the Sindhu; noted for horses.

Br. II. 18. 48; IV. 17. 27; M. 121. 47.

Saindhava (IV)—a disciple of Śaunaka; again divided the *Samhitā* into two parts and gave to Muñjakeśa.

Vā. 47. 46; 61. 53; Vi. III. 6. 12.

Saindhavas—were enlisted by Jarāsandha against the Yadus;¹ country of the.²

¹ Bhā. X. [50 (v) 3]. ² Vi. II. 3. 17.

Saindhavāyana—read *Atharva Samhitā* with Babhru from Śuneka; a pupil of Śaunaka.

Bhā. XII. 7. 3; Br. II. 35. 60.

Saindhavāyanas—a Kauśika clan;¹ Trayārṣeya.²

¹ Br. III. 66. 74. ² M. 198. 4.

Sainya—an army of four-fold forces and of six limbs; a nuisance to peace.

Br. III. 26. 52-3; 27. 12-13; 38. 18; 48. 7.

Sainyāti—a Pravara Ṛṣi.

M. 199. 15.

Sainhlāda—a son of Hiranyakaśipu.

Vi. I. 15. 142.

Saibalkā—a sage.

M. 200. 15.

Saimham—(Vapu) Viṣṇu in the body of a lion.

Vā. 97. 17.

Saimhikeya—is Rāhu who got a slap with the spoon of Mohinī.

Br. IV. 10. 19.

Saimhikeyas—the fourteen sons of (Asura) Simhikā and Vipracitti; however only 13 names are given; they had their own sons and grandsons forming groups in thousands (hundreds-Vā. P.); vanquished by Bhārgava, son of Jamadagni;¹ city of, in the northern slopes of Maryāda hill.²

¹ Br. III. 6. 18-22; M. 6. 25; 249. 51, 67; Vā. 68. 17-22. ² Ib. 40. 11.

Sairandhrī—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārṣeya.

M. 199. 12.

Saivāla—a Kulaparvata of Bhadrāśva.

Vā. 43. 14.

Saivālas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 21.

Saivyā (I)—wife of Jyāmagha.

Vā. 95. 32.

Saivyā (II)—one of the wives of Vasudeva.

Vā. 96. 182.

Saisirīti—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 20.

Sokti—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 26.

Sodakas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 22.

Sopasangas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 20.

Sopānapanktis—thirty-six of them lead to the cot of Śrīpīṭha (named).

Br. IV. 37. 57-61.

Soma (I)—a son born of Atri's eyes; honoured at birth by Śiva and Umā; borne for 300 years by *diks* (directions) and when released became an *amśa* of Brahmā who took him in his Vedic chariot of 1000 horses to his loka where Brahmarṣis adored him as their king and was praised by *Mantras*; nourished the crying Māriṣā in her babyhood with nectar; presented Pṛthu with undying horses.¹ Appealed to Pracetas not to destroy trees and offered their daughter Vārksī in marriage to him, married the twenty-seven daughters of Dakṣa; Kṛttikā and other stars as his wives; cursed by Dakṣa he had no issue and was struck with disease propitiated Dakṣa and recovered.² Appointed by Brahmā as Lord of Plants, Brahmans and stars; worshipped

for a life of enjoyments; also called Rājā; father of Budha;³ got rid of his consumption by bathing in the Prabhāsā; worshipped largely in Śālmalidvīpa;⁴ conquered three worlds and took Tārā, Brhaspati's wife by force. Tārā who was pregnant was given back to Brhaspati through the intervention of Brahmā. This was Budha.⁵

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 15 and 33; 14. 26; 30. 14; 15. 17; Br. III. 65. 1-20; M. 4. 49; 23. 4-15; 198. 1; ² Ib. 2. 12; 5. 13; 146. 16. Bhā. VI. 3. 14; 4. 6-16; 6. 2, 23-24; VIII. 4. 21; 5. 34. ³ Bhā. VIII. 18. 15; X. 84. 47; XI. 16. 16; II. 3. 9; IX. 1. 35; Br. III. 65. 46. 48; M. 11. 53-4. ⁴ Bhā. XI. 6. 36; V. 20. 11-12. ⁵ Ib. IX. 14. 2. 14; Br. III. 65. 28-44.

Soma (II) (Candra s.v.)—a Lokapāla with his city Vibhāvārī on the north of Meru;¹ Lord of stars, and one face of Śiva: served as calf when sages and Pṛthu milked the earth-cow;² his rays gave rise to certain Apsara clans: Kaśyapa made him king of Brahmans;³ a Śrāddhadeva: Lord of Pitṛs: $\frac{1}{8}$ *amśa* of Śiva coming out of the *dhāma* that issued along with tears of Śiva: Nine women desired and enjoyed his company;⁴ one of the nine grahas with white colour;⁵ in the Devāsura wars, was vanquished by māyā of Kālānēmī, took part in the Tārakāmaya, helped Varuṇa at the suggestion of Indra;⁶ the dot in him is the earth's shadow;⁷ propitiated in the installation of an image and in house building;⁸ born from the ocean of milk;⁹ world of;¹⁰ nectar of, drunk by Pitṛs and gods;¹¹ feeds rivers by causing rain.¹²

¹ Br. II. 21. 33; 22. 14. 15; M. 266. 26. ² Br. II. 24. 46; 26. 41; 27. 112 ff.; M. 10. 16. ³ Br. III. 5. 80; 7. 22; 8. 3. 77. 36. 204. M. 11. 63. ⁴ Ib. 23-1, 8; 31. 12. ⁵ Ib. 93. 10-17. ⁶ Ib. 150. 153; 174. 24; 176. 1-33. ⁷ Ib. 176. 5. ⁸ Ib. 265. 39; 253. 27. ⁹ Ib. 250. 2; 268. 18. ¹⁰ Ib. 91. 1-10. ¹¹ Br. II. 23. 39, 69-73. ¹² Vā. 51. 14-21.

Soma (III)—a son of Sāvitrī and Pṛṣṇi.

Bhā. VI. 18. 1.

Soma (IV)—a madhyamādhvaryu.

Br. II. 33. 15.

Soma (v)—a Vasu: a son of Dharma and Sudevī; had five sons Varca, Budha, Dhara, Urmī and Kalila.

Br. III. 3. 21; M. 5. 21, 23; 171. 46; 203. 3.

Soma (vi)—a Sukhā god.

Br. IV. 1, 18.

Soma (vii)—the temple of, in the Supakṣa hill.

Vā. 39. 63.

Soma (viii)—a mukhya gaṇa.

Vā. 100. 18.

Soma (ix)—a son of Atri and Anasūyā.

Vi. I. 10. 8.

Soma (x)—a Vasu; the son of Bhagavān Varca.

Vi. I. 15. 110, 112.

Somaka (i)—a son of Sahadeva and father of Janhu and 99 other sons of whom the youngest was Pṛṣarta, in previous birth Ajamīdha.

Bhā. IX. 22. 1-2; Vā. 99. 208; Vi. IV. 19. 71-2.

Somaka (ii)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Kālindī.

Bhā. X. 61. 14.

Somaka (iii)—one of the seven mountains of Plakṣadvīpa (Śākadvīpa-M. P.) which enters the sea; from it Garuḍa took *amṛta* for his mother.

Br. II. 18. 77; 19. 11-12; M. 122. 15; Vā. 47. 74; 49. 10; Vi. II. 4. 7.

Somaka (iv)—a son of Sudāsa; Ajamīdha was reborn when the line was delayed.

M. 50. 15.

Somakalpa—the 19th Kalpa.

M. 290. 7.

Somatanvi—belonging to the Pravara of Angiras.

M. 196. 15.

Somatīrtha—near the Yamunā; the best of all sacred spots.

M. 109. 2; 131. 30 and 94.

Somadatta (I)—a son of Kṛśāśva; performed 100 Aśva-medhas and attained the goal of Yogins. Father of Sumati (Janamejaya-Vi. P.);¹ a Rājaṛṣi².

¹ Bhā. IX. 2. 35-36; Vi. IV. 1. 56-7. ² Br. III. 61. 16.

Somadatta (II)—a son of Bāhlika and father of Bhūri and two other sons. Attacked the northern gate of Mathurā, and the eastern gate of Gomanta when they were besieged by Jarāsandha. A Kaurava.

Bhā. IX. 22. 18; X. 50. 11[7]; 52. 11 [6]; Vā. 99. 235; Vi. IV. 20. 31-2.

Somadatta (III)—versed in the *Purāṇas*.

Br. II. 35. 64; Vi. V. 35. 28.

Somadatta (IV)—an ally of Kārtavīrya killed by Paraśurāma.

Br. III. 39. 2-7.

Somadatta (V)—a Bāleya Gandharva; a Rājaṛṣi and father of Janamejaya.

Vā. 69. 20; 86. 20.

Somapa (I)—a sage of the Raivata epoch.

M. 9. 19.

Somapa (II)—a son of Sahadeva and father of Śrutaśravas.

Vi. IV. 19. 84.

Somapas (I)—sacrificers of Soma enjoy the world of Moon.

Bhā. III. 32. 3.

Somapas (II)—Pitṛ (Barhiṣads) who live in *mānasa* worlds; their mind-born daughter is Narmadā; they came out of *svadhā* and are all yogins.

Br. III. 10. 53, 66; M. 15. 26; 141. 20, 57; Vā. 30. 100. 56. 16; 62. 15; 110. 10.

Somapathas—the world of Pitṛs where live the sons of Mārica.

Br. III. 10. 52-3; M. 14. 1.

Somapāda—the worlds where Marīci's descendants reside; here Devapitṛs by name *agniṣvāttas* live; mind-born daughter of R. Acchodā.

Vā. 73. 1-2.

Somapānam (I)—the Madirāsīndhu of gods.

Br. IV. 28. 87.

Somapānam (II)—*tīrtha* sacred to the Pitṛs; the residence of Vaiśvānara.

M. 22. 62.

Somapāyinas—the Devas of the 13th epoch of Manu; thirty-three are distinguished among them.

Vā. 62. 11; 100. 102; 101. 43.

Somapithinas—those who perform sacrifices.

Vā. 30. 7, 30.

Somamukhayāyana—26th Vedavyāsa.

Br. II. 35. 123.

Somaratha—the chariot of the Moon.

Vā. 52. 76.

Somarāja—compared to Pṛthu, see Soma (s.v.).

Bhā. IV. 22. 56; Vā. 61. 44.

Somarājāyana—a pupil of Kṛta.

Br. II. 35. 52.

Somalokam—a bath in the Kaṭheśvaram tīrtha and *Somatīrtha* leads to.

M. 191. 65, 97.

Somavamśa—the lunar line of Kings;¹ Ila common ancestor;² commences with the 29th Yuga.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 14. 1-2; M. 11. 1. ² Ib. 12. 14. ³ Vā. 99. 439.

Somavikrayi—a seller of Soma.

Vā. 83. 62; 101. 165.

Somavit—a son of Sahadeva.

M. 50. 33.

Somavratam—the performer becomes a Rājarāja.

M. 10. 1. 81.

Somaśarman—a son of Śālīsūka and father of Śata-dhanva.

Bhā. XII. 1. 14-5; Vi. IV. 24. 30.

Somaśarmā—the *avatār* of the Lord of the 27th dvāpara in the Prabhāsa *tīrtha* with four sons, all tapasvins.

Vā. 23. 215.

Somaśilā—in the Parijātaśilā of the Niṣadha hill where the moon descends.

Vā. 41. 57.

Somaśuṣkāyana—the Vedavyāsa of the 23rd dvāpara.

Vi. III. 3. 17.

Somaśuṣman—heard the *Purāṇa* from Vājaśravas and narrated it to Tṛṇabindu;¹ heard the *Vāyu Purāṇa* from Vājaśravas.²

¹ Br. IV. 4. 64. ² Vā. 103. 64.

Somasamsthas—a kind of rituals for house-holders.

Vi. III. 11. 24.

Somasūktam—to be uttered on the occasion of founding temples.

M. 265. 24.

Somādhi—a son of Sahadeva ruled for 58 years in Girivraja; a Rājaṛṣi.

M. 271. 19; Vā. 99. 228, 296.

Somāpi—a son of Sahadeva and father of Śrutaśravas;¹ reigned at Girivraja for 58 years.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 22. 9; Vi. IV. 23. 24. ² Br. III. 74. 110-14.

Somāvarttā—a R. of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 26.

Someśvara—sacred to Varārohā; sacred to the Pitṛs.
M. 13. 43; 22. 29.

Sohāñji—a son of Kuntī and father of Mahiṣmān.
Bhā. IX. 23. 22.

Saukaravapu—the second *avatār* of Hari (Vārāha).
Bhā. V. 3. 7.

Saugandhika—a forest in Kailāsa.
Bhā. IV. 6. 23 and 28.

Saucaki—a Bhārgavagotrakāra.
M. 195. 25.

Sauṭi—belonging to the Pravara of Angiras.
M. 196. 13.

Sauti—Sūta addressed as.
Br. IV. 4. 4.

Sauteya—a special day in a sacrifice.
Br. II. 36. 159; IV. 5. 4.

Sautrāmaṇi—a Yāga, the fruit of which is attained by one fasting oneself, and feeding a number of Brahmans at Benares.

Bhā. X. 23. 8; M. 183. 75.

Saudāmani—the lightning of the sky, a daughter of Vinatā.

M. 6. 34.

Saudāsa—also called Mitrasaha and Kalmāṣānghri;
(Kalmāṣapāda-Vā. P.) son of Sudāsa; wife of Madayantī,

Somaśarmā—the *avatār* of the Lord of the 27th dvāpara in the Prabhāsa *tīrtha* with four sons, all tapasvins.

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Saudāsa—also called Mitrasaha and Kalmāṣānghri;
(Kalmāṣapāda-Vā. P.) son of Sudāsa; wife of Madayanti,

became a Rākṣasa through Vasiṣṭha's curse. Once as he was hunting, he killed a demon. The latter's brother wanted to wreak vengeance on the king and in the guise of a cook, served human flesh to Vasiṣṭha. The sage knew this and cursed him to be a demon for 12 years. The king wanted to curse the sage in return but was stopped by his wife. The consecrated waters fell on his feet and blackened them. Wandering in the forest, he saw a Brahman couple engaged in amorous sports. As a demon he seized the Brahman and ate his flesh despite the lady's protest. She cursed the demon to meet with death in the sexual act and joined her husband on his funeral pyre: after 12 years he returned and longed for union with his queen. She refused remembering the curse of the Brahmana lady. So he appointed Vasiṣṭha to beget a son on his queen. As the child was seven years in pregnancy, Vasiṣṭha hit her stomach with a stone and the child was born. This was Aśmaka.

Bhā. IX. 9. 18-39; Vā. 1. 175; 88. 176.

Saudhika—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 22.

Saunaka—a Bhārgava gotra.

Vā. 65. 96.

Sauparnī—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 10.

Sauparṇeyas—divine birds; sisters of Aruṇa and Garuḍa.

Vā. 69. 67.

Saupuri—belonging to the Ārṣeya Pravara, Angiras.

M. 196. 7.

Saupuṣpi—an Ātreya gotrakāra.

M. 197. 4.

Saubala—is Śakuni.

Bhā. X. 78. [95 (V) 16].

Saubudhi—a sage.

M. 196. 28.

Saubha—the magic car of iron obtained by tapas from Śiva by Śālva; made by Maya fitted with all illusory powers.

Bhā. X. 76. 1, 3-7; 78. 13.

Saubhaga—a son of Bṛhatśloka and the grandson of Vāmana.

Bhā. VI. 18. 7-8.

Saubhadra—a son of Vasudeva.

M. 46. 22.

Saubhari (१)—a Ṛg Vedic sage who got himself transformed into a youthful person and requested king Māndhātṛi for his daughter's hand; when he was asked to select one from the harem, he went in, when all his fifty daughters wanted to have him as their husband. So he agreed; after enjoying worldly pleasure for long, he felt the urge for *mukṭi* and retired to the forest, with his wives following and became a Vaikhāṇasabhikṣu; lived with them; father of 150 sons; when the sage was dead, all his wives burnt themselves on his funeral pyre;¹ before his marriage he was engaged in penance. Once immersed under the waters of the Yamunā in contemplation of the Lord, he saw a fish in sexual union and felt a desire for home life; on another occasion he noticed Garuḍa consuming a fish, and cursed on behalf of

the sages that Garuḍa's visit to Kālindi would be his death.²
Knew the yoga power of Hari.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 6. 38-55; Vi. IV. 2. 69 to end. ² Ib. X. 17. 9-11.
³ Ib. II. 7. 45.

Saubhari (II)—a pupil of Devamitra.

Bhā. XII. 6. 56.

Saubhari (III)—a son of Satyā and Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 247.

Saubharikā—a daughter of Satyabhāmā.

Br. III. 71. 248.

Saubhāgyam—when *pralaya* went up to the mahar-lokam and when the whole world was overwhelmed by *ahankāra* there was a dispute between Brahmā and Kṛṣṇa when out of the latter's chest a light in the shape of a Linga came out. It was drunk by Dakṣa son of Brahmā and the result was the birth of Satī. The rest of *rasa* became eight-fold, seven substances bringing fortune and salt.

M. 60. 6-10.

Saubhāgyavratam—in honour of Bhavānī.

M. 101. 16.

Saubhāgyaśayanam—in honour of Umā; to be begun on Vasanta Śukla tritīyā and continued for a year every tritīyā when Satī married Śiva; after purificatory baths, offer prayers to Umā and also to Śiva in the midst of the eight saubhāgyas by flowers, incense, etc.; at the end a gift of a bed is prescribed; the performer gets desired things and ultimately reaches heaven; he who does it for 12 years, or 7 or 8 lives a happy long life. Madana, Sata-dhanva, Kārtavīrya, Varuṇa and Nandi have done this.

M. 60. 1. 46.

Saubhāgyaṣṭakam—sugar cane, rasarāja, niṣpāva, jāji, dhānyakam, goksīram, kurumbham and salt.

M. 60. 7-8, 28.

Saumadatti—a pupil of Sūta.

Vā. 61. 56.

Saumanasas—a Vidyādharaṇa.

Vā. 69. 29.

Saumanasya—a territorial division of Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 9.

Saumāṅgalya—the sacred thread worn by women after their wedlock. It is said that Sītā retained this alone when giving away the other jewels as gifts.

Bhā. IX. 11. 4.

Sumitri—a Kauthuma.

Vā. 61. 39.

Saumitri (I)—a composer of the *Sāma Veda*.

Br. II. 35. 44.

Saumitri (II)—Lakṣmaṇa, met his brother Rāma in the R. Kadali.

M. 22. 53.

Saumukā—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 7.

Saumya (I)—the town of Soma visited by Arjuna in search of the dead child of the Dvārakā Brahman.

Bhā. X. 89. 44.
P. 8c

Saumya (II)—one of the nine divisions of Bhārata-varṣa.

Br. II. 16. 9; M. 114. 8; Vā. 45. 79; Vi. II. 3. 7.

Saumya (III)—a muhūrta of the night.

Br. III. 3. 43; Vā. 66. 44.

Saumya (IV)—a son of Purindrasena (Āndhra).

M. 273. 10.

Saumya (V)—Budha, the son of Rohiṇī; born in Naimiṣa.

Vā. 2. 9.

Saumyam (I)—(Sauram Ucānam)—solar measurements.

Br. II. 21. 137; Vā. 50. 188.

Saumyam (II)—Sūkta of the Yajurvedins; to be recited in tank rituals.

M. 58. 35; 93. 132.

Saumyam (III)—a Sāma.

Vā. 9. 48.

Saumyam (IV)—the place of the moon in the maṇḍalam.

Vā. 53. 59.

Saumyavratam—in honour of Śiva and Keśava.

M. 101. 14.

Saumyas (I)—a class of sacred fire.

Bhā. IV. 1. 63.

Saumyas (II)—a class of Pitṛs who drink Soma's *sva-dha*; deities of Ṛtus and hence Ṛtvas; Pitṛs born of Soma.

Br. II. 23. 39, 75; 28. 4, 15, 18, 70; M. 102. 20; 126. 69; 141. 4, 13, 16. Vā. 52. 67; 56. 13, 16, 66; Vi. II. 12. 13.

Saumyā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 10.

Saura (I)—the fire originating in waters; light and heat produced from;¹ is Śuci agni,² the Sun god.³

¹ Br. II. 24. 12, 18; Vā. 53. 8, 13. ² Br. II. 12. 3. ³ Vā. 1. 97.

Saura (II)—belonging to Ārṣeya pravara of Bhārgavas.

M. 195. 38

Saura (III)—Śanaiscara born of Revatī in Cākṣuṣa epoch; $\frac{3}{4}$ of Brhaspati in extent.

Vā. 53. 67, 109.

Saura Gaṇa—a group of seven in relation to Sūrya, changing every month. While the sage chants the *Vedas* in his praise, the Gandharva sings, the Apsarasas dance, the Nāga makes fast his chariot, the Yakṣa makes his chariot and the Rākṣasa pushes it from behind. Preceding the chariot the Vālakhilyas move praising his glory.

Bhā. XII. 11. 27, 46-49.

Saurabha—the kingdom to which Puramjana went with his friend Avadhūta; allegorically smell.

Bhā. IV. 25. 48; 29. 11.

Saurabheya—the bull from whom Asija learnt the *go-dharma*; one day it ate of the grass kept for ceremonial and was forcibly retained by Dīrghatamas who on hearing the

godharma from it left it go; Surabhi got him rid of all curses including blindness and old age.

Vā. 99. 47, 88.

Sauram (I)—the sthānam of the sun in the maṇḍalam.

Vā. 53. 59.

Sauram (II)—one of the six darśanas.

Vā. 104. 16.

Sauramaṇḍalam—the solar region; 100,000 yojanas from the earth.

Vi. II. 7. 5.

Sauram mānam—see Saumya mānam.

Br. II. 21. 137.

Saura Vratam—leads to the world of the Sun.

M. 101. 63.

Saurasūktam—in praise of the Sun god; *Sūkta* of the Yajur Vedins; recited in tank ritual; of *Atharva Veda*.

M. 58. 35; 77. 6; 93. 134.

Saurabheyī—an Apsaras in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu.

M. 161. 74.

Saurāṣṭra—(c) the *dviyas* of, became *Vrātyas*, after Puranjaya's time;¹ attacked Paraśurāma and were defeated;² ruled by a degraded caste.³

¹ Bhā. XII. 1. 38; M. 114. 51. ² Br. III. 39. 11. ³ Vi. IV. 24. 68.

Saurāṣṭras—the country of the.

Vi II. 3. 16.

Sauri (I)—is Śanaīścara (planet) 250,000 yojanas above Br̥haspati; above are seven sages.

Br. II. 24. 105; Vi. II. 7. 9.

Sauri (II)—belonging to Ārṣeya pravara of Angiras.
M. 195. 43.

Sauri (III)—an adopted son of Vastāvana.
Vā. 96. 189.

Saurī—a mind-born mother.
M. 179. 10.

Saurṇi—a son of Vasudeva adopted by his brother Vṛka.
Br. III. 71. 192.

Sauvarṇa—the earth of Pātālam.
Br. II. 20. 15.

Sauvarṇam (I)—gold vessels for śrāddha.
M. 17. 20; Vā. 74. 1.

Sauvarṇam (II)—a *sūktam* of the *Sāma Samhitā*; recited in tank ritual.
M. 58. 36.

Sauvīra (c)—a country after Suvīra son of Śibi, visited by Vidura;¹ its people were enlisted by Jarāsandha against the Yadus;² lay between Dvārakā and Hāstinapura.³

¹ Bhā. I. 10. 35; III. 1. 24; V. 10. 1; M. 48. 20. ² Bhā. X. 50. V. 3. ³ Ib. X. 71. 21; XI. 21. 8.

Sauvīras—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country.
Vā. 43. 19; Vi. II. 3. 17.

Sauvīramāṇḍala—a northern kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 47.

Sauvīrarāja—the gate-keeper of this king chose him for sacrifice to Kāli, who knowing Bharata's spiritual eminence turned against the servant of the king; then engaged Bharata born as Brahman, as palanquin bearer; when he went to the hermitage of Kapila he did not bear it well, and when asked once and twice the Brahman burst out into high philosophy which the king learnt from him and renounced all kinds of distinction.

Vi. II. 13. 48 to end; chh. 14-16.

Sauveṣṭi—belonging to the Pravara Angiras.

M. 196. 12.

Sauśalya —(c) a kingdom of Madhyadeśa.

Br. II. 16. 41.

Sauśrutas—a Kauśika clan.

Br. III. 66. 74; Vā. 91. 102.

Sauha—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 26.

Skanda (I)—a son of Agni and Kṛttikas; father of Nisā-kha and others;¹ the presiding deity for the Angārakagraha;² in the Tripuram battle;³ spoke in praise of Benares;⁴ in praise of;⁵ a commander of gods;⁶ ety.⁷ also known Kumāra, Kārtikeya;⁸ Lord of Nairṛtas.⁹

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 14; Vi. I. 8. 11. ² M. 93. 13; Br. II. 74. 48; 26. 33.
³ M. 138. 24; 181. 32. ⁴ Ib. 182. 1; 184. 74. ⁵ Ib. 185. 2-4; 192. 6.
⁶ Ib. 230. 7; 266. 45. ⁷ Ib. 159. 1-3. ⁸ Br. III. 10. 43 and 51; 32. 54,
 59, IV. 14. 8; 30. 105. ⁹ Ib. III. 41. 17 and 52; 59. 14.

Skanda (II)—a son of Paśupati and Svāhā.

Br. II. 10. 81; Vā. 27. 53.

Skanda (III)—a son of Āyu.

Br. III. 3. 24.

Skanda (IV)—(Pārvatiya) a sage of the Rohita epoch.

Br. IV. 1. 62.

Skandagraha—an evil planet.

Br. III. 7. 159-60.

Skandagrahas—Rākṣasas, fearful to children.

Vā. 69. 191.

Skanda Tirtham—at the Narmadā.

M. 191. 50-51.

Skandamālā—a R. of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 30.

Skandina—a piśāca gaṇa, unclad and with hanging hairs; eat the leavings of others.

Vā. 69. 263, 279.

Skandasa—an Ārṣeya Pravara belonging to Angiras.

M. 196. 23.

Skandasvāti—an Āndhra king who ruled for seven years.

M. 273. 6.

Skandika—a class of Piśācas.

Br. III. 7. 380.

Skandins—a class of Piśācas.

Br. III. 7. 381. 400.

Skandhāvāsa—(Sagara's) camp.

Br. III. 49. 9.

Skāndam, *Skānda Purāṇa*—one among the eighteen *Purāṇas*; the *Mahā-Purāṇa* of 81,000 verses dealing with Maheśvara dharmas and the anecdotes of Ṣaṇmukha; he who gives it with a golden śūla when the sun is in Mīna attains Śivahood.

M. 53. 42-4; Vā. 104. 10; Vi. III. 6. 23. Bhā. XII. 7. 23; 13. 7.

Skhalantī—a mother goddess.

M. 179. 29.

Stanayitnus—sons of Vidyota.

Bhā. VI. 6. 5.

Stanita—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 21.

Stamba—a Kaśyapa and one of the seven sages of Svā-rociṣa epoch.

Br. II. 36. 17.

Stambha (1) (*Kaśyapa*)—a son of Parvaśa.

Br. II. 11. 16.

Stambha (II)—one of the seven sages of the Svārociṣa epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 11.

Stambha (III)—of Śyāma Parāśara clan.

M. 201. 37.

Stambhas—the chief types of pillars are five; rucaka (square), vajra (octogonal), dvivajra (sixteen sided), pralinaka (thirty-two sided) and vṛtta (round); (Vāstu). If the measurements are incorrect there will be fear from kings, thieves and other troubles. The woods for the different sides of a house are vaṭa, udumbara, pippala, plakṣa, etc. Other trees which can be grown around a building are punnāga, aśoka, bakulu, śamī, śilaka, campaka, dāḍimī, pippalī, drākṣa, jambīru, pūga, panasa, ketaki, jāti-saroja, śatapatrika, mallika, nārikela, kadali, pāṭala, etc. These give auspiciousness to the house.

¹ M. 255. 1-4, 16. ² Ib. 255. 20-4.

Stambhamitra—heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from Bhāgini and narrated it to Dadhīca.

Vi. VI. 8. 44.

Stambhini—a śakti in the Kiricakra, and a charioteer.

Br. IV. 20. 6, 25, 38, 57.

Stāvakas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 10.

Stutā (*Surā?*)—a wife of Varuṇa! her two sons were Kali and Vaidya and a daughter Surasundarī.

Br. III. 59. 6.

Stutī—the wife of Pratihartā and mother of Aja and Bhūman.

Bhā. V. 15. 5.

Stutyavrata—a son of Hiranyaretas of Kuśadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 14.

Steya—theft; one of the heinous sins; story of a thief Vajra of Kāñcī is told.²

¹ Vā. 105. 13. ² Br. IV. 6. 37; 7. 4, 10.

Stoka Kṛṣṇa—a playmate of Kṛṣṇa; wanted to go to the palmyra grove then in possession of Dhenuka.

Bhā. X. 15. 20; 22. 31.

Stotra—of Gadādhara, by Brahmā,¹ by Śiva.²

¹ Vā. 109. 27-31. ² Ib. 109. 43. 50.

Stotram—four-fold, dravya, guṇa, karma, and ābhi-janikam.

Vā. 59. 58.

Stotras (I)¹—of Brahmā by Gods oppressed by Tāraka;² of Pārvatī by Viraka;³ of Śaṇmukha before Tārakāvadha;⁴ same by Siddhas and Bandies;⁵ of Narasimha by Gods after the death of Hiranyakaśipu;⁶ of Narasimha by Śankara;⁷ of Hari by Aditi;⁸ of Hari by Prahlāda;⁹ of Vāmana by Brahmā;¹⁰ of Mādhava by earth (Mādhaviya);¹¹ of Viṣṇu by Gods for Amṛthamathana.¹²

¹ M. 61. 50-3. ² Ib. 154. 7-15. ³ Ib. 158. 11-20. ⁴ Ib. 159. 13-17. ⁵ Ib. 169. 40-3. ⁶ Ib. 163. 98-103. ⁷ Ib. 179. 55-60. ⁸ Ib. 244. 12-34. ⁹ Ib. 245. 17-29. ¹⁰ Ib. 245. 67-80. ¹¹ Ib. 248. 12. 56. ¹² Ib. 249. 37-44.

Stotras (II)—of Viṣṇu by Prithivī;¹ by Brahmā;² by other Gods;³ by Dhruva;⁴ by Pracetasas;⁵ by Prahlāda;⁶ by Devas;⁷ by Brahmā;⁸ by Kāliya's wives (Kṛṣṇa);⁹ by Kāliya;¹⁰ by Nārada;¹¹ by Akrūra;¹² by Vāsudeva after Kamsa's fall;¹³ by Mucukunda;¹⁴ by Aditi after getting her kuṇḍala back.¹⁵

¹ Vi. I. 4. 12-24. ² Ib. I. 9. 40. 57. ³ Ib. I. 9. 69-74. ⁴ Ib. I. 12. 51-74. ⁵ Ib. I. 15. 27-43. ⁶ Ib. I. 19. 64-86; 20. 9-13. ⁷ Ib. III. 17. 11-34. ⁸ Ib. V. 1. 35-51, 55-9. ⁹ Ib. V. 7. 48-59. ¹⁰ Ib. V. 7. 61-76. ¹¹ Ib. V. 16. 19-27. ¹² Ib. V. 17. 3-17; 18. 48-58. ¹³ Ib. V. 20. 94-105. ¹⁴ Ib. V. 23. 29-47. ¹⁵ Ib. V. 30. 6-23.

Stotras (III)—of Lakṣmī, by Indra.

Vi. I. 9. 116-33.

Stotras (IV)—of Sūrya, by Yājñavalkya.

Vi. III. 5. 16-25.

Stomam—svara variety of a *Sāma*;¹ *saptadaśam*, another variety;² *Pañcadaśam*, another variety;³ *Pañcadaśam*, from the south face of Brahmā.⁴

¹ Vā. 9. 49. ² Ib. 9. 50. ³ Br. II. 8. 51. 52. ⁴ Vi. I. 5. 54.

Stośalas—a tribe.

M. 114. 53.

Strimitra—a king who ruled for 13 years.

Br. III. 74. 187.

Striyāstīrtham—in the Narmadā.

M. 194. 31.

Strī (I)—the region of adharma, and of Kali;¹ duties and behaviour of; to be avoided by a Brahmacārin;² becomes Keśaśūla in Kali; more women than men; unfit for rule, if

there were no husband;³ killing a woman a heinous crime; Hari cursed to be born on earth for having slain Bhṛgu's wife.⁴ No śīla or *vrata*; but fond of wine and meat in the Kali age;⁵ conditions making her unfit for intercourse;⁶ to be honoured and not to be fully confided.⁷

¹ Bhā. I. 17. 38. ² Ib. VII. 11. 25. 29; 12. 7-9. ³ Br. II. 31. 51 and 54; IV. 14. 15. ⁴ Ib. II. 36. 181 and 183; III. 72. 138-40. ⁵ Vā. 58. 43. ⁶ Vi. III. 11. 115-17. ⁷ Ib. III. 12. 30.

Strī (II)—in Kali age; personal charm in the possession of hair; deserts her husband for power; a wealthy man, considered as husband; fickle, short of stature, and gluttonous, speaks lies, is indecent and immoral; child bearing at the age of 5 or 6;¹ by honouring her husband she is elevated.²

¹ Vi. VI. 17-18, 28-31, 41. ² Ib. VI. 2. 28-9.

Strīrāstra—a Janapada.

Vā. 99. 387.

Strīrāṣṭrabhojakas—under Kanaka.

Br. III. 74. 199.

Strīvadham—a heinous offence;¹ Viṣṇu slew Śukra's mother and was cursed to be born as man on earth seven times for the progress of the world;² a rule in wars that the women of the enemy's side must not be molested; but Bāṇa's women were molested by the fire of Tripura.³

¹ Vā. 62. 155. ² M. 47. 103. ³ Ib. 188. 49.

Sthaṇḍilā—one of the 10 Pīṭhas for images, square and with no *mekhala*; this leads to health, wealth and happiness.

M. 262. 6, 8, 16.

Sthaṇḍileyu(ṣu)—one of the ten sons of Raudrāśva.

Bhā. IX. 20. 4; Vā. 99. 124. Vi. IV. 19. 2.

Sthapati—the state architect.

M. 215. 40.

Sthalapadmini—in Ekāśiladeśa between Kṛṣṇa and Pāṇḍura Mts; in the middle is nyagrodhā below which is anantasada, abode of Viṣṇu who is worshipped by Yakṣas, Gandharvas, etc.

Vā. 38. 51-9

Sthalapiṇḍa—a Bhārgava gotrakāra.

M. 195. 21.

Sthaleyu (I)—a son of Bhadrāśva.

M. 49. 5.

Sthaleyu(ṣu) (II)—the seventh son of Raudrāśva.

Vā. 99. 124. Vi. IV. 19. 2.

Sthaleśvaram—a place sacred to Śiva.

M. 181. 27.

Sthānam (I)—a Śukha god.

Br. IV. 1. 19.

Sthānam (II)—a mukhya gaṇa.

Vā. 100. 19.

Sthānānī—fourteen worlds of which seven were made and seven mind-born. *Bhū* to *Satya* were created.

Br. IV. 2. 8, 18, 31.

Sthāṇu (I)—the name of Vāmadeva who was prevented from proceeding with the work of creation;¹ praised by the Gods before the swallowing of Kālakūṭa.²

¹ M. 4. 32. ² Ib. 250. 41.

Sthāṇu (II)—ety. from sthā, to stand; after creating Rudras, Mahadeva stood as ūrdva retu (brahmacāri's life) upto the pralaya; his ten qualities are knowledge, vairāgya, aiśvarya, tapas, satya, patience, courage, the quality of creation, knowledge of self and the quality of establishing;¹ gave up protection work and hence sthāṇu.²

¹ Vā. 10. 64-7; 49. 28. ² Br. I. 1. 129; 9. 88.

Sthāneśvara—sacred to Goddess Bhavānī.

M. 13. 31.

Sthāpaka—to be honoured with presents of golden beds in connection with rituals for cutting canals, etc;¹ to be honoured in founding new temples;² qualifications of; one who is versed in his art and science, has faith, is skilled and clever, an expert in *Vāstuśāstra* and is pure and clean—performs homa at the topmost place of the deity to be installed. Worship and gifts to, after the installation of a deity.³

¹ M. 58. 49. ² Ib. 264. 31. ³ Ib. 265. 1-4, 30; 267. 31.

Sthāpathya—architectural science created by Brahmā.

Bhā. III. 12. 38.

Sthāli—a vessel of wood for Śrāddha; of Udumbara tree.

Vā. 75. 67.

Sthālipākam—a ritual comprising an offering of rice boiled in milk.

M. 230. 11.

Sthita—a son of Vasudeva and Madirā.

Vā. 96. 170.

Sthitī (I)—a Kalā of Brahmā.

Br. IV. 35. 94.

Sthitī (II)—a Kalā of Hari

Br. IV. 35. 95.

Sthitī (III)—an Ajitadeva.

Vā. 67. 33.

Sthiramedhas—a god of Sumedhasa group.

Br. II. 36. 59.

Sthūlakarṇa (I)—a son of Devajani and an Yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 128.

Sthūlakarṇa (II)—a son of Maṇivara.

Vā. 69. 159.

Snātaka (I)—eligible for Pārvaṇa śrāddha; feeding one such, better than many a mantrayajña in the śrāddha.²

¹ Vā. 86. 63. ² Br. III. 9. 68; M. 16. 7.

Snātapa—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārṣeya.

M. 199. 12.

Snānam—bath for purity; worship of the earth as a preliminary; tarpaṇam after the bath; rules for rituals after.

M. ch. 102 (whole).

Snūpā—one of the daughters of Rohiṇī; had two sons.

Vā. 66. 72.

Snehas—the Vaiśya caste of Kuśadvīpa.

Vi. II. 4. 38.

Sparsā—a Tuṣita.

Br. III. 3. 19; Vā. 66. 18.

Sparsam—the guṇa of Vāyu devoured by Ākāśa when Vāyu cools down.

Vā. 102. 15.

Sparsamātram—from this came *rūpa-mātram*.

Vā. 4. 53.

Sparsākarnikā—a gupta śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 18; 44. 18.

Sphūrja—the Rākṣasa presiding over the month of Puṣya: a son of Yātudhāna and father of Nikumbha;¹ with the sun in the Hemanta;² with the sun during the Pausya month.³

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 42; Br. III. 7. 89, 95. ² Vā. 52. 19. ³ Vi. II. 10. 14.

Smaya—a son of Vasiṣṭha and a Prajāpati of the Svārociṣa epoch.

M. 9. 9.

Smayam—born of Puṣṭi.

Bhā. IV. 1. 51.

Smara (I)—a son of Devakī killed by Kamsa: taken back to Dvārakā: after embracing by mother goes to heaven with his five brothers.

Bhā. X. 85. 51 and 56.

Smara (II)—is Manmatha.

Br. IV. 30. 65; M. 23. 30 ch.

Smārtadharmam (*Smārtam*)—promulgated by Manu at the beginning of Tretāyuga; traditional dharma of the family and precepts of conduct constituting varṇāśrama and ācāralakṣaṇa; deals with varṇāśrama, yama and niyama; remembrance is smārta;¹ ety. introduced after the manvantara by remembering the old ācāras; by once more calling to mind the practices of previous epochs principally of varṇāśrama.²

¹ Br. II. 29. 44-60; 32. 33-44; III. 21. 47. M. 142. 42; Vā. 57. 39, 41-45. ² Ib. 59. 32, 38.

Smṛti (I)—born of medha.

Bhā. IV. 1. 52.

Smṛti (II)—Law books; distinguished from śruti in Dvāpara and interpreted in two ways;¹ no more recognised as authority in Kali.²

¹ M. 52. 12; 144. 7; Vā. 58. 24; 23. 8; 32. 44. ² Br. II. 31. 6, 34; IV. 1. 30; 6. 64; Vā. 58. 34.

Smṛti (III)—a mantrakṛt.

M. 145. 101.

Smṛti (iv)—a daughter of Dakṣa; wife of Angiras; a gotrakāra;¹ had two sons and four daughters—Sinīvālī, Kūhu, Rāka, and Anumatī; sons Bharatāgni and Kirtimat.²

¹ Vā. 10. 27; 28. 14, 30; Vi. I. 7. 25. ² Br. II. 9. 52, 55; 11. 17; Vi. I. 10. 7.

Smṛtyākaraṣaṇikā—a gupta śakti.

Br. IV. 19. 19; 36. 70; 44. 119.

Syamantaka—a jewel presented by the Sun god to Satrājita (s.v.) to enable him to see his form distinctly without being blinded by his hallow; had the quality of yielding eight loads of gold every day. Kṛṣṇa thought that Ugrasena was worthy of having it; knowing this Satrājita gave it to his brother Prasena. He placed it in a room and hedged it with divinity. Kṛṣṇa asked for it and was refused. It was taken to the forest by Prasena whom a lion killed. Jāmbavā killed the lion and got the jewel. Kṛṣṇa fought with him and recovering the jewel, returned it to Satrājita in a public assembly. Satrājita offered his daughter in marriage to Kṛṣṇa and made a gift of the jewel. Kṛṣṇa returned it to Satrājita. Śatadhanvan killed Satrājita and took it, and placed it with Akrūra for safe custody. This led to some misunderstanding between Kṛṣṇa and Rāma, and at Kṛṣṇa's request, Akrūra made it public that it was in his possession.

Bhā. X. 37. 18; cch. 56 and 57 (whole); Br. III. 71. 26, 52, 82, 98. M. 45. 4-17; Vā. 96. 25-58. Vi. IV. 3. 14-62, 151-161.

Syamantapañcaka—a place of pilgrimage near Kurukṣetra where the rival armies met in battle. A kṣetra sacred to Paraśurāma: Nine pools of blood were made here by Paraśurāma after killing all the Kṣatriyas of the earth twenty-one times. Here came Kṛṣṇa and the Yadus to observe solar eclipse. After fasting and bathing, Brahmans and other guests were fed. Thither came Nanda and the Gopas as well as Bhīṣma, Droṇa and other sages and kings.

All of them exchanged greetings. Draupadī spent her time with Kṛṣṇa's wives asking them about their marriages. Here Kṛṣṇa and Vasudeva performed a sacrifice. A *tīrtha* on the banks of the Sarasvatī where Diti engaged herself in penance.

Bhā. IX. 16. 19; X. 78 [95 (V) 19]; chh. 82, 83 and 84 (whole).
M. 7. 3.

Syānandurn—sages of, visited Dvārakā.

Bhā. X. 90. 28 [4].

Sravasa (*Srāsata-Br. P.*)—a Yāmadeva.

Vā. 31. 6. Br. II. 13. 92.

Srīdevī (I)—a daughter of Devaka and one of the seven wives of Vasudeva.

M. 44. 73.

Srīdevī (II)—born of milk ocean; image of: in the form of a girl of nine years, youthful, with round neck, red lips and charming brows and holding the lotus Śrīphalam in her hands.

M. 250. 3; 261. 40.

Sruk—a sacrificial utensil.

Vā. 65. 32.

Sruca—one of the 14 gaṇas of Apsaras born of Yajña.

Br. III. 7. 19.

Sruva—a sacrificial utensil.

Vā. 65. 32.

Srotas—a Rākṣasa residing in the sun's chariot in the month of Nabha.

Vi. II. 10. 9.

Sva—the third loka; Sva was uttered and divaloka came of; where Gandharvas, Apsaras, Yakṣas, Guhyakas, and Nāgas live; intervening between Sūrya and Dhruva.

Br. II. 19. 155; 21. 21; IV. 2. 26-7; Vā. 101. 17-41.

Svagāhava—a son of Vṛkadevī and Vasudeva.

Vā. 96. 180.

Svacaṇḍāla—to be fed on festival days.

Bhā. X. 24. 28.

Svacchodam—a lake in the Candraprabhā hill near Kailāsa.

Br. II. 18. 6.

Svacchodā—a R. in the Candraprabhā hill.

Br. II. 18. 6.

Svatantreśvaram—a tīrtha on the Narmadā.

M. 191. 6.

Svadharmā—practised in Śakadvīpa;¹ Paraśurāma accused by Śiva as lacking in the practice of;² to be insisted upon the subjects by the Kings;³ of castes; departure from, leads to hell;⁴ Daityas routed for having departed from their dharma.⁵

¹ Br. II. 19. 106; Vā. 49. 103. ² Br. III. 23. 71; 50. 2. ³ M. 215. 63; 225. 5. ⁴ Vi. I. 6. 9, 41-2. ⁵ Ib. III. 18. 12, 48.

Svadhā (1)—a daughter of Dakṣa and consort of Agnī: (Pitr-Vā. P., and Vi. P.) gave birth to two daughters

Vayunā (Menā-Vā. P.) and Dhāriṇī, who were Brahma-vadins.

Bhā. IV. 1. 63-4; Vā. 1. 77; 10. 28; 52. 40; 55. 43; Br. II. 9. 57; 13. 29. Vi. I. 7. 25, 27; 10. 19.

Svadhā (II)—a wife of Angiras—mother of Pitṛs.

Bhā. VI. 6. 19.

Svadhā (III)—married Kavi Agni: her sons were Kāvyas: her daughter the source of Pitṛs with forms.

¹ Br. I. 1. 62; III. 10. 85; Vā. 73. 35; 74. 3; 75. 56, 77.

Svadhā (IV)—a god of one of the ten branches of the Harita Gaṇa.

Br. IV. 1. 85; Vā. 100. 89.

Svadhā (VI)—the essence milked by Antaka for Pitṛs;¹ out of this came Pitṛs¹ (Somapas).²

¹ M. 10. 19. ² Ib. 15. 27, 31; 16. 44; 17. 52; 22. 88.

Svadhākāra—is Śiva.

Br. II. 26. 34.

Svadhām—the exclamation or benediction used in presenting oblation to departed ancestors.

Vā. 73. 52.

Svadhāmā—a manifestation of Hari in the epoch of Manu Rudrasāvarṇi: born of Satyasaha and Sūnṛtā.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 29.

Svadhāmṛtam—the nectar of the moon in the Kṛṣṇa-pakṣa is svādhā drunk by Pitṛs and low class of deities and in the śuklapakṣa it is amṛta drunk by Gods.

Vā. 52. 38, 40; 62. 185.

Svanavāta—a son of Dyutimān.

Br. II. 11. 9.

Svapna—dreams, bad and good; ceremonies must be performed for bad ones; after a bad dream, one must try to sleep for sometime; after a good dream one must try to be awake lest it should be followed by a bad one for the latter will generally come true. Dream had in the first of the four divisions of the night will come true in a year; that had in the second will come true in six months; that had in the third, will come true in three months and that had early in the morning will come true in 10 days.

M. 242. 1-19.

Svapnavārāhikā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 36. 25.

Svapneśa—attacked Mangala the Daitya.

Br. IV. 28. 41; 34. 64.

Svaphalka—a son of Pṛśni—a righteous and great king; no disease or famine during his reign; when the Kāśi kingdom suffered from want of rain continuously for three years Svaphalka was invited to live there and there were rains; he then married Kāśirāja's daughter Gāndinī who gave in gift, every day one cow for a Brahman;¹ his daughter Narā, was the wife of Bhangakāra.²

¹ Vā. 96. 101-105. ² Ib. 96. 86.

Svabala—an Asura in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu.

M. 161. 80.

Svamālinī—a queen of Varṣartu.

Br. IV. 32. 28.

Svamūrdha—a son of Bhṛgu and a Deva.

Br. III. 1. 89.

Svamṛḍāka—a Satya god.

Br. II. 36. 35.

Svayambhū (I)—the one god in three forms: creating, protecting and destroying: only sectarians speak of each of these as separate: the one of the three guṇas;¹ not created and the first.²

¹ Br. III. 3. 82-131. ² Vā. 4. 44.

Svayambhū (II)—the Vedavyāsa of the first dvāpara.

Vi. III. 3. 11.

Svayambhoja (I)—a son of Sini, and father of Hṛdika.

Bhā. IX. 24. 46.

Svayambhoja (II)—a son of Pratikṣatra (Pratikṣipta-Vā. P.) and father of Hṛdika.

Br. III. 71. 139; Vā. 96. 138; Vi. IV. 14. 23.

Svayamyuta—the Gāndharva form of marriage.

Br. IV. 15. 4.

Svayamvara—a form of marriage by which Kṛṣṇa married a good number of women;¹ of Draupadi;² of Lakṣmaṇā.

¹ Vi. III. 18. 88; V. 28. 6; Bhā. I. 10. 29; X. 52. 16. ² Ib. X. 57. 10 [1]. ³ Ib. X. 58. 57.

Svara-Brahman—Nārada set his mind on Viṣṇu as revealed in Svara.

Bhā. VI. 5. 22.

Svara (Snigdha)—a son of Gāyatrī and Prajāpati.

Vā. 21. 42.

Svaras—seven (music);¹ sixteen of the Vedas.

¹ Vā. 86. 36. ² Ib. 65. 28; 104. 71.

Svarapurañjaya—a son of Śeṣa Nāgarāja.

Vā. 99. 366.

Svaramaṇḍalam—seven svaras, three grāmās, 21 murchanas and 49 tānas (tālas-Vā. P.).

Br. III. 61. 29; Vā. 86. 36, 49.

Svaraśaktis—named.

Br. IV. 44. 55-7.

Svarasa—Mt. in Śālmalidvipa.

Bhā. V. 20. 10.

Svarasvāra—a queen of Varṣartu.

Br. IV. 32. 28.

Svarā (I)—a daughter of Uttānapāda.

Br. II. 36. 90; Vā. 62. 77.

Svarā (II)—a daughter of Kardama and one of the wives of Atharva Angiras; son Gautama.

Br. III. 1. 102; Vā. 65. 98.

Svarā (III)—a daughter of Krodhā.

Vā. 69. 205.

Svarāt (I)—he, who conquers this world and the antarikṣa.

Br. II. 16. 17. M. 114. 16.

Svarāt (II)—one of the seven rays of the sun helping the planet Śanaīścara.

Br. II. 24. 67; Vā. 53. 49.

Svarūpinī—a śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 73.

Svarociṣa—son of Tuṣita in the Uttama manvantara.

Vā. 67. 35.

Svarga (I)—a son of Jāmi and Dharma, father of Nandi.

Bhā. VI. 6. 6.

Svarga (II)—a son of Bhīma and Diks.

Br. II. 10. 82; 27. 54.

Svarga (III)—the heaven;¹ seven gates for; tapas, dāna, sāmā, dama, hrīḥ, ārjavam, and sympathy for all creatures;² all these possessed by Śibi;³ reached by Yayāti with his four grandsons;⁴ for the worship of Agastya.⁵

¹ Vā. 34. 96; 41. 82; 103. 42; 108. 76 and 84. ² M. 39. 22. ³ Ib. 42. 20. ⁴ Ib. 42. 28. ⁵ Ib. 553. 29; 61. 55.

Svarga Kaṇṭaka—a son and commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 83; 26. 49.

Svargabala—a son and commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 83; 26. 49.

Svarga bhaumakāḥ—kingdom of the.

M. 121. 54.

Svargamārgapradham—a *tīrtha* wherefrom the Sapta-
rṣis reached heaven; noted for Nandi's shrine.

Br. III. 13. 61.

Svargamejaya—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 86.

Svargaloka—is Svarloka as also divam; the space between the sun and Dhruva; residents of, feed on soma and ājya; attacked by Malaka and other Asuras; Devas defeated them after refreshing themselves with nectar got by churning of the ocean on the advice of Viṣṇu; see Svarga.

Br. IV. 2. 39; 9. 38 ff; Vā. 57. 115.

Svargavedī—a R. fit for śrāddha offering.

Br. III. 13. 103.

Svargaśatru—a son and commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 83; 26. 49.

Svargasopānam—seen by Angiras on the hills of the Amarakaṇṭaka.

Vā. 77. 9.

Svarṇataskara—a stealer of gold.

Vā. 101. 152.

Svarṇadī—a R. in the Viṣṇusthānam.

Br. III. 37. 9.

Svarṇapāda—a god of one of the ten branches of the Rohita gaṇa.

Br. IV. 1. 86; Vā. 100. 90.

Svarṇaprastha—an upadvīpa attached to Jambūdvīpa.
Bhā. V. 19. 30.

Svarṇabindu—a tīrtha on the Narmadā.
M. 194. 15.

Svarṇabhānu—a son of Danus, and father of a daughter, Prabhā.
M. 6. 20-21.

Svarṇabhūmi—c. watered by Hlādinī.
Br. II. 18. 55.

Svarṇa roman—a son of Mahasoman (Mahāromṇa-Vā. P.) and father of Hrasvaroman.
Bhā. IX. 13. 17; Br. III. 64. 14; Vā. 89. 14. Vi. IV. 5. 27.

Svarṇā—a daughter of Samudra and wife of Prācīna-barhis.
Vā. 63. 25.

Svarbudam—ten times nyarbudam.
Vā. 101. 101.

Svarbhānu (I)—a son of Danu, and father of Suprabhā (Prabhā-Vā. P.);¹ a Daitya;² (see Rāhu) routed Sūrya and caused him to fall on the earth when sage Atri saved him.³

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 30 and 32; Vā. 68. 8; Vi. I. 21. 5, 7. ² Vā. 1. 188; 53. 83; 68. 14. ³ Ib. 70. 71.

Svarbhānu (II)—a son of Satyabhāmā.
Bhā. X. 61. 10.

Svarbhānu (III)—a son of Soma, also known as Budha.
Br. I. 1. 63; II. 23. 80-38.

Svarbhānu (iv)—a son of Simhikā and born in Bharṇi; vanquished the sun; his daughter Prabhā was married to Āyu.

Br. II. 24. 83-97, 137; III. 6. 8, 23-4; 8. 77; 67. 1; Vā. 92. 1.

Svarbhānu (v)—Rāhu, the planet;¹ has a dark chariot drawn by eight steeds;² in the army at Tārakāmaya;³ mahā-graha left unskilled with Virocana;⁴ comes out of the sun and enters the moon in Parvas; then from the moon to the sun; comes out from behind and crossing the shadow of the earth forms a circle itself; its place is Brhadsthānam full of darkness;⁵ has only one ray.⁶

¹ M. 128. 50. ² Ib. 127. 9; Vā. 52. 71. ³ M. 128. 62; 173. 23.
⁴ Ib. 177. 8; 178. 67. ⁵ Vā. 52. 80-81; 53. 63-65; Vi. II. 12. 21-22.
⁶ Vā. 53. 88.

Svarbhānu (vi)—a son of Vipracitti.

Vi. I. 21. 12.

Svarlokaṃ—(*Divam*) burnt down by Pralaya fire; one of the seven created worlds;¹ between the sun and the pole star.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 156; 2. 15; Vā. 23. 84; 30. 98; 49. 148; 100. 160; Vi. VI. 3. 26. ² Ib. II. 7. 18.

Svarvīthi—the queen of Vatsara, and mother of Puṣpārṇa and five other sons.

Bhā. IV. 13. 12.

Svaśrava—a mantrakṛt.

M. 145. 102.

Svasā (i)—a daughter of Vṛkadevī.

Vā. 96. 180.

Svasā (ii)—gave birth to Yakṣas and Rākṣasas.

Vi. I. 21. 25.

Svasṛpa—a son of Kauśika.

M. 20. 3.

Svastika—a Nāga in the fifth talam or mahātalam.

Br. II. 20. 37; Vā. 50. 36.

Svastikarās—Ēkīrṣeyas.

M. 200. 5.

Svastitara—a sage.

M. 196. 25.

Svastivācakam—pronouncing a blessing;¹ a function at the end of the śrāddha.²

¹ M. 16. 47. ² Ib. 17. 55.

Svastyātreyas—a class of sages of Atreya fold; ten sons of Atri by his ten apsara wives; famous for their learning in the Vedas and knowledge of Brahman.

Br. III. 8. 81; Vā. 70. 75.

Svahna—a son of Dakṣiṇa and a Tuṣita god.

Bhā. IV. 1. 7-8.

Svākoṭaka—a son of Brahmadhana.

Vā. 69. 133.

Svāgata—a son of Śakuni and father of Suvarcas.

Br. III. 64. 21; Vā. 89. 20.

Svātantryam—independence claimed by Jayadevas who were punished for doing so.

Vā. 67. 18.

Svāti (१)—the performance of śrāddha in this nakṣatra, gives one profits in trade.

Br. III. 18. 8; Vā. 50. 130; 66. 49; 82. 8.

Svāti (II)—a son of Meghasvāti (Andhra) ruled for 18 years.

M. 273. 6.

Svāti (III)—a son of Dhvajinīvan and father of Ruśanku.

Vi. IV. 12. 2.

Svātivarṇa—an Āndhra, ruled for a year.

M. 273. 8.

Svādūdaka Udadhi—(samudra) sea of fresh (sweet-M. P.) water surrounding Puṣkaradvīpa;¹ beyond it, the land of gold where no creatures live; beyond that lokāloka; ten thousand yojanas in length and breadth; beyond is darkness encircled by aṇḍakaṭaḥa.²

¹ Bhā. V. 20. 29; Br. II. 19. 115, 126 and 148; M. 123. 46; Vi. II. 4. 86. ² Ib. II. 4. 93-5.

Svādhyāyam—Vedic studies, neglect of, before Pṛthu's advent;¹ recitation of Veda on the occasion of the śrāddha.²

¹ M. 10. 11; 16. 9. ² Ib. 17. 37.

Svāmītīrtham—sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 63.

Svāyambhuva (I)—a name of Nārada.

Bhā. I. 6. 3.

Svāyambhuva (II)—(see Manu)¹ the Devas are Yāmas, the sages are Marīci and six others besides his ten sons; all engaged in Pratisarga and attained the final bliss;² Pṛthu milked the cow-earth with the help of Svāyambhuva Manu in his hand; to his family belonged a Prajāpati Aṅga;³ came out of the first face and of white colour;⁴ married Śatarūpā.⁵

¹ Bhā. III. 12. 53-4; Vā. 61. 119; 109. 5. ² M. 9. 3-6. ³ Ib. 10. 3, 15. ⁴ Vā. 26. 32; 61. 119; 109. 5. ⁵ Br. II. 9. 36; Vā. 10. 11-12.

Svāyaṣṭhās—of Śveta Parāśara clan.

M. 201. 36.

Svārociṣa—(see Manu) second Manu; four sons, seven sages of whom Datta was the first; the Devas of the epoch were Tuṣitas; then lived the seven sons of the sage Vasiṣṭha, all Prajāpatis; *ākārarūpa*.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. 1. 19-20; M. 3. 47. ² Vā. 26. 33; 62. 3, 7, 18-19.

Svārociṣa (*Manvantara*)—the second one; creation of;¹ Gods were Tuṣitas; Indra was Vipāścit; Ūrja and six others formed the seven seers; Caitra, Kimpuruṣa and others were the sons;² belong to Priyavrata line.³

¹ Vi. I. 21. 27. ² Ib. III. 1. 6, 10-12. ³ Ib. III. 1. 24.

Svāha—a son of Vṛjīnīvān.

M. 44. 16.

Svāhā (I)—a daughter of Dakṣa and the mother of Pāvaka, Pavamāna and Śuci through Paśupati-Agni; from these three have sprung up forty-five agnis. All of them form a group of 49 agnis.¹ Mode of offering in invoking devas while *svadhā* for invoking Pitṛs.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 60-61; Br. I. 1. 62; II. 9. 52, 56; 10. 81. 12.3; Vā. 1. 76; 10. 28, 32; 27. 53; 29. 1; Vi. I. 7. 25, 27; 8. 8; 10. 14-15. ² Br. III. 3. 25; 11. 18 and 116.

Svāhā (II)—a god of one of the ten branches of the Harita gaṇa.

Br. IV. 1. 85; Vā. 100. 89.

Svāhā (III)—the goddess enshrined at Māheśvarapura.

M. 13. 42.

Svāhā (iv)—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 20.

Svāhā (v)—for karmas associated with Devas and yajñas like svadhā for Pitṛs.

Vā. 75. 77.

Svāhākāra—a name of Śiva.

Br. II. 26. 34.

Svāhāgni—Agni and Svāhā representing Brahman.

Br. IV. 43. 75.

Svāhi—a son of Vṛjinivān and father of Ruśeku; the best of the performers of fire oblations.

Br. III. 70. 16; Vā. 95. 15.

Svetam—a varṣa round the Kumuda hill in Śālmali-dvīpam.

Vā. 49. 39.

Svedaja—ants, worms, etc.

Br. III. 7. 424-6; Vā. 30. 101, 227.

Svairatha—a son of Jyotiṣman.

Vā. 33. 24.

Svairathākāram—a varṣa after Svairatha¹ of Kuśa-dvīpam.²

¹ Vā. 33. 25. ² Ib. 49. 53.

Svairiṇī—a group of women who came out of the mouth of Asura Bala when he yawned.

Bhā. V. 24. 16.

H

Haṇḍidāsa—a Tripravara.

M. 196. 33.

Hanana—one of the five heinous sins; Brhaspati narrates to Indra this to be the greatest sin; killing of the trusted to whatever community he belonged is the most heinous.

Br. IV. 6. 37; 7. 2 ff.

Hanumān (I)—a friend of Rāma; son of Marut and Añjanā; took part in Lankā expedition; knew the yoga power of Viṣṇu and worshipped along with Rāma in the Kimpuruṣa country; attained final release by *satsanga*. Had the white umbrella when Bharata took the *pādukā*.¹ The best, the wise, the learned brahmacāri, and warrior;² present at Rāma's *abhiṣeka*.³

¹ Bhā. IX. 10. 16 and 19; II. 7. 45; V. 19. 1; XI. 12. 6; IX. 10. 43. ² Br. III. 7. 225-26; IV. 29. 118. ³ Vi. IV. 4. 100.

Hanumān (II)—the residence of, protected by Rudra on all sides; there are kuṇḍas special to Sūrya, Brahmā, Rudra and Hari.

Vā. 59. 118; 60. 73.

Hantā—one of the 20 of Amitābha gaṇa.

Vā. 100. 16.

Hamtārihā—an Amitābha God.

Br. IV. 1. 16.

Hamsa (I)—a son of Brahmā; remained a celibate.

Bhā. IV. 8. 1.

Hamsa (II)—Mt. on the base (north-Vi. P.) of Meru.

Bhā. V. 16. 26; Vi. II. 2. 30.

Hamsa (III)—an *avatār* of Hari in Kṛtayuga; taught yoga to Śanaka and other sages in the presence of Brahmā; called himself Yajña.

Bhā. X. 2. 40; XI. 4. 17; 5. 23; 13. 19-41; 17. 3, 11.

Hamsa (IV)—a son of Brahmadata and brother of Śālva; killed on the Yamunā by Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā X. 76. 2[8]; 52. [56 (v) 8]; 57. 14[1].

Hamsa (v)—the caste name of men in Kṛtayuga.

Bhā. XI. 17. 10.

Hamsa (VI)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot.

Br. II. 23. 57; M. 126. 52; Vā. 52. 53.

Hamsa (VII)—a Sādhya;¹ an expert in divine music.²

¹ Br. III. 3. 17; M. 203. 11; Vā. 66. 16. ² Ib. 69. 46.

Hamsa (VIII)—a Gandharva.

Br. III. 7. 11.

Hamsa (IX)—a sage.

Br. III. 36. 6.

Hamsa (x)—a temple with a toraṇa of 10 hastas.

M. 269. 30 and 51.

Hamsas (I)—a class of ascetics.

Bhā. III. 12. 43.

Hamsas (II)—a class of people in Plakṣadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 4.

Hamsas (III)—swans born of Śuci;¹ afraid of clouds and thunder;² stumble in the presence of poisoned food.³

¹ M. 6. 32; Vā. 111. 63. ² M. 132. 6. ³ Ib. 219. 19.

Hamsaka—a Dānava king.

Br. IV. 29. 122.

Hamsakālī—a daughter of Rohiṇī: mother of buffaloes.

Br. III. 3. 74-5.

Hamsakīla—one of the daughters of Rohiṇī; gave birth to Nṛmahiṣa.

Vā. 66. 72-3.

Hamsaguhya—a sacred hymn of Dakṣa in praise of Hari.

Bhā. VI. 4. 22.

Hamsajihva—belonging to Ārṣeyapravara of Bhārgava;¹ a Trayārṣeya.²

¹ M. 195. 41. ² Ib. 196. 43.

Hamsatīrtha (I)—on the Narmadā.

M. 193. 72-3.

Hamsatīrtha (II)—in Gayā.

Vā. 112. 32.

Hamsapārvata—a Mt. west of the Mahābhadrā lake.

Vā. 36. 30.

Hamsapādā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69. 8.

Hamsapādi—a Laukikya Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 10.

Hamsaprapatanam—north of Pratiṣṭhāna and west of the Bhāgīratī; a Kṣetram in Prayagā.

M. 106. 32.

Hamsabhāga—an Eastern Kingdom.

Br. II. 16. 51.

Hamsamārgas—a hilly country;¹ watered by the Nalinī;² an eastern tribe.³

¹ Vā. 45. 120, 135; 47. 56. ² Br. II. 18. 59; M. 121. 58. ³ Br. II. 16. 67; Vā. 45. 120.

Hamsamukha—a son of Sudāsa.

Vā. 88. 176.

Hamsasvāran—a Śiva god.

Br. II. 36. 32.

Hamsā—a Laukikya Apsaras.

Br. III. 7. 10.

Hamsonārāyaṇa—Brahmā; comes out of the Ekārṇava; the same as what the Āraṇyakas and the Upaniṣads say of Puruṣoyajña; being a Vedamaya he introduces 16 Ṛtviks required for a Yajña from the different limbs of a body; Mārkaṇḍeya came out of his face and saw the world plunged in waters and wondered at it. Once again he entered the body of the Lord, and coming out again he saw a child sleeping on a branch of the banyan tree. He got afraid of his loneliness when the baby Lord asked him not to be afraid of him and told him that he was his father and Hṛṣikeśa, etc; con-

versation between them; then he entered the bowels of the Lord;¹ after the stipulated period the Lord thought of the universe and then came Vaiśvānara; then a thousand-leafed lotus issued from his navel in the shape of the earth. There appeared Brahmā, the different hills, countries, Mlecchas, etc; from this originated Padmavīdhi in Yajñas;² there also came Madhu and Kaiṭabha, two representatives of the qualities of rajas and tamas who invited the creator for war. Then they sought and got death from Viṣṇu. Brahmā created a number of mind-born sons as Progenitors of the world.³

¹ M. 167 (whole). ² Ib. Chh. 168, 169. ³ Ib. Chh. 170, 171.

Haya (I)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot.

Br. II. 23. 56; M. 126. 52; Vā. 52. 53.

Haya (II)—a Sādhya.

Br. III. 3. 17; Vā. 66. 16.

Haya (III)—one of the three sons of Śatajit (Śataji-M. P.).

Br. III. 69. 4; M. 43. 8; Vā. 94. 4.

Haya (IV)—killed by Kṛṣṇa.

Vā. 98. 100.

Hayas—a tribe.

M. 273. 71.

Hayagrīva (I)—(Hayaśīrṣa)—a manifestation of Hari worshipped as such by Bhadrāśravas: Half-man and half-horse: got back to Brahmā the Vedas seized by Asura Madhu of Rasātala;¹ the form of Viṣṇu who appeared before Agastya

at Kāncī, having Śankha, Cakra, Akṣavalaya, and Pustaka (book) in his hand;² resides in Sutalam.³

¹ Bhā. V. 18. 1-6; XI. 4. 17. ² Br. IV. 5. 9, 35-40. ³ Ib. II. 20. 21; Vā. 50. 20.

Hayagrīva (II)—a son of Danu: followed Vṛtra in his battles with Indra: a follower of Bali.

¹ Bhā. VI. 6. 30; 10. 19; VII. 2. 4; VIII. 10. 21; Vā. 68. 10.

Hayagrīva (III)—the demon who carried off the Vedas during the pralaya: killed by Matsya Hari who recovered them.

Bhā. VIII. 24. 8 and 57.

Hayagrīva (IV)—a Dānava in the Tārakāmaya.

M. 173. 15; 177. 6.

Hayagrīva (V)—an Asura killed by Kṛṣṇa in prāgjyotiṣa.

Vi. V. 29. 19.

Hayatīrtham—sacred to Pitṛs.

M. 22. 69.

Hayamedha—see Aśvamedha and Vājimedha;¹ of Brahmā over the Gayāśilā; Viṣṇu and other Gods promised to occupy the śilā for mokṣa of the Pitṛ;² of Dakṣa, ruined;³ of Vaivasvata Manu;⁴ of Sagara.⁵

¹ Br. III. 47. 45, 47. ² Vā. 108. 9-10. ³ Ib. 30. 79, 110. ⁴ Br. III. 60. 4. ⁵ Vi. IV. 4. 16.

Hayāśikṣā—(Aśvaśikṣā).

M. 215. 20.

Hayasīras (I)—a daughter of Vaiśvānara and wife of Kratu.

Bhā. VI. 6. 33-34.

Hayasīras (II)—a sacred *tīrtha* for śrāddha.

Br. III. 13. 46; Vā. 77. 46.

Hayasīras (III)—a daughter of Svarbhānu.

Vi. I. 21. 7.

Hayasīrṣa—an *avatār* of Viṣṇu, who appeared in the sacrifice of Brahmā.

Bhā. II. 7. 11.

Hayānana—is Hayagrīva.

Br. IV. 6. 1.

Hayāyurveda—the science of medicine relating to horses.

M. 15. 20.

Hara (I)—also Kālarūpa.

Br. III. 7. 26; 23. 33; 24. 10; 25. 45; 26. 3; 32. 30; 38. 4; 73. 2.

Hara (II)—one of the eleven Rudras.

M. 5. 29; Vi. I. 15. 122.

Hara (III)—Śiva;¹ with 18 hands;² an ascetic according to Kamsa.³

¹ Vi. I. 8. 14. ² M. 22. 14. ³ Vi. V. 4. 4; 23. 3; 33. 25.

Harakalpa—a Saimhikeya Asura.

Br. III. 6. 20; Vā. 68. 19.

Haratpāpā—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 27.

Harapuram—same as Śivapuram.

M. 191. 68.

Haraprīti—an Ātreya gotrakāra.

M. 197. 3.

Haraya (I)—a group of gods called Jayādevas of the epoch of Tāmasa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 43; III. 3. 9 and 66; 4. 30; Vā. 66. 9; Vi. III. 1. 16.

Haraya (II)—Vānaras born of Harī and Pulaha.

Br. III. 7. 175.

Haraya (III)—Jayādevas in Cāriṣṇāva antara.

Vā. 67. 39.

Harahā—a son of Raivata Manu.

Br. II. 36. 63.

Hari (I)—praise of: by Arjuna;¹ by Kuntī;² by Bhīṣma;³ by women of Hāstinapura;⁴ by Śuka;⁵ by Brahmā;⁶ by Jīva in embryo;⁷ by Devahūti;⁸ by Dakṣa and others;⁹ by Sunīti;¹⁰ by Dhruva;¹¹ by Pṛthu;¹² by Pracetasas;¹³ by Nārada;¹⁴ Rudragītā in praise of: taught by Śiva to Pracetasas;⁵ praise of Hari leads to attain divine knowledge and also to mokṣa;¹⁶ praise of, by Manu (Svāyambhuva),¹⁷ by Gajendra;¹⁸ by Brahmā;¹⁹ by Śiva;²⁰ by Aditi;²¹ by Bali in bondage, by Prahlāda;²³ and by Satyavrata;²⁴ by Trayī and Upaniṣadic and Yoga literature;²⁵ praise of: by Garuḍa;²⁶ by Mucukunda;²⁷ by Jāmbavat;²⁸ by Kṛtavarman, and Akṛūra;²⁹ by Bhūmi, mother of Naraka;³⁰ by Rukminī;³¹ by Indra;³² by Nṛga;³³ and by Rudra;³⁴ his deeds recalled by the citizens of Mathurā;³⁵ praise of; nature of; much in evidence in Draviḍa;³⁶ by Nārada;³⁷ by kings in Jarāsandha's prison, and after their

release;³⁸ by Yudhiṣṭira;³⁹ by Ṛṣis;⁴⁰ by Vasudeva, Devakī and Bali;⁴¹ by Bahulāśva;⁴² by Śrutadeva;⁴³ by Śrutis (Śrutigīti);⁴⁴ by gods;⁴⁵ by Brahmā;⁴⁶ by Uddhava;⁴⁷ by Nalakūbara and Maṇigrīva;⁴⁸ by Kāliya and his wives;⁴⁹ by Gopis (Gopigītā);⁵⁰ by Indra.⁵¹

¹ Bhā. I. 7. 22-26. ² Ib. 8. 18-43. ³ Ib. 9. 32-42. ⁴ Ib. 10. 21-30. ⁵ Ib. II. 4. 12-24; 9. 5-16. ⁶ Ib. 9. 24-29. ⁷ Ib. III. 12-21. ⁸ Ib. 33. 2-8. ⁹ Ib. IV. 7. 26-47. ¹⁰ Ib. 8. 19-3. ¹¹ Ib. 9. 6-17. ¹² Ib. 20. 23-31. ¹³ Ib. 30. 22-42. ¹⁴ Ib. 31. 9-22 [4]. ¹⁵ Ib. 24. 33-79. ¹⁶ Ib. VII. 1. 4-5 [1-2]; 7.31. ¹⁷ Ib. VIII. 1. 9-16. ¹⁸ Ib. 3. 2-29. ¹⁹ Ib. 5. 26-50; 6. 8-15; 17. 25-28. ²⁰ Ib. 12. 4-13. ²¹ 17. 8-10. ²² Ib. 22. 2-11, 21-23. ²³ Ib. 23. 6-8. ²⁴ Ib. 24. 29-30, 46-53. ²⁵ Ib. X. 8. 45. ²⁶ Ib. X. [53v 14-16]. ²⁷ Ib. 51. 46-58. ²⁸ Ib. 56. 26-8. ²⁹ Ib. 40. 1-30; 57. 12-17. ³⁰ Ib. 59. 25-31. ³¹ Ib. 60. 34-48. ³² [67 (v) 24-30]. ³³ Ib. 60. 44; 64. 10-29. ³⁴ Ib. 63. 34-45. ³⁵ Ib. X. 43. 22-31. ³⁶ Ib. XI. 5. 32-40. ³⁷ Ib. X. 37. 9-23; 69. 17-18; 70. 37-44. ³⁸ Ib. 70. 25-30; 73. 8-16. ³⁹ Ib. 74. 2-5. ⁴⁰ Ib. 84. 16-26. ⁴¹ Ib. 85. (whole). ⁴² Ib. 86. 31-6. ⁴³ Ib. 86. 44-9. ⁴⁴ Ib. 87. 14-41. ⁴⁵ Ib. XI. 6. 7-19. ⁴⁶ Ib. 6. 21-7; X. 14. 1-40. ⁴⁷ Ib. 42. 49; 7. 14-18; 11. 13, 34, 36; 29. 37-40. ⁴⁸ Ib. X. 10. 29-38. ⁴⁹ Ib. 16. 33-59. ⁵⁰ Ib. 21. 7-19; 31. 1-19; 35. 2-25. ⁵¹ Ib. 27. 4-13.

Hari (II)—a name given to Viṣṇu by Svāyambhuva Manu for saving three worlds from affliction;¹ acted as Brahmā in Soma's Rājasūya;² *adhidevata* for the planet Budha;³ does praṇāma every day to Śaṅkara.⁴

¹ Bhā. II. 7. 2. ² M. 23. 21. ³ Ib. 93. 13; 246. 4, 34; 247. 19; 248. 36. ⁴ Vā. 21. 7; 35. 13.

Hari (III)—a son of Ṛṣabha and a Bhāgavata: expounded to Nimi the nature of a Bhāgavatottama.

Bhā. V. 4. 11; XI. 2. 21, 45-55.

Hari (IV)—an *avatār*: born as son of Hariṇī and Hari-medhas: awarded mokṣa to Gajendra.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 30.

Hari (V)—son of Vasudeva and Devakī to put down adharma.

Bhā. IX. 24. 55-67.

Hari (vi)—(Matsya).

Bhā. X. 40. 17.

Hari (vii)—(as horse) killed Madhu and Kaitābha.

Bhā. X. 40. 17.

Hari (viii)—(Kūrma) bore Mandāra.

Bhā. X. 40. 18.

Hari (ix)—(Varāha) raised the Earth.

Bhā. X. 40. 18; Br. 5. 15.

Hari (x)—Narasimha.

Bhā. X. 40. 19.

Hari (xi)—Nirguṇa and apart from Prakṛti: makes his devotees the poorest so as to create in them a spirit of detachment: Blesses and curses: In the garb of a Brahmacārin persuaded Vṛka to test Śiva's boon on himself: Bhṛgu kicked the sleeping Hari in his chest and helped him to get united with Lakṣmī: Bhṛgu's wonder at it;¹ Has root in religious performances of Brahmanas and is himself Yajña and source of all Dharma: the 25th principle: Helped Śiva in regaining his lost glory through Maya: took the form of a cow and with Brahmā as calf drank the immortalising fluid of the well in Tripura;² Vibhūtis of;³ Brahmā born of his grace and Rudra of his wrath.⁴

¹ Bhā. X. Chh. 88-89. ² Ib. VII. 2. 11; 8. 52; 10. 51 and 62; 11. 7. ³ Ib. 16. 9-40. ⁴ Ib. XII 5. 1.

Hari (xii)—*avatārs* of: Puruṣa as Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Rudra, Naranārāyaṇa, Hamsa, Datta, Kumāra, Rṣabha, Hayagrīva, Matsya, Varāha, Kūrma, Nṛsimha, Vāmana, Paraśurāma and Rāma.

Bhā. XI. 4 (whole).

Hari (xiii)—in a group—form of Vāsudeva, Sankar-
ṣaṇa, Pradyumna and Aniruddha: as the indwellers of
sūrya: spoken of in nine forms such as time, place and so
on. In the form of time, for every month seven attendants
lead him;¹ other attendants of.²

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 21 and 28, 31-44. ² Ib. XI. 27. 27-9.

Hari (xiv)—a Tuṣita god in the Svārociṣa and a Sādhya
in the Cākṣuṣa epoch.

Br. III. 3. 15.

Hari (xv)—a son of Rukmakavaca appointed over
Videha with his brother Parigha.

Br. III. 70. 29; M. 44. 28-9; Vā. 95. 28.

Hari (xvi)—same as Mahiṣa.

M. 122. 59.

Hari (xvii)—an attribute of Viṣṇu; everywhere in his
universal form (Viśvarūpa).

Vi. II. 2. 51; III. 8. 10; V. 1. 32; 4. 4; 13. 48, 50; 17. 8, 17; 18.
31; 20. 59; 21. 8, 11; 24. 1; 31. 20; 32. 8; 33. 11 ff; 34. 13, 17; VI.
4. 4; 8. 18, 31 ff.

Hari (xviii)—Mt. a chief hill of Kuśadvīpa.

Vi. II. 44. 41.

Hari (xix) a son of Viśvāmitra.

Vi. IV. 7. 38.

Haris—the gods of the Tāmāsa epoch, see Haraya.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 28.

Harikathā—(also Nārāyaṇa Kathā) sung in the sabhās
of Brahmā and Śiva: sacred, never dull and always new;¹
one way of getting divine knowledge: leads to virtue, nectar
itself: purifies men and women;² fit to listen to, and fit to

be told and listened to: would never give satiety: by listening to it one gets proper vision and crosses the road of samsāra. For instance hearing of the *avatār* of Vāmana leads one to bliss and that of Matsya to world's welfare;³ purifies the worlds and destroys the sins of Kali;⁴ faith in the Kathā important;⁵ importance of, stated by Nṛsimha to Prahlāda, and by Nārada to Yudhiṣṭira;⁶ praise of;⁷ Parikṣit's deep interest in, and Nārada singing of;⁸ Ariṣṭasena hears it and narrates it to Kimpuruṣa;⁹ narrated by Śuka;¹⁰ by Gopis on the eve of Kṛṣṇa's departure to Mathurā, and on hearing Kṛṣṇa's message through Uddhava.¹¹

¹ Bhā. X. 60. 44; 52. 20. ² Ib. VII. 1. 5 [3]; 7. 31. X. 1. 13 and 16. XI. 3. 2. ³ Ib. I. 15. 36; 18. 9-10 and 14; V. 12. 16. VIII. 23. 30; 24. 1-3; X. 90. 21 [1], 24 and 50. XI. 14. 26; 19. 20. XI. 14. 26; 19. 20. ⁴ Ib. XI. 11. 23 and 35; XII. 8. 6. ⁵ Ib. XI. 20. 8-9, 27; 26. 28-29; 27. 44. ⁶ Ib. VII. 10. 12; 14. 3. ⁷ Ib. II. 1. 5, 2. 36-37; 3. 14. 25; 4. 8. 2-6, 17; III. 19. 33-8; 20. 6; 32. 18-19; X. 1. 4-16; 7. 1-3; 12. 41-3; 13. 1. 2; 16. 2-3; 78. [96 (v) 2-4]; 80. 1-4; XI. 5. 4. ⁸ Ib. X. 1. 15; I. 5. 26 and 28; 6. 33. ⁹ Ib. V. 19. 2; VI. 2. 26; 3. 31. ¹⁰ Ib. VII. 1. 5. ¹¹ Ib. X. 39. 19. 30; 47. 37-52.

Harikūṇḍam—in Brahmakṣetram.

Vā. 59. 122.

Harikūṭa—a Mt. and residence of Hari Mahānābha.

Vā. 39. 58.

Harikeśa (I)—a son of Śyāmaka and Śūrabhū.

Bhā. IX. 24. 42.

Harikeśa (II)—one of the seven important rays of the sun, said to be the root of planets, and the first originator of stars.

Br. II. 24. 66; Vā. 53. 47.

Harikeśa (III)—a son of Pūrṇabhadra, the Yakṣa; he became a devotee of Śiva and gave up the svadharma of the Yakṣas. Hence the angry father banished him. He perform-

ed austerities so severely at Benares for thousands of years that he was covered over with mud and eaten by ants till he was reduced to bones. Śiva came to the spot with Pārvatī and made him Dhanada, the Gaṇeśvara and Kṣetrapāla; he was also made Annada. Two Gaṇas Udbhrama and Sambhrama were given for his service. Then Śiva and Pārvatī disappeared.

M. 180. 5-9, 82. 99; Vā. 69. 12.

Harikeśa (iv)—a Gandharva king in Kailās.

Vā. 41. 21.

Harigiri—a Mt. of Kuśadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 56; Vā. 49. 51.

Haricakra—the wheel of Viṣṇu, fell to pieces at Naimiṣa.

M. 22. 14.

Haricandanam—offered to Śeṣa by Nāga maids.

Vi. II. 5. 25.

Haricandanavāṭī—a division of Śripuram.

Br. IV. 32. 25.

Harīṇa—see Haraya.

Br. III. 7. 179; 22. 45.

Harīṇākūḍanam—Boyish sport, in which boys are coupled with one another and go leaping away; the vanguard brings back the victor to the starting ground; Govinda was matched with Śrīdāman and Rāma with Pralamba in the disguise of a Gopa.

Vi. V. 9. 12-14.

Harināsyā—(music) coming out from Harideśa; Indra is the presiding deity.

Vā. 86. 38, 57.

Harinī—mother of Hari, in the Tāmasa epoch.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 30; Br. III. 3. 116.

Harinmān—a son of Agnidhra; Kingdom Uttaraśveta.

Vā. 33. 39, 42.

Harita (I)—a grandson of Hariścandra, and the son of Rohita, (Rohitāśva-Vi. P.) and father of Campa (Cancu-Vi. P.).

Bhā. X. 8. 1; Br. III. 63. 117; Vā. 88. 119; Vi. IV. 3. 25.

Harita (II)—a son of Vapuṣmat, after whom came the Hārita varṣa.

Br. II. 1. 32-3; Vā. 33. 28, 29. Vi. II. 4. 23, 29.

Harita (III)—born of Pulaha.

Br. III. 7. 179.

Harita (IV)—a son of Paravṛt.

Vi. IV. 12. 11.

Haritas (I)—a group of ten gods of the epoch of the 12th Manu,¹ of the IV Sāvārṇa Manu.²

¹Bhā. VIII. 13. 28; Vi. III. 2. 34. ²Br. IV. 1. 83-4.

Haritas (II)—a branch of Angiras.

Vā. 65. 107.

Haritas (III)—family of, famous warriors.

Vā. 88. 73.

Haritas (IV)—one of the five devagaṇas of the 12th period of Manu (Ṛthusaṅkṛānta); mind-born son of Brahmā with ten branches.

Haritaka—belonging to Tripravarā.

M. 196. 33.

Haritam—a varṣa round Droṇa.

Vā. 49. 40.

Haritam vanam—the garden where Yayāti's family and children used to take rest and engage in recreation;¹ a region of Śālmalidvīpa.²

¹ M. 32. 11. ² Br. II. 19. 44.

Haritāśva—a son of Ilasudyumna; the lord of the east including the Kurus.

M. 12. 17-18.

Haritoyā—a R. of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 26.

Haridāsa (I)—see Uddhava.

Bhā. X. 47. 53.

Haridāsa (II)—a Vānara chieftain and son of Śveta.

Br. III. 7. 181.

Haridāśa (*Haridehe*?)—the birthplace of Hariṇāśva murchana.

Br. III. 61. 44. Vā. 86. 51.

Hari-nāma—uttering the four lettered name of Hari, Ajāmila expiated his sins. By hearing his name once even a Pulkaśa got released from samsāra;¹ Durvāsa on.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 2. 7. 9, 14, 18, 46 and 50; 16. 44. ² Ib. IX. 4. 61-2.

Harinetra—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 240.

Hariparvata—a Kulaparvata of the Ketumālā.

Vā. 44. 4.

Haripuram—the world of Viṣṇu.

Vā. 106. 19; 108. 3.

Haribhadrā—a daughter of Krodhavaśā and Hari and a wife of Pulaha; sons, monkeys of different kinds; Kinnaras, Kimpuruṣas, etc.

Br. III. 7. 172; Vā. 69. 205, 208.

Harimitra—one of the names in the second Marutgaṇa.

Vā. 67. 125.

Harimedhas—the father of Hari.

Bhā. VIII. 1. 30.

Harivarman—born of Pulaha.

Br. III. 7. 179.

Harivarṣa (I)—a son of Agnīdhra, and Lord of Niṣadha.

Bhā. V. 2. 19; Br. II. 14. 46-9; Vā. 33. 39, 43; Vi. II. 1. 16, 19.

Harivarṣa (II)—(Naiṣadha) a continent in Jambudvīpa. Here Viṣṇu revealed himself as Nṛsimha and is worshipped by Prahlāda;¹ country, gold in colour; people of, white

in colour; drink sugar-cane juice and live for 11000 years;² belongs to Niṣadha.³

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 9; 18. 7-14; Vi. II. 2. 13. ² Br. II. 17. 1, 6-9; Vā. 34. 29; 46. 8-10. ³ M. 113. 29; 114. 59, 66 ff.

Harivāhana—a son of Caidyoparicara.

M. 50. 27.

Hariścandra—son of Triśanku and Satyaratā. Concerning him there was a battle between Vasiṣṭha and Viśvāmitra in the disguise of birds for many years. Issueless, and advised by Nārada, he prayed to Varuṇa for a son, promising to offer him in sacrifice to the deity. The son was Rohita. Varuṇa reminded him often about the promised sacrifice, and the king evaded saying that he was not yet fit for it. Knowing this Rohita left for forests and the king had a disease mahodara: when the boy returned to relieve his father, Indra prevented him from going home. Six years passed and Rohita purchased Sunaśśepa, the second son of Ajiganta and returned home. Hariścandra proceeded to offer Sunaśśepa in sacrifice and was relieved of his disease. Sunaśśepa was sold as a sacrificial animal to Rohita.¹ Attained permanent fame;² a samrāt by performing Rājasūya³

¹ Bhā. IX. 7. 7-27; 16. 31; M. 12. 38; Vā. 88. 117-9; Vi. IV. 3. 25. ² Bhā. X. 72. 21. ³ Br. III. 63. 115; 66. 66; Vā. 91. 94.

Hariścandram—sacred to Candrikā; sacred to Pitṛs;¹ sacred to Śiva.²

¹ M. 13. 40; 22. 52. ² Ib. 181. 28.

Hariśmaśru—a son of Hiranyākṣa.

Bhā. VII. 2. 18.

Hariṣeṇa—a Kinnara with a man's face.

Vā. 69. 35.

Haryakṣa—a son of Pṛthu and Arcis; was entrusted with eastern kingdom by his elder brother.

Bhā. IV. 22. 54; 24. 2.

Haryanga—a son of Campa in his sacrifice, the Vāruṇa able to conquer enemies came from heaven; father of Bha-draratha.

M. 48. 98-99; Vā. 99. 107; Vi. IV. 18. 21-22.

Haryadvata—a son of Jaya.

Vā. 93. 9.

Haryadhana—a son of Kṛta and father of Sahadeva.

Vi. IV. 9. 27.

Haryavana (I)—a son of Kṛta, and father of Sahadeva.
Bhā. IX. 17. 17.

Haryavana (II)—Vedavyāsa XXII.

Br. II. 35. 122.

Haryaśva (I)—a son of Dhṛḍhāśva, and father of Nikumbha.

Bhā. IX. 6. 24; Br. III. 63. 63; Vā. 88. 62; Vi. IV. 2. 43.

Haryaśva (II)—a son of Anarāṇya, and father of Aruṇa; wife Dṛṣadvatī.

Bhā. IX. 7. 4; Br. III. 63. 75.

Haryaśva (III)—a son of Dhṛṣṭaketu and father of Manu.

Bhā. IX. 13. 15; Br. III. 64. 10; Vā. 89. 10; Vi. IV. 5. 27.

Haryaśva (IV)—a son of Pramoda.

M. 12. 33.

Haryaśva (v)—a son of Trasadaśva; wife Dṛṣadvatī; father of Vasumata.

Vā. 88. 76.

Haryaśva (vi)—a son of Pṛṣadaśva and father of Hasta.
Vi. IV. 3. 18-19.

Haryaśva (vii)—a son of Ṛkṣa; father of five sons, the well-known Pāñcālas.

Vi. IV. 19. 589.

Haryaśva (viii)—a son of Mudgala; had twins, Divo-dāsa and Ahalyā.

Vi. IV. 19. 61-2.

Haryaśvas — the thousand (five thousand-Vi. P.) sons of Dakṣa and Asi(a)knī; on the advice of Nārada they took to the path of 'Not returning'. Perished in the attempt to get a knowledge of the entire earth according to Nārada's directions,¹ were put to shame and went to Vāyu, and became one with him and still wander there aimlessly.²

¹ Bhā. VI. 5. 1-21; Br. III. 2. 15, 22-3; Vi. I. 15. 90-96. ² M. 5. 5. Vā; 65. 139, 146-50.

Haryaśvaka—a son of Jaya and father of Sahadeva.

Br. III. 68. 9.

Haryaśvi—belonging to nīla (blue) Parāśara group.

M. 201. 34.

Haryā—the mother of Hari in the Tāmasa epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 39.

Haryyātmā—Vedavyāsa of the 21st dvāpara.

Vi. III. 3. 16.

Harṣa (I)—a son of Droṇa and a Vasu.

Bhā. VI. 6. 11.

Harṣa (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Mitravindā.

Bhā. X. 61. 16.

Harṣas—gods in Tāmāsa manvantara.

Vā. 67. 39.

Hala—a weapon peculiar to Balarāma; reached him during the siege of Mathurā.

Bhā. X. 50. 11 [15]; Vā. 23. 199; Vi. V. 22. 7.

Hala—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 11.

Halamulluñca—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 79.

Halayamas—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 198. 5.

Halas—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 200. 14.

Halā—one of Atri's ten wives.

Br. III. 8. 75.

Hali (also *Lāṅgali* and *Baladeva*)—Balarāma, brother of Kṛṣṇa; took Kṛṣṇa to task for not getting syamantaka after killing Bhoja and went to Mithilā where he was honoured by its king; Duryodhana learnt gadā from him here; taken back to Dvārakā by Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 66, 80. 85; Vi. V. 28. 11.

Halikas—the kingdom of the.

M. 144. 57.

Havi (I)—a god of Sutārā group.

Br. IV. 1. 90.

Havi (II)—a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

M. 4. 41.

Havi (III)—an oblation; often comes with kavyam; a compound word, havyakavyam.

M. 7. 25; 22. 59.

Havi (IV)—a deva of the Harita group.

Vā. 100. 88.

Havi (V)—one of the ten branches of Supārā group of devas.

Vā. 100. 94.

Havirdhāna (I)—a son of Vijitāśva and Nabhasvatī. His queen was Havirdhānī who was the mother of Barhiṣad and five other sons:¹ attained heaven by tapas;² a Rājaṛṣi and a tapassiddha.³

¹ Bhā. IV. 24. 5 and 8. ² Br. II. 30. 40. ³ Vā. 57. 122.

Havirdhāna (II)—a son of Antardhāna and Śikhāṇḍini; wife, Āgneyī-Dhiṣaṇā; had six sons.

Br. II 37. 23-4; Vā. 63. 22, 23; Vi. I. 14. 1-2.

Havirdhāna (III)—a son of Pṛthu married Dhiṣaṇā and got a number of sons; attained heaven by tapas.

M. 4. 45; 143. 39.

Havirdhānī—the queen of Havirdhāna.

Bhā. IV. 24. 8.

Havirbhuk—is Agni.

Br. IV. 35. 82.

Havirbhū—a daughter of Kardama married to Pulastya. Father of Agastya and Viśravas.

Bhā. III. 24. 22; IV. 1. 36.

Haviryajñas—for Vaiśyas.

Br. II. 29. 55; Vā. 57. 50.

Haviṣkṛta—one of the ten branches of the Supāra group of devas.

Vā. 100. 94.

Haviṣṇu—a son of Angirasa.

Vā. 65. 105.

Haviṣmat (I)—a son of Angiras; a sage of the Cākṣuṣa epoch.

Bhā. VIII. 5. 8; Br. II. 36. 77; Vā. 65. 105.

Haviṣmat (II)—a sage of the tenth epoch of Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 21-22; Vi. III. 2. 27.

Haviṣmat (III)—a sage of the Cākṣuṣa epoch.

Vi. III. 1. 28.

Haviṣmat (IV)—a sage of the XI epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 4.

Haviṣmanta—Pitṛs, sons of Angiras who live in the world of Marīcigarbha; lords of those who perform tīrtha śrāddhas and of Kṣatriyas; their mind-born daughter, Yaśodā, wife of Amśumān.

M. 15. 16; 102. 20.

Haviṣmān (*Paulaha*)—a sage of the second Sāvarṇa epoch.

Br. IV. 1. 69.

Haviṣmān (II)—(Kāśyapa) a sage of the epoch of III Sāvarṇa.

Br. IV. 1. 78.

Haviṣmān (III)—wife Kuhū, abandoned him for Soma.

M. 23. 25.

Haviṣmān (IV)—a son of Angirasa.

M. 196. 2; Vā. 62. 65.

Haviṣya—a Sādhyā.

M. 171. 44.

Havya (I)—one of the ten sons of Kardamā and Svayambhu and king of Śākadvīpa and had seven sons, Jalada, Kumāra, Sukumāra, Manivaha, Kurumottara, Modālla and Mahādrunga, the founders respectively of seven kingdoms bearing their names; these are demons of the Śākadvīpa.

Br. II. 11. 23; 13. 104; 14. 9-21; Vā. 31. 18; 33. 9, 16, 20; M. 9. 5.

Havya (II)—a god of Ādya group.

Br. II. 36. 69.

Havya (III)—an Ātreya.

Vā. 28. 20.

Havyam (I)—a Sukhā god.

Br. IV. 1. 19.

Havyam (II)—a mukhya gaṇa.

Vā. 100. 18.

Havyapa—a son of Raivata Manu.

M. 9. 21.

Havyabhāga—Saharakṣa mantras in the Yajña to keep out Asuras; Havyas for devas.

Vā. 97. 26.

Havyavāha (I)—a son of Suci Agni; the agni of devas.

Br. II. 12. 5. Vā. 29. 4, 5.

Havyavāha (II)—one of the ten kalas energising Agni.

Br. IV. 35. 83.

Havyavāhas—those charged with different directions.

Vā. 69. 67.

Havyavāhana (I)—is Agni (Hohiya) sent by Indra to disturb the love of Umā and Śankara; cursed by Umā to bear the burdens of maternity; he in his turn requested Gangā to share it.

¹ Br. II. 12. 28. III. 10. 24; 11. 37. ² Vā. 72. 21-8.

Havyavāhana (II)—(Ātreya) a sage of the Rohita epoch.

Br. IV. 1. 63.

Havyavāhana (III)—a son of Dhara, a Vasava.

M. 5. 23.

Havyavāhana (iv)—the name of the ninth kalpa.

Vā. 21. 31; 24. 162.

Havyasūda—another name for Asamsṛṣṭa located at what is known as Śāmitra.

Vā. 29. 22.

Hasautikā—the charioteer of Geyacakra.

Br. IV. 20. 93.

Hasta (i)—a son of Rocana and Vasudeva.

Bhā. IX. 24. 49.

Hasta (ii)—a son of Sāvarṇa Manu I.

Br. IV. 1. 64.

Hasta (iii)—a measurement of 24 angulas.

Vā. 8. 102, 105; 101. 123.

Hasta (iv)—a son of Haryaśva and father of Sumanas.

Vi. IV. 3. 19-20.

Hastam—a constellation;¹ śrāddham that day makes one important in an assembly.²

¹ Vā. 66. 49; 82. 7. ² Br. III. 18. 7.

Hasti—is Nāga; a line of Krodhāvaśa.

Br. III. 7. 349; 8. 70.

Hastikarṇa—a Kādraveya nāga.

Br. III. 7. 33.

Hastidānas—Kāśyapa gotrakāras.

M. 199. 5.

Hastin (I)—a son of Bṛhadkṣatra, (Suhotra-Vā. P.). After him came Hastināpura.¹ Father of Ajāmīḍha and two other sons.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 21. 20-21; Vā. 99. 165; Vi. IV. 19. 28; M. 49. 42.
² Vi. IV. 19. 29.

Hastin (II)—a son of Vasiṣṭha and a Prajāpati of the Svārociṣa epoch.

M. 9. 9.

Hastina Chāyā—is Kuñjara chāyā.

Br. III. 16. 44.

Hastināpura (*Kurukṣetra*)—named after Hastin, son of Suhotra; see Hāstinapura;¹ sacred to Lalitā pīṭha;² sacred to Jayanti;³ washed away by the Ganges floods.⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 21. 20; Vā. 99. 165; Vi. IV. 19. 28. ² Br. IV. 4. 97. ³ M. 103. 14. ⁴ Vi. IV. 21. 8.

Hastināpuri—washed away by the Gaṅgā.

M. 50. 78.

Hastini—a son of Bhadra.

Vā. 69. 213.

Hastiśāstram—Budha caused the science of elephant to be made known. Hence Gajavaidyaka.

M. 24. 2.

Hastiśikṣā—science of elephants.

M. 215. 8, 36.

Hahā—the Gandharva presiding over the month of Śukra;¹ with the sun in summer;² expert in divine music.³

¹ Bhā. XII. 11. 36; Br. III. 7. 8. ² Vā. 52. 7. ³ Ib. 69. 46.

Hahū—a Gandharva with the sun in summer.
Vā. 52. 7.

Hākinī—a Śakti in the Kiricakra.
Br. IV. 20. 15; 44. 91.

Hāṭaka (I)—a liquid by administering which a person feels rejuvenated; used in Atala.

Bhā. V. 24. 16.

Hāṭaka (II)—the gold found in Vitala.
Bhā. V. 24. 17.

Hāṭakī—R. in Vitāla; the *vīrya* of Śiva (*Hāṭakeśvara* and *Bhavānī*).

Bhā. V. 24. 17.

Hāṭakeśvara—the name as the Lord enshrined in Vitala.
Bhā. V. 24. 17.

Hāramūrtikas—a tribe.

M. 114. 41.

Hāravāmakas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country.
Vā. 43. 22.

Hārikarni—a Pravaṛa of Angiras.
M. 196. 15.

Hāriṇa—the flesh of the deer used for śrāddha.
M. 17. 31.

Hārīta (I)—a son of Yuvanāśva: after him came the well-known Angirasa Hāritas.

Bhā. IX. 7. 1.

Hārīta (II)—a son of Viśvāmitra.

Bhā. IX. 16. 36.

Hārīta (III)—a Paurāṇika.

Bhā. XII. 7. 5.

Hārīta (IV)—a Ṛtvik at Brahmā's yāga.

Vā. 106. 34.

Haritas—the descendants of Harita, son of Yuvanāśva, all able warriors; sons of Angiras and Brahmans with Kṣatriya dharma.

Vā. 88. 73; Vi. IV. 3. 3.

Hāridravīyas—the khila and upakhila portions of Vedas.

Br. II. 35. 75; Vā. 61. 65.

Hārītam—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitṛs.

M. 22. 68.

Hārdikya—was sent with Kṛṣṇa's sacrificial horse; took active part in the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira, and being on the left detachment of Kṛṣṇa's army to attack Jarāsandha; defended Dvārakā against Śālva; in Dṛyodhana's army.

Bhā. X. 89. 22 [2]; [50 (V) 11]; 75. 6; 76. 14; 78 [95 (V) 16].

Hāla (I)—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 200. 14.

Hāla (II)—an Āndhra king; ruled for five years (one year-Br. P. and Vā. P.); with him are twelve (pañcasaptaka) kings.

M. 273. 9; Br. III. 74. 165; Vā. 99. 352.

Hālāhala (m) (I)—the poison that first issued from the Amṛtamathana. Śiva consumed it with Pārvati's permission. That which was split became poisonous scorpions, serpents, cobras and other plants;¹ administered to Prahlāda.²

¹ Bhā. VIII. 7. 18. 46. ² Vi. I. 15. 154; 16. 10; 18. 3.

Hālāhala (II)—the XI battle between the Gods and the Asuras.

Br. III. 72. 75, 86.

Hālāhala (III)—the eleventh of the twelve incarnations in Vārāha kalpa;¹ Vṛtra killed by Mahendra.²

¹ M. 47. 45; Vā. 97. 76. ² M. 47. 51.

Hālāhala (IV)—a son of Ariṣṭakarman, and father of Palalaka.

Vi. IV. 24. 46-7.

Hālāhalagaṇa—the community of Anuhrāda's sons.

Vā. 67. 75.

Hālīni—a pupil of Lāngala.

Br. II. 35. 48.

Hāleya—a son of Ariṣṭakarman, and father of Talaka.

Bhā. XII. 1. 25.

Hāsinī—a Mother Goddess.

M. 179. 30.

Hāstināpura—(also Hastināpura and Gajāhva);¹ visited by Kṛṣṇa often. Here Kṛṣṇa spent some months after Bhīṣma's death and Yudhiṣṭhira's coronation. A Brahmana of this city informed Kṛṣṇa of the banishment of the Pāṇḍavas to forest;² visited by Akrūra,³ and by Balarāma. The latter got offended at the remark of the Kurus about his king and threatened to lift up the city and throw it into the Ganges.⁴ Return of the Pāṇḍavas and others after visit to Syamanta pañcaka; visited by Kṛtavarman⁵ and by Satyabhāmā after her father's death;⁶ left by Vidura;⁷ when this city was washed away Kauśāmbī became capital;⁸ capital of the Kurus and Parīkṣit.⁹

¹ Bhā. I. 4. 6; 8. 45. 10. 7; 13. 1; ² Ib. I. 9. 48; X. 58. 1; 64; 2-4; 71. 22; 75. 38 [2]; 80 [2]; 80 [5]; 84. 69 [3]. ³ Ib. X. 48. 32; 49. 1. ⁴ Ib. X. 68. (whole). ⁵ Ib. X. 52 [56 (v) 3] [13]. ⁶ Ib. X. 57. 8. ⁷ Ib. III. 1. 17; IV. 31. 30. ⁸ Ib. IX. 32. 40. ⁹ Ib. I. 17. 44; Vi. V. 35. 32.

Hāhā—a Gandharva singer who entertains Brahmā with music;¹ with the sun in the months of śuci and śukra;² see Hāhā.

¹ Bhā. X. 52. 15 [4]; Vi. IV. 1. 68. ² Br. II. 23. 7; Vi. II. 107:

Hāhāhūhūs—Divine musicians.

Vā. 108. 48.

Hiḍimbā—a wife of Bhīma and mother of Ghaṭotkaca.

Bhā. IX. 22. 30-31; Vā. 99. 247; Vi. IV. 20. 45.

Hinānas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā. 44. 12.

Himavān (I)—(personified) as Mena's husband;^a acted as calf when the mountains milked the cow earth;¹ wife was the mind-born daughter of the Pitṛs;² Krauñja and Maināka were sons;³ rivers from;⁴ beauty of.⁵

¹ Bhā. IV. 7. 58; M. 10. 26. ² Ib. 13. 7. ³ Ib. 113. 11. 114. 20-22; ⁴ Ib. 117. 1-21. ⁵ Ib. 154. 52; 162. 6; 183.

Himavān (॥)—(also Himagiri) : one of the six traversed by Alakanandā;¹ Varṣaparvata of Himācala. King of mountains; overlord of all hills;² noted for the sacred pool of Suṣumṇa;³ a description of the forests, trees and the races inhabiting the mountain; waterfalls and caves in; cool with snow;⁴ served as calf when the mountains milked the earth for medicinal plants and gems;⁵ where Paraśurāma performed penance;⁶ people towards the end of Kaliyuga leave their homes and retire to forests and caves in the Himālayan slopes;⁷ residence of Rākṣasas, Piśācas and Yakṣas;⁸ Parīkṣit compared to, in worthiness: Dhṛtarāṣṭra spent here his last days.⁹

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 9; 17. 9; Br. II. 15. 15, 28; IV. 31. 16, 97; Vi. V. 9. 30. ² Br. III. 8. 9; 22. 8; Vi. I. 22. 8; II. 2. 11. ³ Br. III. 10. 7; 12. 5; 13. 122-3. ⁴ Ib. III. 22. 7-44. ⁵ Ib. II. 36. 223. ⁶ Ib. III. 21. 74; 22. 4. ⁷ Ib. III. 74. 214. ⁸ Ib. II. 17. 33. ⁹ Bhā. I. 12. 33; 13. 29.

Himaśailarāt—see Himavān: also Himādri.

M. 156. 19. Br. II. 25. 49.

Himasarjanas—snow making rays of the sun.

Vā. 53. 21.

Himākhyam—the Dakṣiṇa varṣa of Jambūdvīpa with Nābhī as first King.

Br. II. 14. 48.

Himāhvam(*varṣam*)—is Himākhyam;¹ the continent of Jambūdvīpa.²

¹ Br. II. 18. 42; III. 7. 194. ² Vi. II. 1. 18, 27.

Himsā (१)—born of Lobha and Nikṛti;¹ wife of Kali, of bad mind.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 8. 3. ² Br. III. 59. 9; Vā. 84. 9.

Himsā (II)—one of the five heinous sins—narrated to Indra by Br̥haspati; it is a sin against men, women, animals, and creatures of all sorts. Exceptions are given. Any man of any caste or any animal attacking may be attacked and killed in self-defence; this applies to family members also; wild animals like lions and tigers may be killed by the King for the benefit of Gods and Brahmans, and not for self-enjoyment; Bhagavatī Māyā created men and Gods and 14 kinds of animals as also sacrifices and ordered the worship of Gods by sacrificing Paśu to get oneself blessed with health and wealth; Paśus may be killed for Gods, Pitṛs, and for feeding great and respectable persons; in times of danger no sin in the eating of flesh by Brahmans; animals could be sacrificed in honour of Śakti.

Br. IV. 6. 37-67.

Himsā (III)—gave birth to Nikṛti (daughter) and Anṛta (son) by Adharma.

Vā. 10. 39; Vi. I. 7. 32.

Himsādharmā—Yajña, as adharma.

Vā. 57. 98.

Himsra—one of the seven sons of Kauśika.

M. 20. 3.

Hiraṇmaya (I)—a son of Āgnīdhra.

Bhā. V. 2. 19.

Hiraṇmaya (II)—a continent bounded by Śveta hills on one side. Here Aryaman and other Pitṛs worship Viṣṇu in

the form of Kūrma, as the embodiment of the Sāṅkhya system.

Bhā. V. 16. 8; 18. 29-33.

Hiraṇmaya (III)—a Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 11; Vā. 68. 11.

Hiraṇmaya(m)varṣam—(Śvetavarṣa); next to Ramya;¹ of Jambūdvīpa.²

¹ Vā. 34. 30. ² Vi. II. 2. 14.

Hiraṇyakamvarṣam—belonging to Śveta.

M. 113. 31.

Hiraṇyakaśipu (I)—a son of Diti and Kaśyapa: reduced to subjection the three worlds with the Lokapālas: secured heaven through his son Prahlāda. His queen was Kayādhu;¹ wanted to avenge his brother Hiraṇyākṣa's death;² the six sons born of his Asura Yoni were carried off by Yogamāyā's effort. They were again born of Devakī and killed by Kamsa;³ lust after more territory;⁴ in his previous birth an attendant of Hari. He was next born as Rāvaṇa and afterwards Caidya. Destroyed the whole world by fire and by sword all friends of Hari for the killing of his brother, consoled his wife and sons pointing to the old saying that to die at the hands of an enemy leads one to heaven and cited the story of Suyajña that it was no use to weep over the dead body. Then Diti set her mind on the truth;⁵ Hiraṇyakaśipu began austere penance in the Mandara hill and the fire of his penance spread far and wide and created fear in the Devas. Brahmā paid a visit and saw Hiraṇyakaśipu covered by an ant hill. Sprinkling divine waters, he woke him up to see the Lord on the Swan, and he praised His glory. He asked that (1) he might not meet with death at the hands of any being

created by Brahmā; (2) might not meet with death inside or outside, by day or night, by any weapon not on earth or in sky, by men or beasts, gods or asuras; (3) he was to be without an equal; (4) he should possess undiminishing power (5) and be the one ruler of all creatures.⁶ These were granted and Hiranyakaśipu spread his sway on all the worlds and took up the seat of Indra. All gods except the Triad bowed to him;⁷ father of four sons, chief of whom was Prahlāda whom he hated as he was a devotee of Hari. Śukra's sons Śaṇḍa and Marka were appointed to be his tutors to get a knowledge of Trivarga. This only increased Prahlāda's devotion. Hiranyakaśipu put it to some inborn defect of the boy. Means to kill the child by wild beasts, poison, fire and water were of no avail. He was bound by noose and imprisoned;⁸ when he was absent in Mandara hill Indra harassed his followers and captured his queen with Prahlāda. Nārada asked him to release her, which he did. She was under the custody of the sage, praying to him for the birth of a good son;⁹ in the course of his father's (Kaśyapa's) aśvamedha sacrifice, the child Hiranyakaśipu sat on one of the golden seats reserved for Hotṛ, and hence the name. Ruled for nearly ¼ of the manvantara, got aurvimāyā from Aurva to dispel;¹⁰ Tāmaśimāyā,¹¹ rivers, mountains, worlds, etc. shaken by him;¹² first of Daityas, killed by Narasimha whom he never considered as Viṣṇu;¹³ taken out by action of Yoganidrā under orders from Viṣṇu.¹⁴

¹ Bhā. III. 17. 18-19; IV. 21. 47; VI. 18. 11-12; M. 6. 8, 9; Vi. I. 15. 140. ² Bhā. VIII. 19. 7-9. ³ Ib. X. 85. 46-49; Vi. V. 1. 70. ⁴ Bhā. XII. 3. 11. ⁵ Ib. VII. 1. 39-45; Ch. 2 (whole). ⁶ Ib. I. Ch. 3 (whole): M. Chh. 161-3. ⁷ Bhā. VII. 4. 2, 28; M. 47. 35-59. ⁸ Bhā. VII. 4. 29-43; Ch. 5. (whole); M. 146. 21; 153. 6; Vi. I. 15. 142; 17. 2-29. ⁹ Bhā. VII. 7. 2-16. ¹⁰ Br. III. 5. 4-29, 34. ¹¹ M. 175. 25, 64-71; 178. 10 and 19. ¹² Ib. 163. 56-92. ¹³ Vi. IV. 14. 46-7; 15. 1, 5. ¹⁴ Ib. V. 1. 72-3.

Hiranyakaśipu (II)—father of Divyā, wife of sage Bhṛgu.

Br. III. 1. 74.

Hiranyakāmadhenu—gift of a cow and a calf in gold (3 to 100 palas in weight) on an auspicious day with preliminary prayers to deities; the giver enjoys heaven.

M. 274. 8.

Hiranyagarbha (I)—is Brahmā.

Br. III. 1. 35; 65. 23.

Hiranyagarbha (II)—is Vāsudeva;¹ as the author of *Yogaśāstra*.²

¹ Vi. VI. 7. 56. ² Ib. II. 13. 44.

Hiranyagarbhadānam—the gift of an image in gold of the creator of the form of a golden egg like a lotus on an auspicious day and with special prayers to deities. The donor entered the egg and sat like a child in womb when the ceremonies of conception and birth were gone through by priests. The gift was accompanied by sandals, umbrella, seats, villages or districts. The giver would enjoy Brahmāloka.

M. 274. 7; 275. 1-29.

Hiranyadvīpam—sacred to Viṣṇu—a *tīrtham* of the Narmadā.

M. 193. 68-9.

Hiranyanābha (I)—of Kośala was a pupil of Sukarman and his pupil was Kṛta: a siddha;¹ son of Vidhṛti and pupil of Jaimini. From him Yājñavalkya learnt the *Ātmavidyā*. Father of Puṣya (son of Viśvasaha; got instructed in Yoga from Yājñavalkya disciple of Jaimini-Vi. P.);² a Śrutaṛṣi: considered as the disciple of Pausyañji in the *Prācyasāma*. His disciples were Samagas of the East;³ teacher of Kṛta who composed the *Sāmasamhitā* in 24 parts known as *Prācyā-*

sāmas sung by him and the Kārtasāmagas;⁴ composed 24 samhitās which he taught to as many pupils (named).⁵

¹ Bhā. XII. 6. 76 and 80; VI. 15. 15. ² Ib. IX. 12. 3-5; 21. 28; Vi. IV. 4. 107. 108. ³ Br. II. 33. 8; III. 63. 207-8. ⁴ M. 49. 75-6; Vi. III: 6: 5. IV. 19. 51. ⁵ Vā. 61. 44-7.

Hiranyanābha (II)—Kauśalya: Vasiṣṭha: son of Viśvasaha; a pupil of Jaimini's *pautra* and guru of Yājñavalkya in yoga.

Vā. 88. 207-8.

Hiranyanābha (III)—Kauśilya: a King and one of the two disciples of Sukarma given by Indra; taught 500 samhitās to śiṣyas known as Eastern Sāmagas.

Vā. 61. 33-35.

Hiranyanābha (IV)—Kauthuma: composed Sāmasamhitās in 24 parts.

Vā. 99. 189.

Hiranyanāmā—a son of Jaṭāmāli of the 19th dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 187.

Hiranyapura—a city of Rasātala, the residence of Nivātakavacas;¹ residence of fourteen sons of Mārīca (Dānavas);² the residence of the Paulomas and the Kālakeyas;³ residence of the sons and grandsons, etc. of the two daughters of Vaiśvanara.⁴

¹ Bhā. V. 24. 30; X. 89. 34 [5]. ² Br. III. 6. 27; 44. 99. ³ M. 6. 24. ⁴ Vā. 68. 26.

Hiranyabāhu—a Pravara sage.

M. 199. 16.

Hiranyam—cash in gold; the best gift.

M. 34. 11; 55. 19; Vi. IV. 10. 24.

Hiraṇyaretas—a son of Priyavrata, and king of Kuśadvipa. Divided it among his seven sons.

Bhā. V. 1. 25, 33; 20. 14.

Hiraṇyāromā (I)—an Angirasa: a sage of the Raivata epoch.

Bhā. VIII. 5. 3; Br. II. 36. 62; M. 9. 20; Vi. III. 1. 22.

Hiraṇyāromā (II)—also Parjanya, a Lokapāla; son of Parjanya-prajāpati and Mārīci; lord of the northern direction (guardian of the Eastern quarter-Vi. P.).

Br. II. 11. 19; 21. 157; III. 8. 20; M. 8. 11; 124. 95; Vā. 28. 16.

Hiraṇyāromā (III)—a Gandharva.

Vā. 62. 54; 69. 26.

Hiraṇyāromā (IV)—a Lokapāla of Lokāloka.

Vi. II. 8. 83.

Hiraṇyālomā—a Lokapāla.

Vā. 50. 206.

Hiraṇyavān—a son of Āgnīdhra; placed in charge of the Kingdom north of Śveta.

Vi. II. 1. 17 and 21.

Hiraṇyavāhinīlā—a R. of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43. 30.

Hiraṇyasṛṅga—a powerful follower of Kubera, lives in Surabhi; forbidden to take part in sacrifices.

M. 121. 61-62.

Hiraṇyaṣṭhīva—a Mt. (boundary hill) in Plakṣa.

Bhā. V. 20. 4.

Hiraṇyākṣa (I)—a son of Kaśyapa and Diti and an Ādi-daitya who died in fight with Viṣṇu; a brother of Hiraṇyakaśipu. Sought fight in heaven, entered the ocean and called upon Varuṇa to fight. Entered Rasātala in search of Hari and seeing Varāha—Hari remarked that it was a forest beast. A mad fight ensued when he put an end to him. It was sandhya with abhijit yoga, unfavourable to the enemy;¹ lust of, for more territory;² married Upadānavī;³ in the next birth he was Kumbhakarna, and in the succeeding one Dantavakra. A person of much valour and heroism, defeated by Hari with difficulty;⁴ father of Śambara, Śakuni, Kālanābha, Mahānābha, Ulūka and Bhūtasantāpana;⁵ killed by Varāha-
viṣṇu at the Sumana hill of the Śakadvīpa.⁶

¹ Bhā. III. 17. 18-31; Chh. 18 and 19 (whole); III. 14. 2-3; VI. 18. 11; M. 6. 8; Vi. I. 15. 140; Vā. 67. 59, 67. ² Bhā. XII. 3. 11. ³ Ib. VI. 6. 34. ⁴ Ib. VII. 1. 39-45; 19. 5-6. ⁵ Br. II. 19. 13; 20. 36; III. 5. 4-5, 12-32; 72. 77; M. 6. 14. ⁶ Ib. 47. 47; 122. 16; 153. 6; 250. 57.

Hiraṇyākṣa (II)—a son of Śūrabhūmī and Syāmaka.

Bhā. IX. 24. 42.

Hiraṇyākṣa (III)—a son of Devajāni an yakṣa.

Br. III. 7. 130.

Hiraṇyākṣa (IV)—a son of Maṇivara, killed by the boar.

Vā. 49. 11; 69. 161; 97. 78.

Hiraṇyākṣa (V)—an Asura of the V tala or Mahātala.

Vā. 50. 35.

Hiraṇyākṣas—of Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66. 72; Vā. 91. 100.

Hiraṇyākṣam—a tīrtha sacred to Pitṛs.

M. 22. 52.

Hiraṇyāśva—the gift of a golden horse in an auspicious hour leads one to the world of the sun.

M. 274. 8; 280. 1-15.

Hiraṇyāśvaratha—a gift of a chariot with 7 or 8 horses in gold on an auspicious day keeps one away from hell and takes him to the abode of Śiva.

M. 274. 8; 281. 1-16.

Hiraṇyāstambī—a Trayārṣeya.

M. 196. 41.

Hiraṇvatamvarṣam—north of Śveta and south of Śṛṅga-sāhva; here is Hairanvatīnādī; age of the people 11,000 years; there is a tree Lakuca whose juice endows the people with long life; three peaks of jewels, gold and precious stones; full of splendid houses.

M. 113. 64; Vā. 45. 6-10.

Hiraṇvān—a son of Āgnīdhra and lord of Śveta.

Br. II. 14. 46, 50.

Hīna—(Ahīna)—a son of Sahadeva and father of Jayasena.

Bhā. IX. 17. 17.

Huta—of Dvayāmuṣyāyana gotra.

M. 196. 52.

Hutam (1)—a Sukha god.

Br. IV. 1. 19.

Hutam (II)—a mukhya gaṇa.

Vā. 100. 18.

Hutahavya (*vaha*)—a son of Dhara (Dharma-Vi. P.)

Br. III. 3. 22; Vā. 66. 21; Vi. I. 15. 113.

Hutāśana (*Vanhi*) (I)—as Viṣṇu and Svāhā as Śrī.

Vi. I. 8. 22; 9. 34.

Hutāśana (II)—Agni with Māruta (wind) ordered by Indra to destroy the Asuras; when some of them escaped to the ocean and Hutāśana and Māruta refused to dry up the oceans as per his orders Indra caused them to be born on the earth with one body;¹ riding animal of, sheep; his arm was Śakti; appointed a commander of Indra's host to attack Tāraka;² father of all the Apsarasa ladies;³ entered the harem of Śiva and Umā in the form of a parrot and drank of His virya;⁴ burnt with Kāma and reattained godhood.⁵

¹M. 61. 3-16; Br. II. 11. 100, 112. ²M. 148. 83; 289. 6. ³Ib. 70. 21. ⁴Ib. 158. 32. ⁵Ib. 191. 112.

Hubaka—(also Humbeka) a commander to aid Viṣaṅga; killed by Bheruṇḍa.

Br. IV. 25. 28, 95.

Humbaka—a commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 79.

Hulumulu—Hulumallaka—a commander to aid Viṣaṅga; killed by Bheruṇḍa.

Br. IV. 25. 28, 95.

Huhuratha—resides in the sun's chariot during the month of Āṣāḍha.

Vi. II. 10. 8.

Hūṇas—a tribe defeated by Bharata; purified of their sin by the worship of Hari;¹ specially created in the war of Lalitā with Bhaṇḍa;² nineteen in number;³ the country of the.⁴

¹ Bhā. IX. 20. 30; II. 4. 18. ² Br. IV. 29. 131. ³ M. 273. 19.
⁴ Vā 45. 136; Vi. II. 3. 17.

Hūnadarva—an eastern country.

Br. II. 16. 52.

Hūmkāri—a Mother goddess.

M. 179. 31.

Hūyanta—a Marut gaṇa.

M. 171. 54.

Hūhukas—a hill tribe.

Br. II. 16. 67; Vā. 47. 56.

Hūhū—a Gandharva in Brahmāloka who entertains Brahmā with music;¹ cursed by sage Devala to become a crocodile; caught hold of Gajendra and was released from his curse;² with the sun in the months of Śuci and Śukra.³

¹ Vi. IV. 1. 68. ² Bhā. X. 52. 15[4]; VIII. 4. 3-5. ³ Ib. XII. 11. 36; Br. II. 23. 7; III. 7. 8; Vā. 69. 46.

Hṛcchaya—a son of Avabhṛta; agni or Pāvaka; located at the Jaṭhara of men or Jaṭharāgni; son Mr̥tyumān.

Br. 12. 34; Vā. 29. 31.

Hṛdaya—the horse of Bhoja which would go at a stretch 100 yojanas.

Br. III. 71. 71-2.

Hṛdākarṣaṇarūpinī—a kala.

Br. IV. 44. 119.

Hṛdika—a son of Svayambhoja and the father of Kṛta-varman and nine other sons, and a votary of Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. I. 14. 28; IX. 24. 26-7; X. 52 [56 (v) 5] [10]; III. 1. 35; Br. III. 71. 139-42; M. 44. 80-1; Vā. 96. 138; Vi. IV. 14. 23-4.

Hṛddevi—a deity in the Angadevyantaram.

Br. IV. 37. 42.

Hṛṣīkeśa—an epithet of Viṣṇu;¹ God Viṣṇu who appeared in the dream of Brahmadatta and got him released from worldly life to one of Siddhas;² in the Tārakāmaya; ety. from Hṛṣīka (Indriya) and Īśa;⁴ in Bhadrāśva.⁵

¹ Vi. I. 15. 67; 22. 75; V. 5. 21; 30. 1. ² Br. IV. 34. 80; M. 21. 25; 100. 19; 167. 42. ³ M. 174. 35; 245. 81, 85; 246. 35; 247. 27. ⁴ M. 248. 44-45. ⁵ Vā. 35. 23.

Hṛṣeyu—a son of Bhadrāśva.

M. 49. 5.

Hṛṣṭas (*Vidas*)—those censuring the eternal principle.

Vā. 100. 115.

Heti (I)—a Rākṣasa and a son of Yātudhāna; follower of Vṛtra against Indra; took part in a Devāsura war between Bali and Indra.¹

¹ Bhā. VI. 10. 20; VIII. 10. 20 and 28.

Heti (II)—the Rākṣasa presiding over the month of Madhu.

Bhā. XII. 11. 33; Br. II. 23. 4; III. 7. 89.

Heti (III)—a Rākṣasa, and a son of Brahmā; performed severe austerities for a hundred thousand divine years by living on air and dried leaf with face and hands turned upwards and the little finger of foot planted on earth; got a

boon that he must not be killed by implements, or gods or men; Heti defeated the gods and became Indra himself; the gods gave the gadā to Viṣṇu to kill Heti and hence ādigadādhara; Heti was killed and taken to heaven;¹ with the sun in spring;² in the sun's chariot in the months of Caitra and Madhu.³

¹ Vā. 109. 5-12, 25; 111. 75. ² Ib. 52. 5. ³ Vi. II. 10. 3.

Hetu—a Piśāca; had a son Lanku.

Vā. 69. 127, 129.

Hetuka—a Bhairava in the Kiricakra.

Br. IV. 20. 81; 34. 62.

Hetukas—the śaktis in the last parva of the Kiricakra; best of Bhairavas.

Br. IV. 20. 78.

Hetuvādam—special to the Jains;¹ a *śāstra* of dvāpara.²

¹ M. 24. 48. ² Ib. 144. 22; Vā. 58. 23.

Hema—a son of Ruśadratha (Uśadratha-Vā. P.) and father of Sutapas.

Bhā. IX. 23. 4; Br. III. 74. 25; Vā. 99. 25; Vi. IV. 18. 12.

Hemaka—a Nāga in the third Talam or Vitalam (Vā. P.)

Br. II. 20. 29; Vā. 50. 28.

Hemakakṣa—a Mt. and residence of the Gandharvas and others.

Vā. 36. 36; 39. 51.

Hemakūṭa (I)—Mt. to the south of Ilāvrata, and a boundary hill of Kimpuruṣa. From it falls Alakanandā;¹ a

varṣaparvata; residence of Gandharvas and Apsaras;² a hill of the south where is the Puṇḍra city;³ a division of Jambūdvīpa.⁴

¹ Bhā. V. 16. 9; 17. 9; M. 113. 23; 114. 82; Vā. 47. 63. ² Br. II. 15. 15 and 28. 17. 33; IV. 31. 16; Vi. II. 2. 41; Vā. 1. 85; 34. 14 and 25; 42. 31; Vi. II. 1. 19. ³ Vā. 51. 47; Br. I. 1. 68. ⁴ Vi. II. 2. 11.

Hemakūṭa (II)—a *tīrtha* sacred to Manmatha.

M. 13. 50.

Hemagarbha—a Mt.

M. 163. 84.

Hemacandra—a son of Viśāla and father of Sucandra (Candra-Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 2. 34; Br. III. 61. 13; Vā. 86. 17-8; Vi. IV. 1. 50, 51.

Hemacitram—a city in the Triśiṅga hill; temples of Nārāyaṇa (East), Brahmā (middle) and Śaṅkara (West).

Vā. 41. 62. 3.

Hemanta (I)—a mind-born son of Brahmā in the 16th kalpa.

Vā. 21. 35.

Hemanta (II)—cold season;¹ constitutes the months of Satra and Sahasya;² Parjanya and diggajas snow freely during the period.³

¹ Vā. 53. 26; 88. 116. ² Ib. 52. 19. ³ Ib. 51. 45.

Hemantartu—queens were Sahaśrī and Sahasyaśrī.

Br. IV. 32. 35.

Hematālavanam—the residence of Āpava sage, burnt down by Kārtavīryārjuna for which he was cursed.

M. 43. 41.

Hemaparvata (I)—a Mt. of Kuśadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 54; Vā. 49. 49.

Hemaparvata (II)—same as Unnata.

M. 122. 54; 125. 22.

Hemaparvatadānam (*Svarṇācala*)—the best is to give 1000 palams in weight in gold; if not 500 or 250; even one palam of gold is commended. The giver goes to Brahma-lokam.

M. 83. 5; 86. 1.

Hemamāṣa—a measurement of 16 inches equal to one nālikoccaya.

Br. IV. 1. 219.

Hemaratha—a son of Maṇivara.

Vā. 69. 158.

Hemavān—a Varṣaparvata in Jambūdvīpa.

M. 113. 11

Hemaśṛṅga—Mt. lustrous as the sun, on the south of the Kailāsa;¹ residence of Brahmā.²

¹ M. 121. 11. ² Vā. 39. 46; 42. 31, 68; 47. 10.

Hemaśaila—Mt. a chief hill of Kuśadvīpa.

Vi. II. 4. 41.

Hemasakha—a Mt.

M. 163. 84.

Hemahastiratha—the gift of a chariot with elephants in gold on an auspicious day with prayers to all deities takes one to the abode of Śiva.

M. 274. 8; 282. 1-16.

Hemā—an Apsaras; daughter of Yama, of golden mien and excellent eyes.

Vā. 69. 7, 61.

Hemāngada—a son of Rocanā and Vasudeva.

Bhā. IX. 24. 49.

Hemālayam—(Himālayas).

Vi. IV. 1. 96.

Heramba—a name of Vināyaka.

Br. III. 42. 8.

Herambas—a group of seven crores of divinities with Mahāgaṇapati as their lord.

Br. IV. 27. 82.

Hehaya—a son of Śatajit.

Vi. IV. 11. 7.

Haidāmbi (*Haidimbi*)—mother of Ghaṭotkaca by Bhīmasena.

M. 50. 54.

Haimakam—the forest of Atri.

Vā. 23. 155.

Haimabhaumakas—a Janapada of the Bhadra country.
Vā. 43. 22.

Haimavatam Varṣam—is Bhāratavarṣa;¹ Bhāratam in Jambūdvīpa.²

¹ Br. II. 15. 31. ² Vā. 34. 28.

Haimavatī—a wife of Akṣayāśra.
Vā. 88. 64.

Hairaṇvata—a kingdom to the south of the Śṛṅga-vān and north of the Śveta hills, people rolling in wealth and living for thousands of years; noted for the tree Lakuca.

Br. II. 15. 66-9.

Hairaṇvatī—a R. in the kingdom of Hairaṇvata.

Br. II. 15. 66; M. 113. 64; Vā. 45. 6.

Haihaya (I)—one of the three sons of Śatajit (Sataji-M. P.) and father of Dharma. (Dharmanetra-M. P.). (Dharmatantra-Vā. P.).

Bhā. IX. 23. 21, 22; Br. III. 69. 4. M. 43. 8-9; Vā. 94. 4; Vi. IV. 11. 7-8.

Haihaya (II)—(Arjuna s.v.); lost his kingdom through pride of power.

Bhā. X. 73. 20.

Haihayas (I)—attained *yoga* through the grace of Datta; were defeated by Sagara and destroyed by Paraśurāma;¹ their king was Kārtavīrya and then his grandson Tālajangha. Five groups among them are distinguished; Vītihoṭras, Bhojas, Avantis, Tuṇḍikaras and Tālajanghas;² 24 kings contemporaneous with ten Śīsūnāgas;³ 28 in number;⁴ Tālajanghas of

whom five clans are distinguished; these are Vītihoṭras, Śaryātas, Bhojas, Avantis and Kuṇḍikeras;³ country of, watered by Nalinī.⁶

¹ Bhā. II. 7. 4; IX. 8. 5; 15. 14. ² Br. III. 48. 13 and 22; 63. 120; 69. 52. ³ Ib. III. 74. 136. ⁴ M. 272. 15. ⁵ Ib. 43. 48. ⁶ Br. II. 18. 59.

Haihayas (II)—100 kings after the Prativindhyas:

Dhārtarāṣṭra, 51-100.

Janamejayas, 51-80.

Brahmadattas, - 100.

Vīryiṇas, - 100.

Paulas, 52-100.

Kāśikuśa, - 100.

Śasabindavas, - 1000 all Aśvamedhins.

Br. III. 74. 261-71; Vā. 32. 50.

Haihayas (III)—a tribe;¹ defeated Bāhu.²

¹ Vā. 88. 122; 99. 323. ² Vi. IV. 3. 26, 40-1.

Hotā—a Ṛtvik for yajña;¹ Atri, for Soma's Rājasūya;² eight in connection with the ceremonials for constructing ponds.³

¹ M. 167. 7; 246. 12; Br. III. 5. 10. ² M. 23. 20. ³ Ib. 58. 11.

Hotṛ—a Pārāvata god.

Br. II. 39. 15.

Hotraka—a son of Kāñcana and father of Janhu.

Bhā. IX. 15. 3.

Hotram—from the Ṛk;¹ the Ṛk formulae uttered by the Hotā in an yajña.²

¹ Vā. 60. 18. ² Vi. III. 4. 12.

Hotriya—is Agni.

Br. II. 12. 28.

Homa (I)—a Sukha god.

Br. IV. 1. 19.

Homa (II)—a mukhya gaṇa.

Vā. 100. 18.

Horā—a śakti.

Br. IV. 32. 14.

Hrada—a son of Hiranyakaśipu; sons Hrāda and Nisunda.

Vā. 67. 70, 71.

Hradas—the Jayādevas became converted into.

Vā. 67. 32.

Hradinya—a group of nāḍis giving out dew from the sun (fire).

Br. II. 24. 28.

Hrasvaroman—a son of Svarṇaroman and father of Siradhvaja (Sariddhaja).

Bhā. IX. 13. 17-18; Br. III. 64. 14; Vā. 89. 14; Vi. IV. 5. 27.

Hrāda (I)—a son of Hiranyakaśipu; wife Dhamani, and sons Vātāpi and Ilvala; other sons were Sunda, Nisunda and Mūka.

Bhā. VI. 18. 13 and 15; Br. III. 5. 34-5.

Hrāda (II)—a son of Hrada.

Vā. 67. 71.

Hrāda (III)—the leader of Asuras in Devāsura war.

Vi. III. 17. 9.

Hrādikā—R. from R̥ṣyavān;¹ (Āplādinī) a branch of the Ganges, flows through countries of the hunters and others.²

¹ M. 114. 26. ² Vā. 47. 38, 51-53.

Hrādinī—a wife of Havyavāhana.

Vā. 29. 14.

Hrī—a daughter of Dakṣa and a wife of Dharma; mother of Praśraya;¹ a śakti.²

¹ Bhā. IV. 1. 50 and 52. ² Br. IV. 44. 71.

Hlāda—a son of Hiranyakaśipu.

Vi. I. 15. 142.

Hlādinī (I)—a R.; wife of Havyavāhana.

Br. II. 12. 16.

Hlādinī (II)—one of the three streams of the Gaṅgā flowing through the countries of Niṣadha, Trigartas, Dhīvara, R̥ṣikam, Nīlamukha, Kakara, Oṣṭakarna, Kirāta, Kalodara, Vivarna, Kumāra and Svarṇabhūmika; goes to the east through the countries of Upaka, Niṣāda and enters the sea.

Br. II. 18. 40, 53-5; M. 121. 40, 52-4.

Hlādinī (III)—a R. of Kuśadvīpa.

M. 122. 72.

Hlādinī (IV)—a kalā of Hari.

Br. IV. 35. 95.

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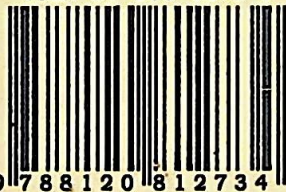
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